



CRIAÇÃO DE CREDENCIAL IAM DA AWS E CHAVE DE ACESSO PARA USO DO DYNAMODB EM APLICAÇÃO EXTERNA

Buscar por IAM



Na barra de busca da AWS, escreva IAM e as opções de serviços aparecerão automaticamente

The screenshot shows the AWS Console Home page. At the top, there is a search bar with the placeholder "Search [Alt+S]" and a red arrow pointing to it from the text above. Below the search bar, the "Recently visited" section lists several services: Billing and Cost Management, CloudWatch, S3, Amazon Chime SDK, EC2, Amazon Polly, IAM, DynamoDB, IAM Identity Center, and RDS. To the right of this section is the "Applications" section, which displays "No applications" and includes a "Create application" button. Further down, there are sections for "Welcome to AWS" (with a "Getting started with AWS" link), "AWS Health" (showing 0 open issues and 0 scheduled changes over the past 7 days), and "Cost and usage" (showing current month costs of \$0.01 and forecasted month end costs of \$0.01). The bottom of the screen includes standard navigation links like CloudShell, Feedback, and cookie preferences, along with copyright information for 2024.

Buscar por IAM



Clique na opção
desejada: IAM

The screenshot shows the AWS Console Home page with a search bar at the top containing the text 'IAM'. Below the search bar, the results are displayed under the heading 'Services (11)'. The 'IAM' service is highlighted with a red arrow pointing to its icon. Other services listed include Features (24), Resources (New), Documentation (58,097), Knowledge Articles (529), Marketplace (760), Blogs (1,772), Events (12), and Tutorials (2). To the right of the search results, there is a sidebar with options like '+ Add widgets', 'Create application', and 'Originating ac...'. At the bottom of the page, there are sections for 'Features' (Groups, Roles) and navigation links for CloudShell, Feedback, Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

Criar Usuário



No painel de controle IAM,
clique em
Usuários (Users)
no menu esquerdo

The screenshot shows the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) dashboard. On the left sidebar, under the 'Access management' section, the 'Users' option is highlighted with a red arrow. The main content area displays security recommendations, IAM resources (with counts of 2 User groups, 4 Users, 7 Roles, 2 Policies, and 0 Identity providers), and a 'What's new' section. The top navigation bar shows the URL as us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=us-east-2#/home.

Criar Usuário



Na tela de usuários, clique em Criar usuário (Create user)

The screenshot shows the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service interface. The left sidebar has 'Identity and Access Management (IAM)' selected. Under 'Access management', 'Users' is selected, which is highlighted with a red arrow pointing to the 'Create user' button. The main area displays a table titled 'Users (4) Info' with columns for User name, Group, Last activity, MFA, Password age, and Active key age. The table lists four users, each with a checkbox and a 'Details' link.

User name	Group	Last activity	MFA	Password age	Active key age
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

Criar Usuário



Coloque um nome para seu novo usuário (exemplo com nome DynamoDB) e clique em Próximo (Next)

The screenshot shows the 'Create user' wizard in the AWS IAM console. The title bar says 'Create user | IAM | Global'. The URL is 'us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=us-east-2#users/create'. The left sidebar shows 'Step 1: Specify user details', 'Step 2: Set permissions', and 'Step 3: Review and create'. The main area is titled 'Specify user details' and contains a 'User details' section. A red arrow points to the 'User name' input field, which has 'DynamoDB' typed into it. Below the input field is a note: 'The user name can have up to 64 characters. Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and + = , . @ _ - (hyphen)'. There is also an optional checkbox 'Provide user access to the AWS Management Console - optional' with a note: 'If you're providing console access to a person, it's a best practice to manage their access in IAM Identity Center.' A callout box contains the text: 'If you are creating programmatic access through access keys or service-specific credentials for AWS CodeCommit or Amazon Keyspaces, you can generate them after you create this IAM user. [Learn more](#)'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons, with a red arrow pointing to the 'Next' button.

