AWS LAMBDA-SQS-SNS

CSCI5410 – Assignment 5 – Part B

Dhrumil Amish Shah (B00857606) dh416386@dal.ca

GitLab URL

The code for the Part B of Assignment 5 can be accessed at URL - https://git.cs.dal.ca/dashah/csci-5410-f2021-b00857606-dhrumil-amish-shah/-/tree/main/assignment_5_code/part_b/part_b_code

AWS Lambda-SQS-SNS

Amazon Web Services (AWS) is a cloud platform provided by Amazon that is highly accepted among developers, organizations, and emerging start-ups. AWS provides over 200 highly scalable services that allow developers to develop applications seamlessly. Services by AWS are offered in various categories such as compute, storage, analytics, networking, business applications, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence, IoT, and Security. For this assignment, I have developed an event-driven serverless application using three AWS services, namely AWS Lambda [1], AWS Simple Queue Service (SQS) [2], and AWS Simple Notification Service (SNS) [3].

The central idea behind this application is to create an online food delivery service – HalifaxDine that is truly serverless in nature. I have created this online order placement by customers at HalifaxDine simulator using the JAVA programming language and IntelliJ IDE. The program selects a random number of food items from the menu with quantity also randomized, prepares an order message body, and place it on a Standard Queue (i.e., on SQS). After every 5 minutes, a preconfigured Lambda function is triggered that polls the Standard Queue to check if an order exists in the queue. If it does exist, it is assumed that Bob, who works at HalifaxDine as a chef, has already prepared the order and is ready to be delivered. A notification is triggered from SNS which sends the order details to Alice's email address. Alice is also an employee at HalifaxDine whose job is to ensure that orders are delivered to customers hot and fresh.

Figure 1 displays the overall architecture of HalifaxDine – an online food ordering and delivery system prepared using AWS services.

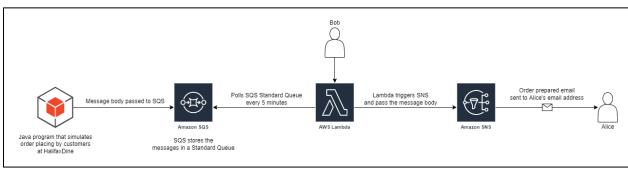


Figure 1 – AWS architecture of HalifaxDine [4]

Prerequisite Steps Images

Figures 1 to 22 display screenshots of the initial steps I performed to create this serverless application using AWS Lambda, AWS SNS, and AWS SQS. These steps are required for developing this application and are performed on AWS Console.

Figure 2 displays the screenshot of the Amazon SQS getting started page with a "Create Queue" button. I navigated to this page by typing SQS on the search bar from the navigation menu.

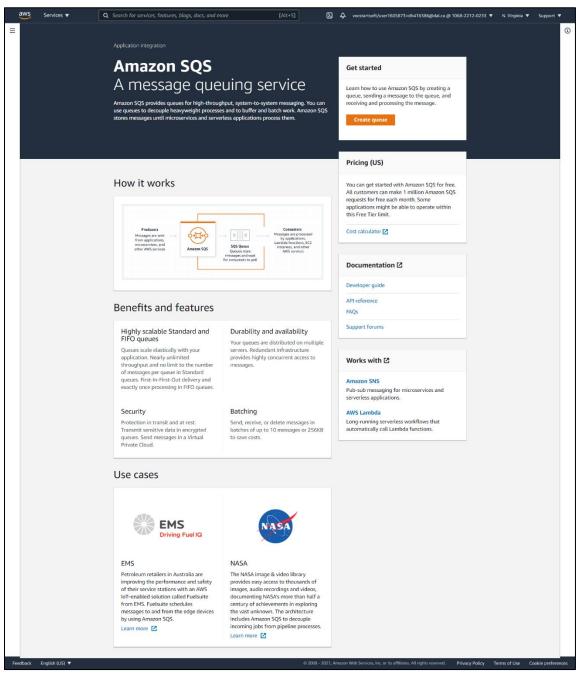


Figure 2 – Amazon SQS Get started page [2]

