



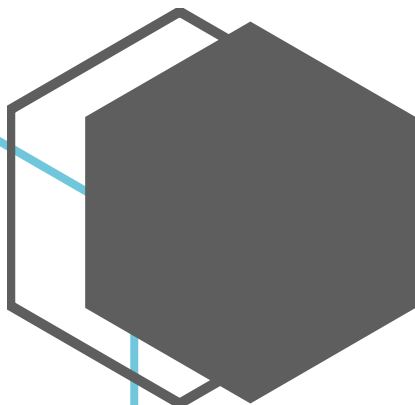
CSCI 5410 – Assignment 5

Assignment 5 – Part B

Name: Benny Daniel Tharigopala

Banner ID: B00899629

GitLab URL: https://git.cs.dal.ca/benny/csci5410_B00899629_Benny_Tharigopala



AWS Lambda-SQS-SNS

Introduction

Problem Statement:

Part-B of Assignment 5 requires students to mimic a Car Rental Agency's notification system. It considers a typical scenario where customers request a specific vehicle, on a specific date, through the agency's online portal. In this scenario, once a customer submits a request to the agency, one of the personnel (Bob) who is responsible for observing the request queue, will prepare the paperwork relevant to the request. Subsequently, Bob will send a notification to Alice (another personnel responsible for delivering vehicles to customers).

Implementation Approach:

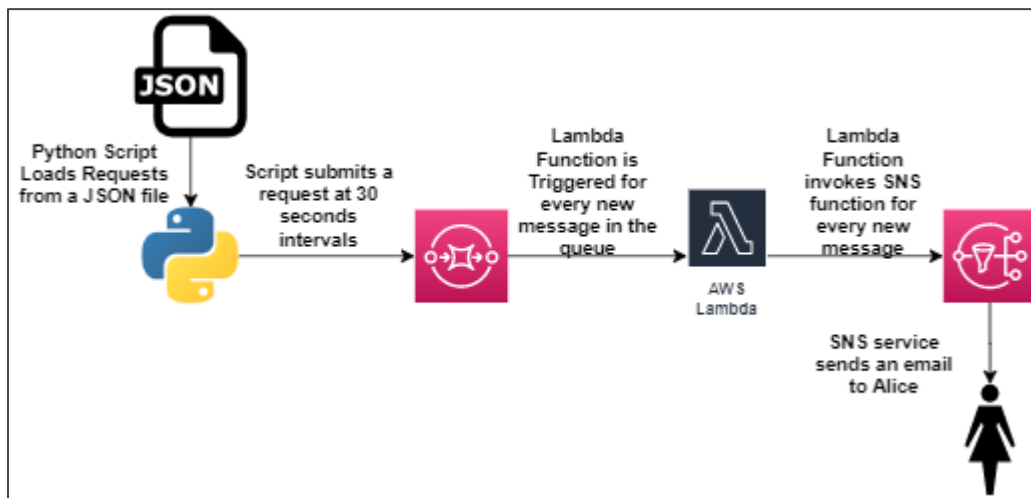


Figure 1: Process Flow Diagram

A Python script (“main.py”) loads request data from a JSON file. Subsequently, the script sends messages at 30 seconds intervals to Amazon’s Simple Queue Service (SQS). Upon receiving a new message, a Lambda function, which is configured to invoke the Simple Notification Service (SNS) in AWS [\[1\]](#), triggers the infrastructure which then submits an email with the vehicle’s name and date on which the vehicle is required, to Alice (my Dalhousie Email Id).

Creating a Standard Queue with AWS SQS

The screenshot shows the 'Create queue' page in the AWS Management Console. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Amazon SQS > Queues > Create queue'. The page title is 'Create queue'. Under the 'Details' section, the 'Type' is set to 'Standard'. A note states: 'You can't change the queue type after you create a queue.' The 'Standard Info' section is selected, showing 'At-least-once delivery, message ordering isn't preserved' with sub-points: 'At-least once delivery' and 'Best-effort ordering'. The 'FIFO Info' section is unselected, showing 'First-in-first-out delivery, message ordering is preserved' with sub-points: 'First-in-first-out delivery' and 'Exactly-once processing'. The 'Name' field is 'CarRentalQueue'. Below the 'Configuration' section, there are four settings: 'Visibility timeout' (30 seconds), 'Message retention period' (4 days), 'Delivery delay' (0 seconds), and 'Maximum message size' (256 KB). The 'Receive message wait time' is set to 0 seconds.