Criar Usuário



Selezione
Associar política
de acesso
diretamente
(Attach policies
directly) e busque
por DynamoDB

The screenshot shows the 'Create user' wizard in the AWS IAM console. The current step is 'Set permissions'. The 'Attach policies directly' option is selected and highlighted with a red arrow. A second red arrow points to the search bar in the 'Permissions policies' table. The table lists several AWS managed policies:

Policy name	Type	Attached enti...
AccessAnalyzerServiceRolePolicy	AWS managed	1
AdministratorAccess	AWS managed - job function	2
AdministratorAccess-Amplify	AWS managed	0
AdministratorAccess-AWSElasticBeanstalk	AWS managed	0

Criar Usuário



Selezione
AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess
para liberação
completa do
serviço

Create user | IAM | Global us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=us-east-2#users/create

Services Search [Alt+S]

IAM > Users > Create user

Step 1 Specify user details

Step 2 Set permissions

Step 3 Review and create

Set permissions

Add user to an existing group or create a new one. Using groups is a best-practice way to manage user's permissions by job functions. [Learn more](#)

Permissions options

Add user to group
Add user to an existing group, or create a new group. We recommend using groups to manage user permissions by job function.

Copy permissions
Copy all group memberships, attached managed policies, and inline policies from an existing user.

Attach policies directly
Attach a managed policy directly to a user. As a best practice, we recommend attaching policies to a group instead. Then, add the user to the appropriate group.

Permissions policies (1189)

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new user.

Filter by Type

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Policy name All types 10 matches

Policy name	Type	Attached enti...
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonDynamoDBFullAccesswithDataPipeline	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonDynamoDBReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Aula_DynamoDB	Customer managed	1

Criar Usuário



Opcionalmente você pode criar sua própria regra de acesso clicando em Criar regra (Create policy) e colocar este JSON

New group. We recommend using groups to manage user permissions by job function.

managed policies, and inline policies from an existing user.

user. As a best practice, we recommend attaching policies to a group instead. Then, add the user to the appropriate group.

Permissions policies (1189)

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new user.

Filter by Type

Policy name □

Policy name	Type	Attached enti...
AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess	AWS managed	0
AmazonDynamoDBFullAccesswithDataPipeline	AWS managed	0
AmazonDynamoDBReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	0
Aula_DynamoDB	Customer managed	1
AWSApplicationAutoscalingDynamoDBTablePolicy	AWS managed	1
AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole	AWS managed	0

Aula_DynamoDB

```
1+ [ {  
2 "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3 "Statement": [  
4 {  
5 "Sid": "VisualEditor0",  
6 "Effect": "Allow",  
7 "Action": "dynamodb:*",  
8 "Resource": "*"  
9 }  
10 ]  
11 }
```

Copy JSON Edit □

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Criar Usuário



O importante é
que sua regra
possua a ação
dynamodb:*

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM "Create user" interface with a search bar at the top containing "dynamo". The search results list several policies:

- AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess** (AWS managed):
Provides full access to Amazon DynamoDB via the AWS Management Console.
Action: dynamodb:*
- AmazonDynamoDBFullAccesswithDataPipeline** (AWS managed):
Provides full access to Amazon DynamoDB with Data Pipeline integration.
- AmazonDynamoDBReadOnlyAccess** (AWS managed):
Provides read-only access to Amazon DynamoDB.
- Aula_DynamoDB** (Customer managed):
A customer-managed policy for Aula.
- AWSApplicationAutoscalingDynamoDBTablePolicy** (AWS managed):
Provides access to Amazon DynamoDB tables for AWS Application AutoScaling.
- AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole** (AWS managed):
An execution role for AWS Lambda functions that interact with DynamoDB.
- AWSLambdaInvocation-DynamoDB** (AWS managed):
An invocation role for AWS Lambda functions that interact with DynamoDB.