Figure 3 displays the screenshot of the "Create Queue" page. The page consists of details, configuration, and access policy forms filled with details to configure the queue. Details filled are as follow:

- Queue Type Standard Queue
- Queue Name HalifaxDineSQS
- Visibility Timeout 30 Minutes (Max time set to process & delete a message from a queue)
- Tags
 - o assignment CSCI5410-A5-PartB
 - o developer Dhrumil-Amish-Shah
 - o organization HalifaxDine

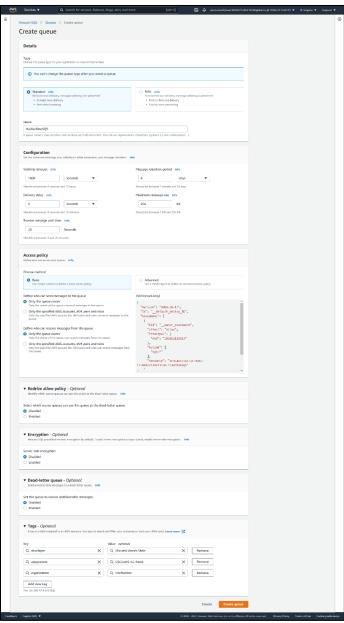


Figure 3 – Create Queue page with details filled [2]

Figures 4 and 5 display screenshots of the successful creation of the HalifaxDineSQS Standard queue. When an order is created, it will be added to this queue. Successful queue creation displays the topic ARN arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:106822120233:HalifaxDineSQS

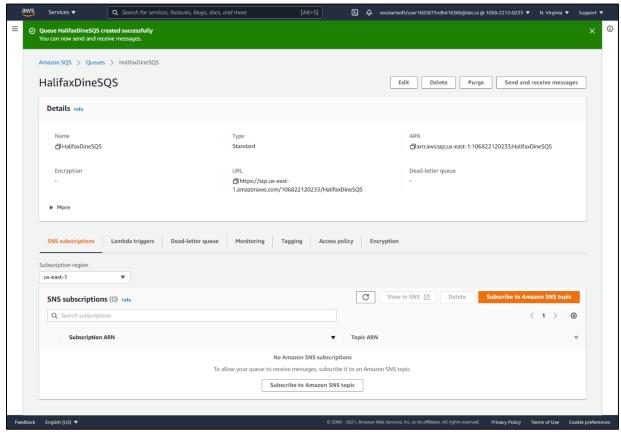


Figure 4 – Successful creation of HalifaxDineSQS queue (Dashboard) [2]

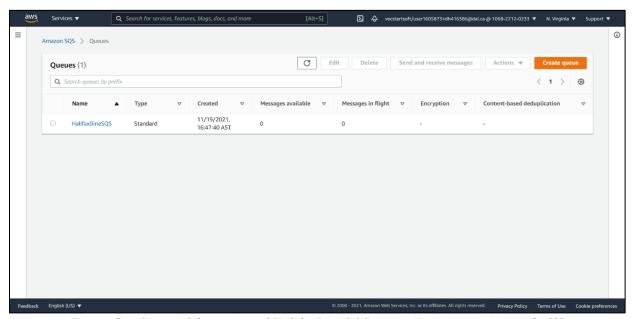


Figure 5 – Successful creation of HalifaxDineSQS queue (Listing page) (contd.) [2]

Figures 6 and 7 display screenshots of the successful creation of the IAM role – AWSSQSSNSLambdaCloudWatchFullAccess that allows full access to SQS, SNS, Lambda, and CloudWatch services by AWS.