Figure 2: Standard Queue in AWS SQS

The screenshot shows the 'Access policy' page in the AWS Management Console. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Amazon SQS > Queues > CarRentalQueue > Access policy'. The page title is 'Access policy'. The 'Choose method' section has 'Basic' selected, with the description 'Use simple criteria to define a basic access policy.' The 'Advanced' method is unselected, with the description 'Use a JSON object to define an advanced access policy.' Under 'Define who can send messages to the queue', 'Only the queue owner' is selected, with the description 'Only the owner of the queue can send messages to the queue.' Under 'Define who can receive messages from the queue', 'Only the queue owner' is selected, with the description 'Only the owner of the queue can receive messages from the queue.' The 'JSON (read-only)' section shows a JSON policy document:

```
{
  "Version": "2008-10-17",
  "Id": "__default_policy_ID",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "__owner_statement",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "789760207353"
      },
      "Action": [
        "sqs:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:789760207353:CarRentalQueue"
    }
  ]
}
```

Figure 3: Choosing the basic Access Policy

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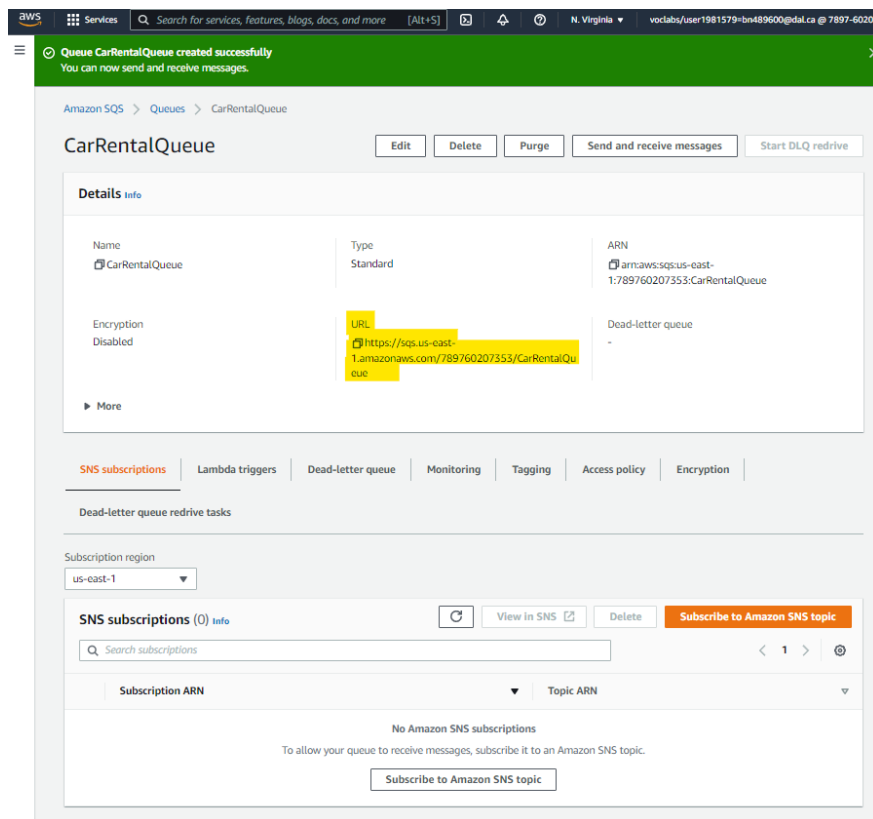