Criar Usuário



O importante é que sua regra possua a ação dynamodb:* com Effect:“Allow”
Como no JSON mostrado anteriormente

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM 'Create user' interface with a search bar at the top containing 'dynamo'. Below the search bar, a table lists policies. The 'AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess' policy is selected, indicated by a checked checkbox. The JSON code for this policy is displayed below the table, with the 'Action' field highlighted by a red box.

```
1 "Version": "2012-10-17",
2 "Statement": [
3     {
4         "Action": [
5             "dynamodb:*",
6             "dax:",
7             "application-autoscaling:DeleteScalingPolicy",
8             "application-autoscaling:DeregisterScalableTarget",
9             "application-autoscaling:DescribeScalableTargets",
10            "application-autoscaling:DescribeScalingActivities",
11            "application-autoscaling:DescribeScalingPolicies",
12            "application-autoscaling:PutScalingPolicy",
13            "application-autoscaling:RegisterScalableTarget",
14            "cloudwatch:DeleteAlarms",
15            "cloudwatch:DescribeAlarmHistory",
16            "cloudwatch:DescribeAlarms",
17            "cloudwatch:DescribeAlarmsForMetric",
18            "cloudwatch:GetMetricStatistics",
19            "cloudwatch>ListMetrics",
20        ],
21         "Effect": "Allow",
22         "Resource": "*"
23     }
24 ]
```

Policy name	Type	Attached entities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonDynamoDBFullAccesswithDataPipeline	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonDynamoDBReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Aula_DynamoDB	Customer managed	1
<input type="checkbox"/> AWSApplicationAutoscalingDynamoDBTablePolicy	AWS managed	1
<input type="checkbox"/> AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/> AWSLambdaInvocation-DynamoDB	AWS managed	0

Criar Usuário



Depois de
selecionada a
regra para acesso
ao DynamoDB,
clique em Próximo
(Next)

The screenshot shows the 'Create user' wizard in the AWS IAM console. The search bar at the top has 'dynamo' typed into it. Below the search bar, a table lists various AWS managed policies. The first policy, 'AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess', has a checked checkbox next to it. A red arrow points to this checkbox. At the bottom of the page, there is a section titled 'Set permissions boundary - optional' with a checkbox labeled 'Use a permissions boundary to control the maximum permissions'. Another red arrow points to the 'Next' button at the bottom right of the page. The 'Next' button is highlighted with a red box.

Policy name	Type	Attached entities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonDynamoDBFullAccesswithDataPipeline	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonDynamoDBReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Aula_DynamoDB	Customer managed	1
<input type="checkbox"/> AWSApplicationAutoscalingDynamoDBTablePolicy	AWS managed	1
<input type="checkbox"/> AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/> AWSLambdaInvocation-DynamoDB	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/> DynamoDBCloudWatchContributorInsightsServicePolicy	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/> DynamoDBKinesisReplicationServiceRolePolicy	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/> DynamoDBReplicationServiceRolePolicy	AWS managed	0

Set permissions boundary - optional

Set a permissions boundary to control the maximum permissions for this user. Use this advanced feature used to delegate permission management to others. [Learn more](#)

Use a permissions boundary to control the maximum permissions
You can select one of the existing permissions policies to define the boundary.

Cancel Previous **Next**

Criar Usuário



Clique em Criar usuário (Create user)

The screenshot shows the 'Create user' wizard in the AWS IAM console. The current step is 'Review and create'. The user details section shows a User name of 'DynamoDB' and a Console password type of 'None'. The permissions summary section shows a single permission named 'AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess' which is an 'AWS managed' policy. The tags section indicates 'No tags associated with the resource.' A red arrow points to the 'Create user' button at the bottom right of the page.

Create user | IAM | Global

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=us-east-2#users/create

IAM > Users > Create user

Step 1
Specify user details

Step 2
Set permissions

Step 3
Review and create

Review and create

Review your choices. After you create the user, you can view and download the autogenerated password, if enabled.