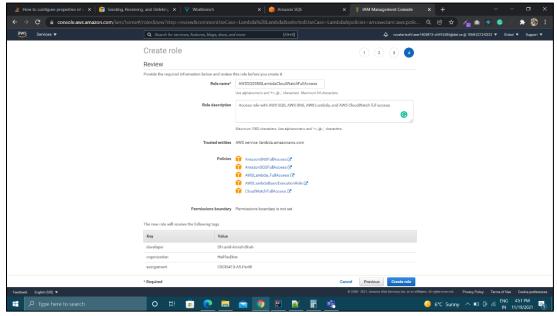


Figure 6 – Successful creation of IAM role with full access to SQS, SNS, Lambda and CloudWatch [5]

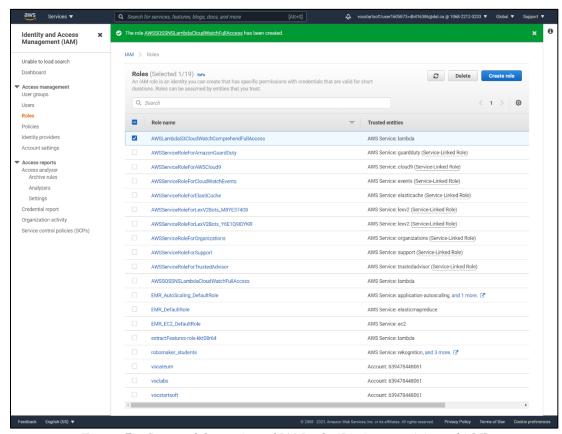


Figure 7 – Successful creation of IAM role (Listing page) (contd.) [5]

Figure 8 displays the screenshot of the "Create function" page to create a Lambda function. The name of the Lambda function is halifaxDineLambda. The runtime language is set to "Java 8 on Amazon Linux 1" with x86_64 architecture. This lambda function uses the IAM role – AWSSQSSNSLambdaCloudWatchFullAccess to allow full access to SQS, SNS, Lambda, and CloudWatch services by AWS.

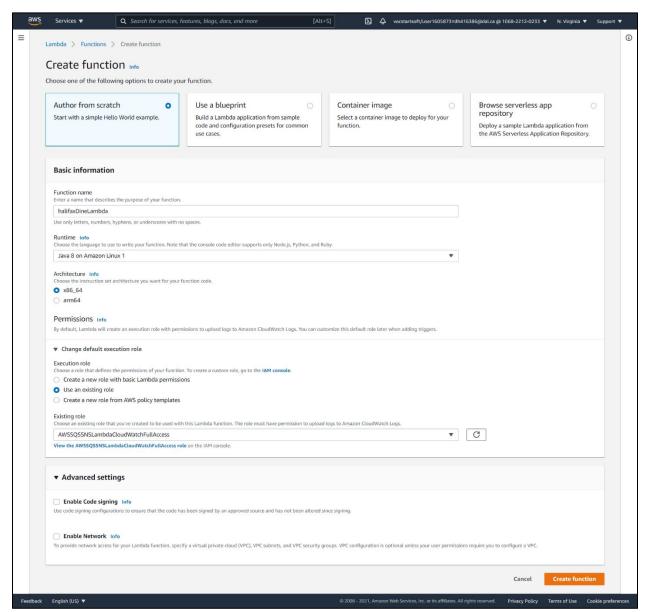


Figure 8 – Create function page. [1]

Figure 9 displays the screenshot of the successful creation of the Lambda function – halifaxDineLambda. This Lambda function is responsible to poll messages from the SQS standard queue.

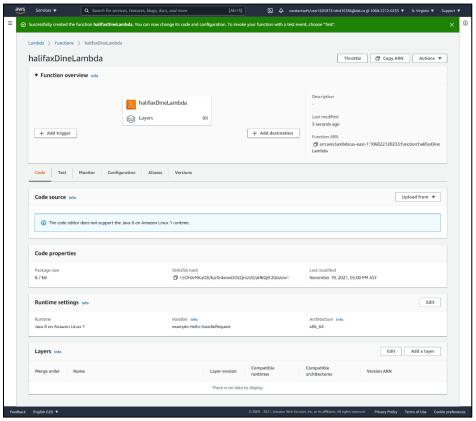


Figure 9 – Successful creation of halifaxDineLambda Lambda function to poll SQS queue [1]

Figure 10 displays the screenshot of the successful configuration of the HalifaxDineSQS SQS trigger set to the halifaxDineLambda Lambda function.