Figure 4: Copy the URL to access the SQS service from the Python Script

Creating and Configuring a Lambda Function

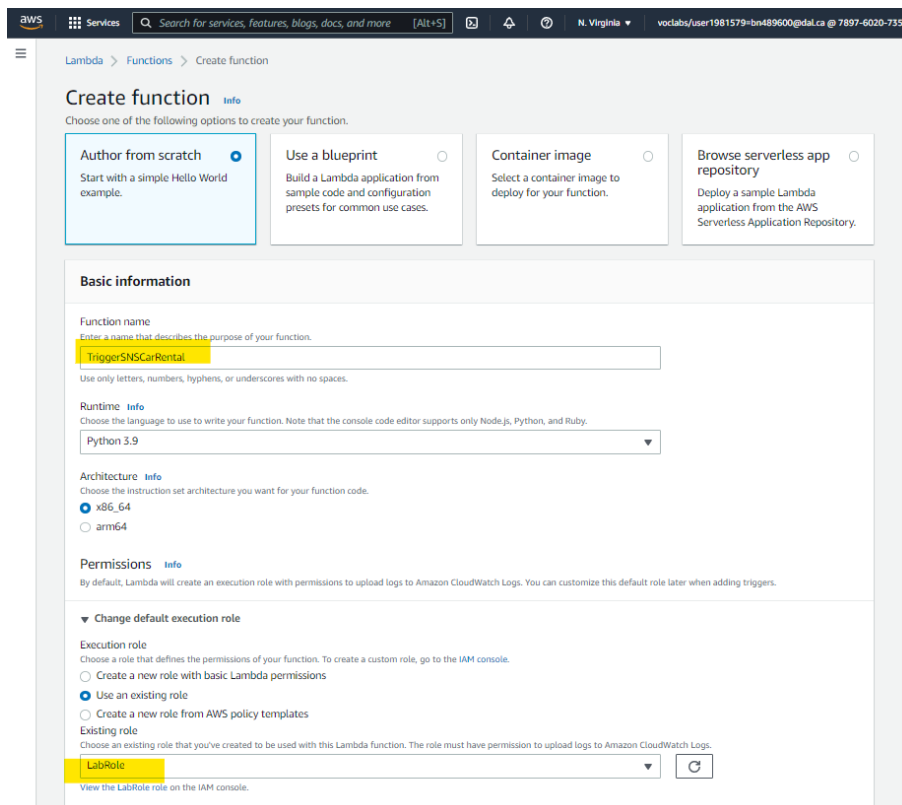


Figure 5: Configuring a Lambda Function

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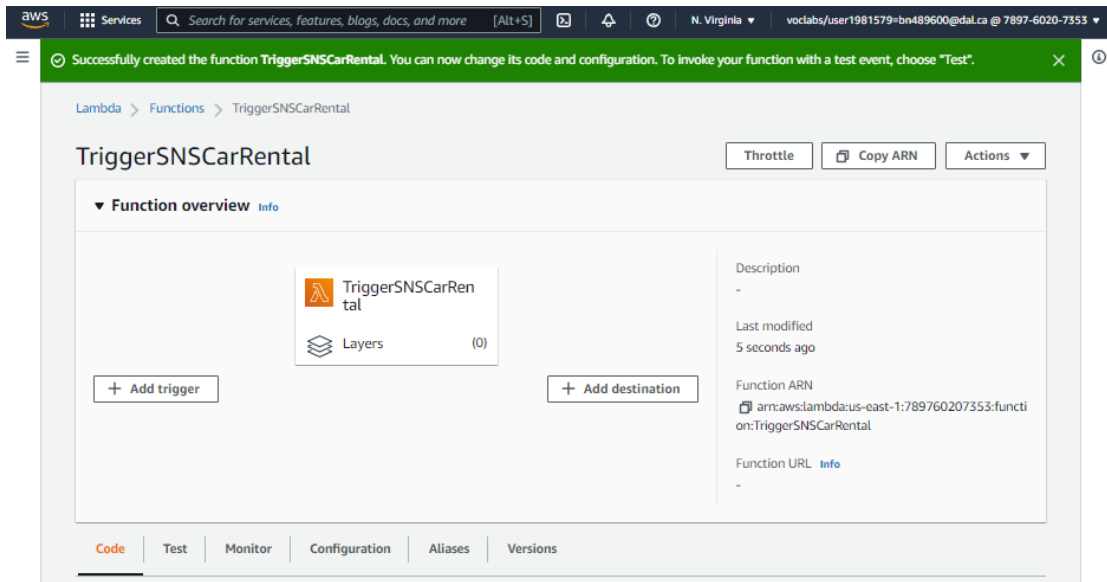