User details

User name	Console password type	Require password reset
DynamoDB	None	No

Permissions summary

Name	Type	Used as
AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess	AWS managed	Permissions policy

Tags - optional

Tags are key-value pairs you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources. Choose any tags you want to associate with this user.

No tags associated with the resource.

Add new tag

You can add up to 50 more tags.

Create user

Criar Chave de Acesso



Com seu usuário criado, abra a tela de gerenciamento dele pelo botão Ver usuário (View user) ou por um clique no nome do usuário criado

The screenshot shows the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service in the AWS Management Console. The URL in the browser is `us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=us-east-2#users`. The main area displays a table titled "Users (5) Info" with columns for User name, Group, Last activity, MFA, Password age, and Active key age. One row in the table is highlighted with a red arrow and labeled "DynamoDB". Above the table, a green success message box contains the text "User created successfully" and "You can view and download the user's password and email instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console." To the right of the message box is a "View user" button, which is also highlighted with a red arrow. The left sidebar shows navigation options like Dashboard, Access management (with "Users" selected), and Access reports.



Na tela do usuário, verifique se a regra para o Dynamo está configurada e depois clique em criar chave de acesso (Create access key)

Criar Chave de Acesso

The screenshot shows the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) console for a user named 'Guilherme'. The user has one access key, 'Access key 1', which is currently disabled ('Console access: Disabled'). A red arrow points to the 'Create access key' button. Below the summary, the 'Permissions' tab is selected, showing one attached policy: 'AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess' (AWS managed, directly attached). The 'Permissions policies' table includes columns for Policy name, Type, and Attached via.

Policy name	Type	Attached via
AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess	AWS managed	Directly



Criar Chave de Acesso

Selecione a opção
“Third-party
service” (Serviço
de terceiros)

Create access key | IAM | Global

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=us-east-2#/users/details/DynamoDB/create-access-key

IAM > Users > DynamoDB > Create access key

Step 1: Access key best practices & alternatives

Step 2 - optional: Set description tag

Step 3: Retrieve access keys

Access key best practices & alternatives Info

Avoid using long-term credentials like access keys to improve your security. Consider the following use cases and alternatives.

Use case

- Command Line Interface (CLI)
You plan to use this access key to enable the AWS CLI to access your AWS account.
- Local code
You plan to use this access key to enable application code in a local development environment to access your AWS account.
- Application running on an AWS compute service
You plan to use this access key to enable application code running on an AWS compute service like Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, or AWS Lambda to access your AWS account.
- Third-party service
You plan to use this access key to enable access for a third-party application or service that monitors or manages your AWS resources.
- Application running outside AWS
You plan to use this access key to authenticate workloads running in your data center or other infrastructure outside of AWS that needs to access your AWS resources.
- Other
Your use case is not listed here.

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Criar Chave de Acesso



Marque a opção de aceite das recomendações de segurança (não abordaremos aqui este assunto) e clique em Próximo (Next)

The screenshot shows the 'Create access key' wizard in the AWS IAM console. The user has selected the 'Third-party service' option. A warning message at the bottom states: 'As a best practice, use temporary security credentials (IAM roles) instead of creating long-term credentials like access keys, and don't create AWS account root user access keys.' A red arrow points to the checkbox labeled 'I understand the above recommendation and want to proceed to create an access key.' Another red arrow points to the 'Next' button.

Create access key | IAM | Global

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=us-east-2#/users/details/DynamoDB/create-access-key

Services

Search [Alt+S]

Local code
You plan to use this access key to enable application code in a local development environment to access your AWS account.

Application running on an AWS compute service
You plan to use this access key to enable application code running on an AWS compute service like Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, or AWS Lambda to access your AWS account.

Third-party service
You plan to use this access key to enable access for a third-party application or service that monitors or manages your AWS resources.

Application running outside AWS
You plan to use this access key to authenticate workloads running in your data center or other infrastructure outside of AWS that needs to access your AWS resources.