Figure 6: Lambda Function is created successfully

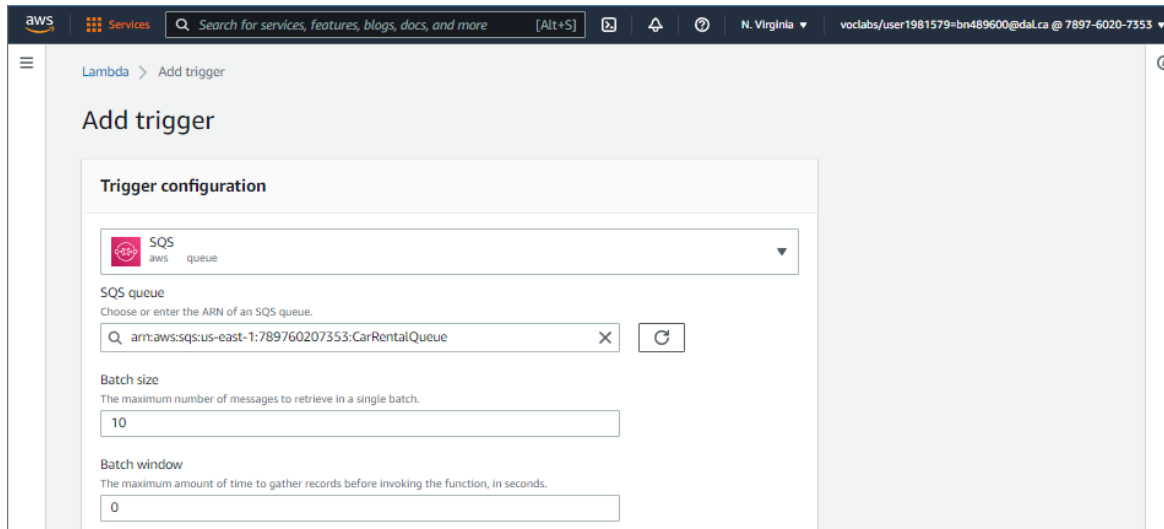


Figure 7: Add a Trigger to the Lambda Function

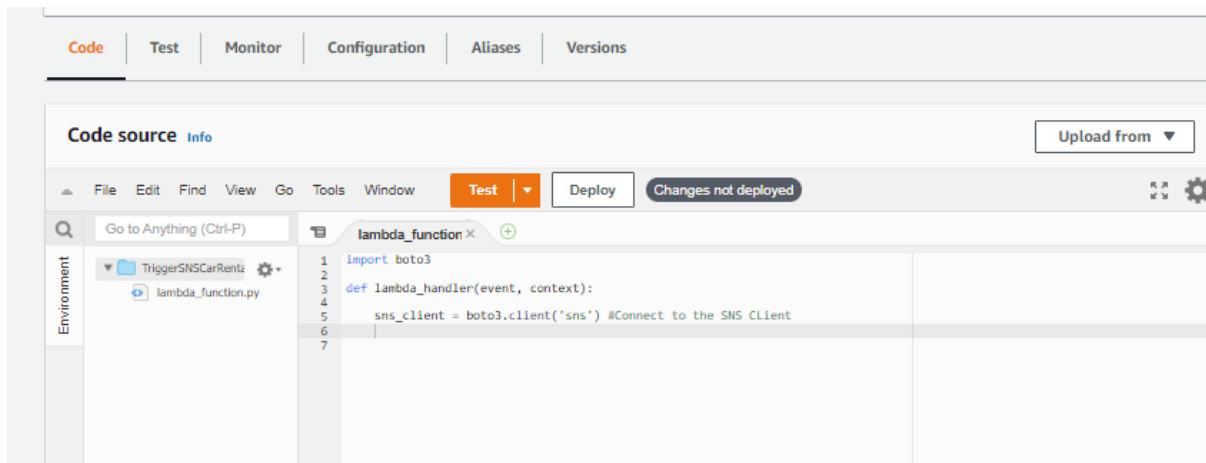


Figure 8: Establish a connection with AWS SNS through the SNS client

Creating and Configuring a SNS Topic

Amazon SNS > Topics > Create topic

Create topic

Details

Type [Info](#)
Topic type cannot be modified after topic is created

☐ **FIFO (first-in, first-out)**

- Strictly-preserved message ordering
- Exactly-once message delivery
- High throughput, up to 300 publishes/second
- Subscription protocols: SQS

☒ **Standard**

- Best-effort message ordering
- At-least once message delivery
- Highest throughput in publishes/second
- Subscription protocols: SQS, Lambda, HTTP, SMS, email, mobile application endpoints

Name

CarRentalSNSTopic

Maximum 256 characters. Can include alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-) and underscores (_).

Display name - optional
To use this topic with SMS subscriptions, enter a display name. Only the first 10 characters are displayed in an SMS message. [Info](#)

HalifaxCarRentalAgency

Maximum 100 characters.

► **Encryption - optional**
Amazon SNS provides in-transit encryption by default. Enabling server-side encryption adds at-rest encryption to your topic.

▼ **Access policy - optional**
This policy defines who can access your topic. By default, only the topic owner can publish or subscribe to the topic. [Info](#)

Choose method

☒ **Basic**
Use simple criteria to define a basic access policy

☐ **Advanced**
Use a JSON object to define an advanced access policy.

Define who can publish messages to the topic

☒ **Only the topic owner**
Only the owner of the topic can publish to the topic

☐ **Everyone**
Anybody can publish

☐ **Only the specified AWS accounts**
Only the specified AWS account IDs can publish to the topic

Define who can subscribe to this topic

☒ **Only the topic owner**
Only the owner of the topic can subscribe to the topic

☐ **Everyone**
Any AWS account can subscribe to the topic

☐ **Only the specified AWS accounts**
Only the specified AWS account IDs can subscribe to the topic

☐ **Only requesters with certain endpoints**

JSON preview

```
{
  "Version": "2008-10-17",
  "Id": "__default_policy_ID",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "__default_statement_ID",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "*"
      },
      "Action": [
        "SNS:Publish",
        "SNS:RemovePermission",
        "SNS:SetTopicAttributes",
        "SNS:DeleteTopic",
        "SNS:ListSubscriptionsByTopic",
        "SNS:Subscribe"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Figure 9: Configure SNS Topic & Access Policy



▼ Delivery retry policy (HTTP/S) - optional
The policy defines how Amazon SNS retries failed deliveries to HTTP/S endpoints. To modify the default settings, expand this section. [Info](#)

☒ Use the default delivery retry policy

Number of retries
3

Retries without delay
0

Minimum delay
20 seconds

Maximum delay
20 seconds

Minimum delay retries
0

Maximum delay retries
0

Maximum receive rate
-

Retry-backoff function
Linear

Override subscription policy
False

JSON preview