Other
Your use case is not listed here.

⚠ Alternative recommended
As a best practice, use temporary security credentials (IAM roles) instead of creating long-term credentials like access keys, and don't create AWS account root user access keys. [Learn more](#)

I understand the above recommendation and want to proceed to create an access key.

Cancel Next

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Coloque uma
etiqueta (tag) com
um texto relevante
para você
(opcional) e clique
em Criar chave de
acesso (Create
access key)

Criar Chave de Acesso

The screenshot shows the 'Create access key' wizard in the AWS IAM console. The current step is 'Set description tag - optional'. A red arrow points to the 'Description tag value' input field, which contains the text 'acesso_glitch.com'. Another red arrow points to the 'Create access key' button at the bottom right of the form.

Create access key | IAM | Global

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=us-east-2#/users/details/DynamoDB/create-access-key

IAM > Users > DynamoDB > Create access key

Step 1: Access key best practices & alternatives

Step 2 - optional: Set description tag

Step 3: Retrieve access keys

Description tag value: acesso_glitch.com

Maximum 256 characters. Allowed characters are letters, numbers, spaces representable in UTF-8, and: _ . : / = - @

Create access key

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Clique em
Download .csv file
e depois copie
tanto sua Access
key quanto sua
Secret access key
para o arquivo .env
no glitch.com e
clique em Done

Criar Chave de Acesso

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM 'Create access key' page for a user named 'DynamoDB'. A green banner at the top says 'Access key created' with a note: 'This is the only time that the secret access key can be viewed or downloaded. You cannot recover it later. However, you can create a new access key any time.' Below the banner, there are three steps: Step 1 (Access key best practices & alternatives), Step 2 - optional (Set description tag), and Step 3 (Retrieve access keys). In Step 3, the 'Access key' field contains 'AKIAQZER3JC7NCRTA6HJ' and the 'Secret access key' field contains '*****' with a 'Show' link. Red numbered arrows point to these fields: arrow 2 points to the Access key field, arrow 3 points to the Show link, and arrow 4 points to the 'Done' button at the bottom right. At the bottom left of Step 3, there is a 'Download .csv file' button.



Na barra de busca,
escreva
DynamoDB e
clique no primeiro
link para abrir esta
tela. Clique em
Criar tabela
(Create table)

The screenshot shows the Amazon DynamoDB Dashboard. In the top left, there's a search bar with the placeholder "Search [Alt+S]" and a magnifying glass icon. Below it, the "DynamoDB" service name is highlighted with a red arrow pointing from the text above. On the left sidebar, under the "Tables" section, there are several links: "Explore items", "PartiQL editor", "Backups", "Exports to S3", "Imports from S3", "Integrations New", "Reserved capacity", and "Settings". Under the "DAX" section, there are links for "Clusters", "Subnet groups", "Parameter groups", and "Events". The main content area has two sections: "Alarms (0) Info" and "DAX clusters (0) Info". To the right, there's a "Create resources" section with a large orange button labeled "Create table". A red arrow points to this button. Below it, there's a brief description of Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) and a "Create DAX cluster" button. At the bottom, there's a "What's new" section with two items: one from March 27 and another from March 20.



Configurar Tabela DynamoDB

Crie a tabela
Filmes, conforme
aula teórica e
clique no nome da
tabela para
gerenciá-la

The screenshot shows the AWS DynamoDB console with the 'Tables' list. The 'Filmes' table is listed, and a red arrow points to its name. The table details are as follows:

Name	Status	Partition key	Sort key	Indexes	Deletion protection	Read capacity mode
Filmes	Active	Atores (S)	NomeDoFilme (S)	0	Off	Provisioned (1)

Below the table list, there is a sidebar with various options like Dashboard, Tables, Explore items, PartiQL editor, Backups, Exports to S3, Imports from S3, Integrations, Reserved capacity, and Settings.

Configurar Tabela DynamoDB



Clique em Explorar itens da tabela (Explore table items) para ver os dados salvos na sua tabela Filmes

The screenshot shows the AWS DynamoDB console with the 'Filmes' table selected. On the left, the navigation pane shows 'Tables' with 'Filmes' selected. The main area displays the 'Filmes' table details under the 'General information' section. Key details include:

- Partition key: Atores (String)
- Sort key: NomeDoFilme (String)
- Capacity mode: Provisioned
- Table status: Active
- Point-in-time recovery (PITR): Off
- No active alarms
- Resource-based policy: Not active

Below this is the 'Items summary' section, which shows 3 items and a table size of 235 bytes. A red arrow points to the 'Explore table items' button at the top right of the main content area.



Configurar Tabela DynamoDB

Revise qual a sua
região AWS (neste
exemplo usamos
Ohio = us-east-2).

Veja que aqui a
tabela está vazia e
vamos adicionar
dados pelo Glitch

The screenshot shows the AWS DynamoDB console interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like Dashboard, Tables, Explore items, PartiQL editor, Backups, Exports to S3, Imports from S3, Integrations, Reserved capacity, and Settings. Below that is a DAX section with Clusters, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, and Events. The main area is titled 'Filmes' and shows a table named 'Filmes'. It has sections for 'Scan or query items' (with 'Scan' selected), 'Select a table or index' (set to 'Table - Filmes'), and 'Select attribute projection' (set to 'All attributes'). There are 'Run' and 'Reset' buttons. At the bottom, it says 'Items returned (0)' and 'The query did not return any results.' A red arrow points to the 'Ohio' region selection in the top right, and another red arrow points to the message at the bottom.



Configurar Tabela DynamoDB

Revise qual a sua
região AWS (neste
exemplo usamos
Ohio = us-east-2)

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console with a tab for 'server.js - aula7-dynamo'. The main area displays the 'Filmes' table from the DynamoDB service. On the right, there's a sidebar titled 'Explore items' with a 'Scan or query items' section. A red arrow points to the 'Ohio' region selection in the top right corner of the interface. Another red arrow points to the 'us-east-2' region entry in the dropdown menu of the sidebar.

Veja aqui

Items returned (0)

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Region	Region ID
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2
US West (N. California)	us-west-1
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1
Asia Pacific (Osaka)	ap-northeast-3
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1
Europe (London)	eu-west-2
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3
Europe (Stockholm)	eu-north-1
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1



No site glitch.com,
abra o arquivo .env
e coloque suas
chaves de acesso
criadas na AWS. O
arquivo .csv
baixado contém as
chaves

Configurar Glitch.com

The screenshot shows the Glitch.com development environment for a project named "aula7-dynamo". The left sidebar lists files: .env (marked with a red arrow and the number 1), README.md, package.json, and server.js. The main area displays the contents of the .env file in PLAINTEXT mode. The file contains environment variables and comments:

```
secrets in comments!
# reference these in your code with process.env.SECRET
Variable Name      Value
SECRET             [redacted]

Variable Name      Value
MADE_WITH          [redacted]

# note: .env is a shell file so there can't be spaces around =
# Scrubbed by Glitch 2020-12-21T20:10:24+0000
Variable Name      Value
AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID  AKIAQZER3JC7NCRTA6HJ
Variable Name      Value
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_K[redacted]

# Scrubbed by Glitch 2022-08-18T01:11:20+0000
Add a variable
```

Three red arrows point to the AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID and AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY fields, labeled 2 and 3 respectively, indicating where to enter the copied AWS keys. On the right, the preview window shows the application running at aula7-dynamo.glitch.me/. The page content includes:

Aula de DynamoDB

Oh hi,

Tell me your hopes and dreams:

Novo Sonho
Dreams!