```
{
  "http": {
    "defaultHealthyRetryPolicy": {
      "numRetries": 3,
      "numNoDelayRetries": 0,
      "minDelayTarget": 20,
      "maxDelayTarget": 20,
      "numMinDelayRetries": 0,
      "numMaxDelayRetries": 0,
      "backoffFunction": "linear"
    },
    "disableSubscriptionOverrides": false
  }
}
```

Figure 10: Configure Retry Policy

Important changes for sending text messages (SMS) to US destinations
Effective June 1, 2021, US telecom providers no longer support person-to-person (P2P) long codes for sending SMS messages to US destinations. To continue to send SMS messages to US destinations, register and use a valid origination ID. [Learn more](#)

[View origination numbers](#)

Amazon SNS > Subscriptions > Create subscription

Create subscription

Details

Topic ARN
arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:789760207153:CarRentalSNS:Topic

Protocol
Email

Endpoint
bn485600@cal.ca

After your subscription is created, you must confirm it. [Info](#)

Subscription filter policy - optional
This policy filters the messages that a subscriber receives. [Info](#)

Redrive policy (dead-letter queue) - optional
Send undeliverable messages to a dead-letter queue. [Info](#)

Cancel **Create subscription**

Figure 11: Creating a subscription for the notification

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The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for an Amazon SNS topic. At the top, a green banner confirms the subscription creation. The breadcrumb trail shows the path: Amazon SNS > Topics > CarRentalSNSTopic > Subscription: 1feaa8e8-d91a-4ff9-9feb-b7c8614a26e0. The subscription name is highlighted in yellow. The 'Details' section shows the ARN, endpoint (bn489600@dai.ca), and topic name. The status is 'Pending confirmation' with a confirmation icon. The 'Subscription filter policy' section indicates that no filter policy is currently configured for this subscription, with an 'Edit' button available.

Subscription to CarRentalSNSTopic created successfully.
The ARN of the subscription is am:aws:sns:us-east-1:789760207353:CarRentalSNSTopic:1feaa8e8-d91a-4ff9-9feb-b7c8614a26e0.

Amazon SNS > Topics > CarRentalSNSTopic > Subscription: 1feaa8e8-d91a-4ff9-9feb-b7c8614a26e0

Subscription: 1feaa8e8-d91a-4ff9-9feb-b7c8614a26e0

Details

ARN am:aws:sns:us-east-1:789760207353:CarRentalSNSTopic:1feaa8e8-d91a-4ff9-9feb-b7c8614a26e0	Status Pending confirmation
Endpoint bn489600@dai.ca	Protocol EMAIL
Topic CarRentalSNSTopic	

Subscription filter policy | Redrive policy (dead-letter queue)

Subscription filter policy
This policy filters the messages that a subscriber receives. [Info](#)

No filter policy configured for this subscription.
To apply a filter policy, edit this subscription.

[Edit](#)

Figure 12: Subscription created Successfully for the Topic

The screenshot shows an email titled 'AWS Notification - Subscription Confirmation' from 'HalifaxCarRentalAgency' (no-reply@sns.amazonaws.com) to 'Benny Tharigopala'. A yellow caution bar states: 'CAUTION: The Sender of this email is not from within Dalhousie.' The email body confirms the subscription to the topic 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:789760207353:CarRentalSNSTopic' and provides a link to 'Confirm subscription'. It also includes instructions on how to opt out of future SNS subscription confirmation requests by emailing 'sns-opt-out'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Reply' and 'Forward'.