Add Dream

- teste de aula
- Climb a really tall mountain
- Wash the dishes

Made with [Glitch!](#)



Configurar Glitch.com

Altere a região dos comandos app.get de server.js e teste o acesso à AWS com o /listartabelas.
Clique em PREVIEW para resultado

The screenshot shows the Glitch.com interface for editing a Lambda function named 'aula7-dynamo'. The left sidebar lists files like 'aula7-dynamo', 'Settings', 'Assets', and 'Files' (public, views, .env). The main area displays the 'server.js' code:

```
44 app.get("/dreams", (request, response) => {
45   // express helps us take JS objects and send them as JSON
46   response.json(dreams);
47 });
48 app.get("/listartabelas", (request, response) => {
49   AWS.config.update({ region: "us-east-2" });
50   var dynamodb = new AWS.DynamoDB();
51   var params = {limit: 10};
52   dynamodb.listTables(params, function (err, data) {
53     if (err) {
54       console.log(err);
55     } else {
56       response.send(data);
57     }
58   });
59 });
60 });
61 //Inserir
62 app.get("/inserir", (request, response) => {
63   AWS.config.update({ region: "us-east-2" });
64   var client = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient();
65   var params = {
66     TableName: "Filmes",
67     Item: {
68       Atores: "Guilherme Ditzel Patriota",
69       NomeDoFilme: "Eu e ela.",
70       Ano: "2024",
71       Duração: "180",
72       Gênero: "Ação",
73     },
74   };
75   client.put(params, function (err, data) {
76     if (err) {
77       console.log(err);
78     } else {
79       response.send(data);
80     }
81   });
82 });
83 });
84 });
85 }
```

A red arrow points to the line 'AWS.config.update({ region: "us-east-2" })' with the text 'Sua região no AWS'. Another red arrow points to the URL bar 'aula7-dynamo.glitch.me/listartabelas'. A third red arrow points to the 'PREVIEW' button at the bottom.

Testar Glitch.com



Teste a inclusão
de dados na
tabela Filmes com
o comando
`/inserir`. Não
esqueça de mudar
para a sua região
(region)

```
44 app.get("/dreams", (request, response) => {
45   // express helps us take JS objects and send them as JSON
46   response.json(dreams);
47 });
48
49 app.get("/listartabelas", (request, response) => {
50   AWS.config.update({ region: "us-east-2" });
51   var dynamodb = new AWS.DynamoDB();
52   var params = {limit: 10};
53   dynamodb.listTables(params, function (err, data) {
54     if (err) {
55       console.log(err);
56     } else {
57       response.send(data);
58     }
59   });
60 }
61
62 //Inserir
63 app.get("/inserir", (request, response) => {
64   AWS.config.update({ region: "us-east-2" });
65   var client = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient();
66   var params = {
67     TableName: "Filmes",
68     Item: {
69       Atores: "Guilherme Ditzel Patriota",
70       NomeDoFilme: "Eu e ela.",
71       Ano: "2024",
72       Duração: "180",
73       Gênero: "Ação",
74     },
75   };
76
77   client.put(params, function (err, data) {
78     if (err) {
79       console.log(err);
80     } else {
81       response.send(data);
82     }
83   });
84 });
85 
```

The screenshot shows the Glitch editor interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with project files like 'aula7-dynamo', 'Settings', 'Assets', and 'Files'. The main area shows the 'server.js' code. A red arrow points from the text 'Retorno vazio ok.' to the empty object {} in the terminal window on the right. Another red arrow points to the '/inserir' endpoint in the URL bar.

Retorno vazio ok.

Testar Glitch.com



Se a tabela Filmes no AWS mostrar a nova entrada, tudo ok. Se não, revise region no arquivo server.js, as chaves em .env e as políticas de acesso do IAM

The screenshot shows the AWS DynamoDB console with the 'Filmes' table selected. The 'Scan or query items' section has 'Scan' selected. The results table shows one item:

Atores (String)	NomeDoFilme (String)	Ano	Duração
Guilherme Ditzel Patri...	Eu e ela.	2024	180

Two red arrows point to the 'Atores' and 'NomeDoFilme' columns of the first item in the results table.