AWS Notification - Subscription Confirmation

H HalifaxCarRentalAgency <no-reply@sns.amazonaws.com>

To: Benny Tharigopala Fri 2022-07-22 4:43 PM

CAUTION: The Sender of this email is not from within Dalhousie.

You have chosen to subscribe to the topic:
arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:789760207353:CarRentalSNSTopic

To confirm this subscription, click or visit the link below (If this was in error no action is necessary):
[Confirm subscription](#)

Please do not reply directly to this email. If you wish to remove yourself from receiving all future SNS subscription confirmation requests please send an email to [sns-opt-out](#)

[Reply](#) [Forward](#)

Figure 13: Subscription Confirmation Email

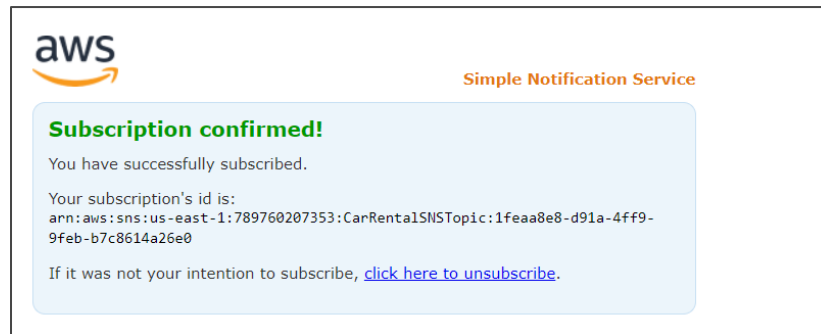


Figure 14: Subscription Successfully Confirmed

Updating Lambda Function with the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the SNS Topic & SQS Message Attributes and Body

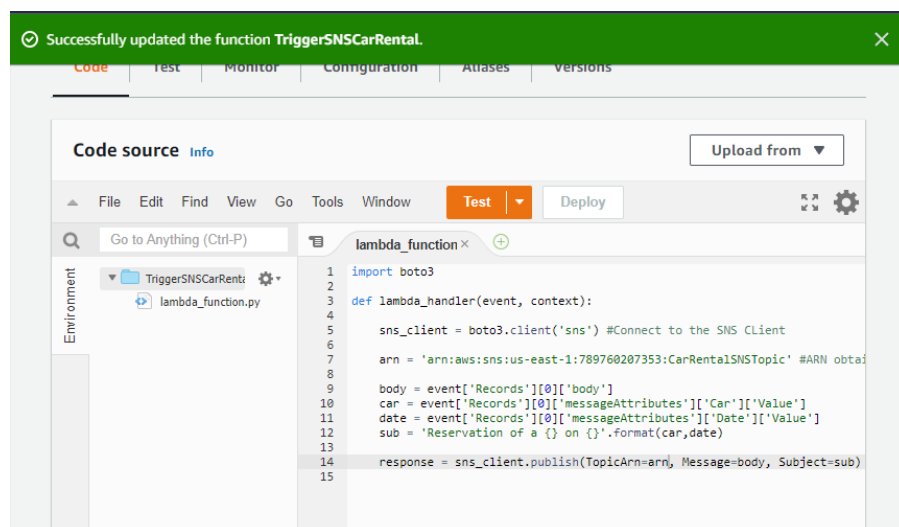


Figure 15: Update Lambda Function with Message Body and SNS ARN

Executing the Script to submit Requests to the SQS Queue

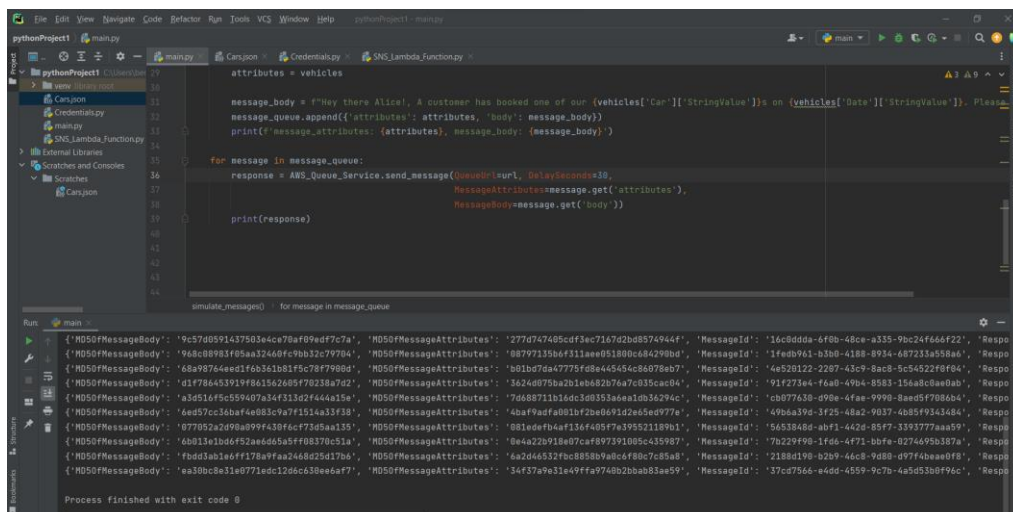


Figure 16: Script Execution To Simulate Messages from Customers

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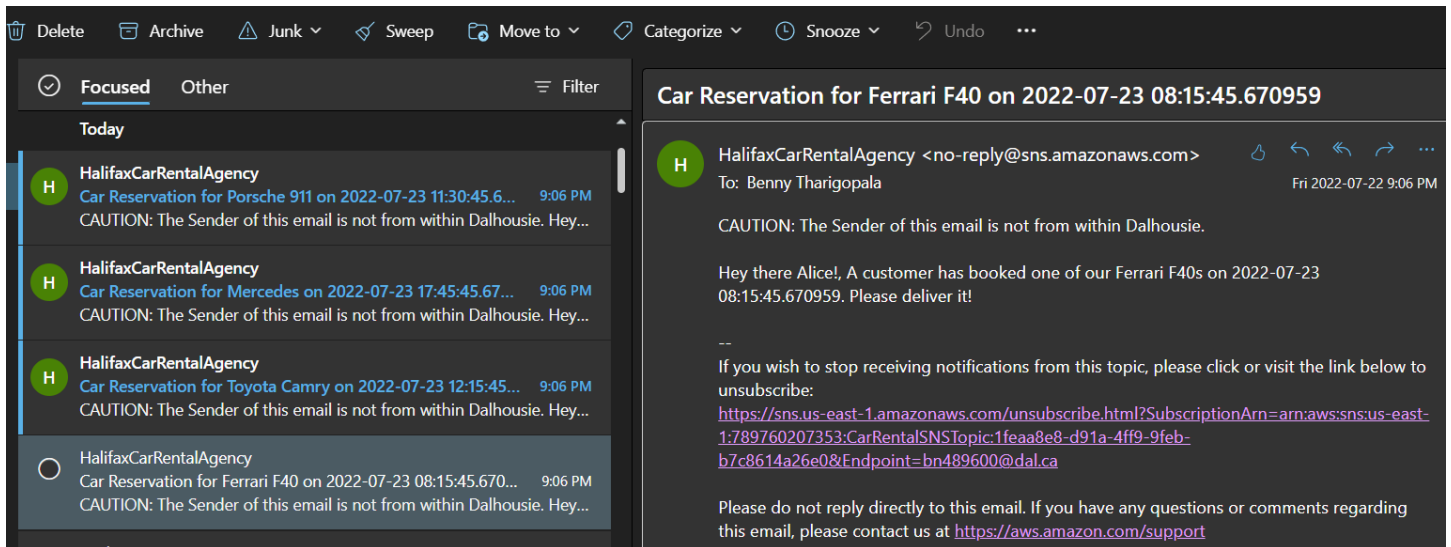


Figure 17: Snip of an Email from the SNS service

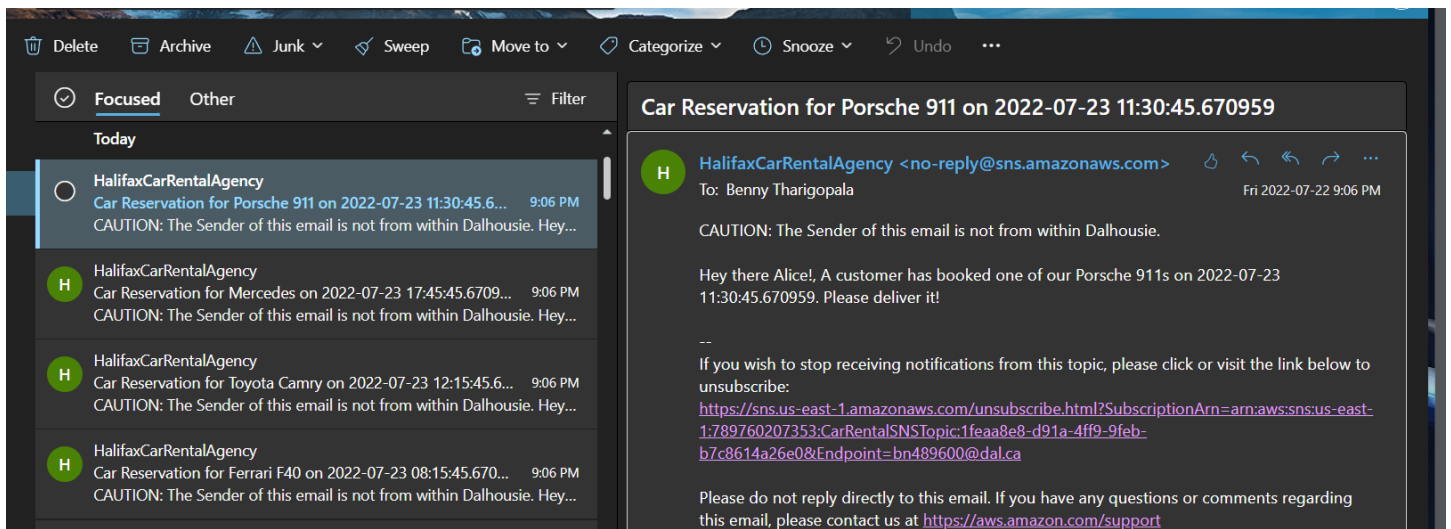


Figure 18: Another Snip of an Email from the SNS service

Code Blocks

JSON File - Sample

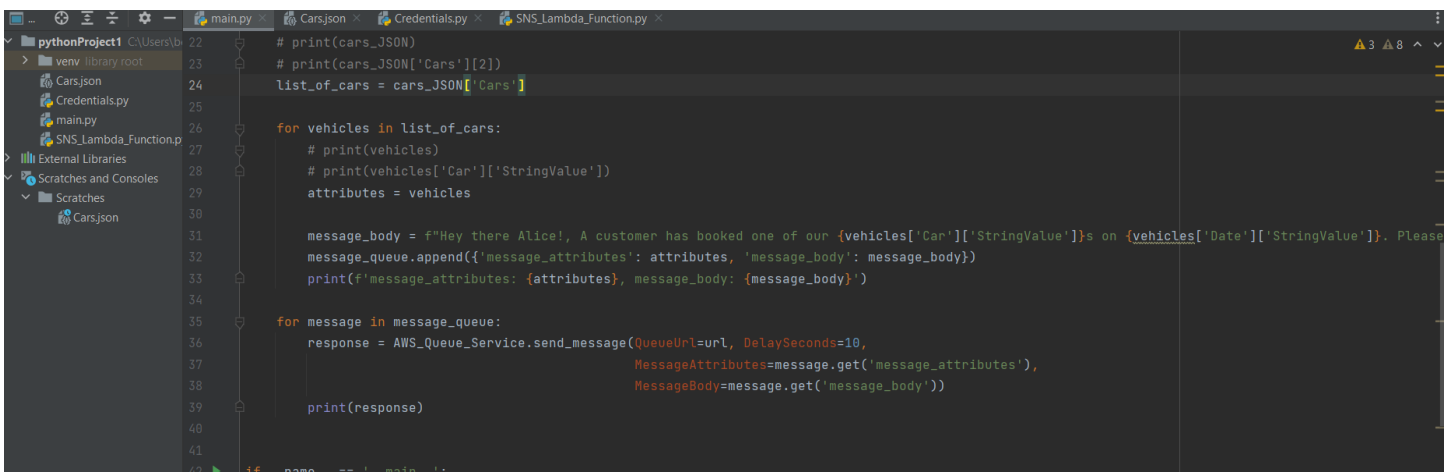
```
{
  "Cars": [
    {
      "Car": {
        "DataType": "String",
        "StringValue": "Mercedes"
      },
      "Cost": {
        "DataType": "String",
        "StringValue": "850"
      },
      "Date": {
```

```

    "DataType": "String",
    "StringValue": "2022-07-23 17:45:45.670959"
  }},
  {
    "Car": {
      "DataType": "String",
      "StringValue": "Porsche 911"
    },
    "Cost": {
      "DataType": "String",
      "StringValue": "1000"
    },
    "Date": {
      "DataType": "String",
      "StringValue": "2022-07-23 11:30:45.670959"
    }
  },
  {
    "Car": {
      "DataType": "String",
      "StringValue": "Honda Civic"
    },
    "Cost": {
      "DataType": "String",
      "StringValue": "875"
    },
    "Date": {
      "DataType": "String",
      "StringValue": "2022-07-23 16:00:45.670959"
    }
  },
]

```

Script to Submit Messages to the SQS Queue [\[2-3,5\]](#)



```

22 # print(cars_JSON)
23 # print(cars_JSON['Cars'][2])
24 list_of_cars = cars_JSON['Cars']
25
26 for vehicles in list_of_cars:
27     # print(vehicles)
28     # print(vehicles['Car']['StringValue'])
29     attributes = vehicles
30
31     message_body = f"Hey there Alice!, A customer has booked one of our {vehicles['Car']['StringValue']}s on {vehicles['Date']['StringValue']}. Please
32     message_queue.append({'message_attributes': attributes, 'message_body': message_body})
33     print(f'message_attributes: {attributes}, message_body: {message_body}')
34
35 for message in message_queue:
36     response = AWS_Queue_Service.send_message(QueueUrl=url, DelaySeconds=10,
37                                               MessageAttributes=message.get('message_attributes'),
38                                               MessageBody=message.get('message_body'))
39     print(response)
40
41
42 if __name__ == '__main__':

```

Figure 19: Message Simulation

Lambda Function [4]

```
import boto3

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    sns_client = boto3.client('sns') # Connect to the SNS service with the client
    arn = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:789760207353:CarRentalSNSTopic'

    print(event)

    message = event['Records'][0]['body']
    car = event['Records'][0]['messageAttributes']['Car']['stringValue']
    date = event['Records'][0]['messageAttributes']['Date']['stringValue']
    subject = 'Car Reservation for {} on {}'.format(car, date)

    response = sns_client.publish(TopicArn=arn, Message=message, Subject=subject)
```

Citations

- [1] Dumbre, “Working with SQS in Python using Boto3,” *Hands-On-Cloud*, Sep. 02, 2021. <https://hands-on.cloud/working-with-sqs-in-python-using-boto3/> (accessed Jul. 21, 2022).
- [2] “SQS — Boto3 Docs 1.24.35 documentation,” *boto3.amazonaws.com*, Apr. 25, 2015. https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/sqs.html#SQS.Client.send_message (accessed Jul. 23, 2022).
- [3] “Sample Amazon SQS function code - AWS Lambda,” *docs.aws.amazon.com*, Feb. 11, 2015. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/with-sqs-create-package.html> (accessed Jul. 21, 2022).
- [4] “Sample function code - AWS Lambda,” *docs.aws.amazon.com*, Apr. 25, 2016. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/with-sns-create-package.html#with-sns-example-deployment-pkg-python> (accessed Jul. 23, 2022).
- [5] theglitchblog, “Trigger AWS Lambda with AWS SQS using Python,” *the glitch blog*, Jul. 10, 2021. <https://theglitcblog.com/2021/07/11/trigger-aws-lambda-with-aws-sqs-using-python/> (accessed Jul. 21, 2022).