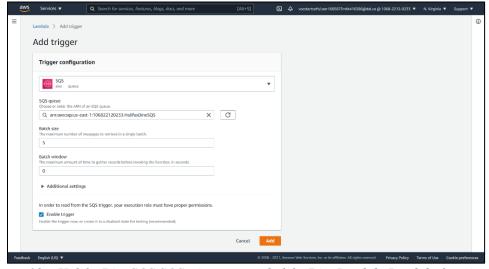


Figure 10 – HalifaxDineSQS SQS trigger set to halifaxDineLambda Lambda function [1]

Figure 11 displays the screenshot of the dashboard of the halifaxDineLambda function along with the HalifaxDineSQS trigger set to it.

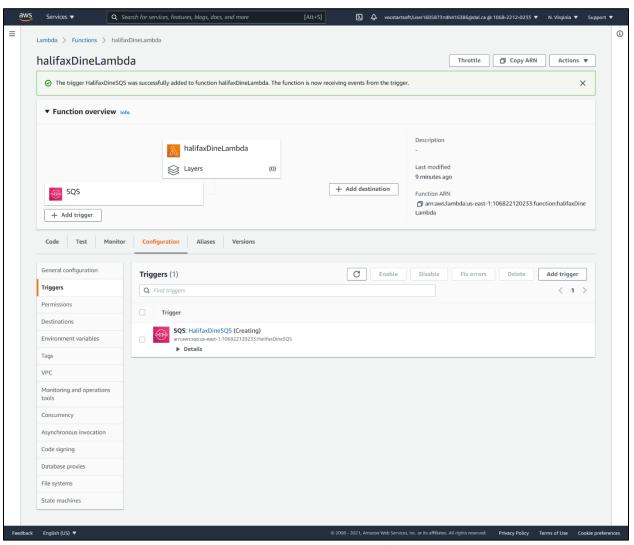


Figure 11 - halifaxDineLambda Lambda function dashboard with HalifaxDineSQS SQS trigger set to it [1]

Figure 12 displays the screenshot of the halifaxDineLambda function's configuration page with SQS trigger and Execution role configured.

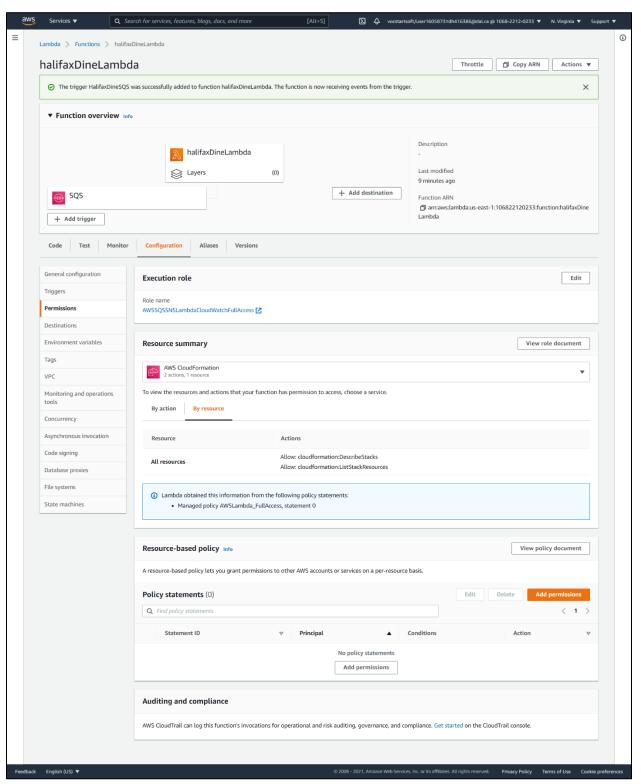


Figure 12 - halifaxDineLambda function with execution role AWSSQSSNSLambdaCloudWatchFullAccess [1]

Figure 13 displays the screenshot of the HalifaxDineSQS dashboard displaying the trigger halifaxDineLambda set to it.

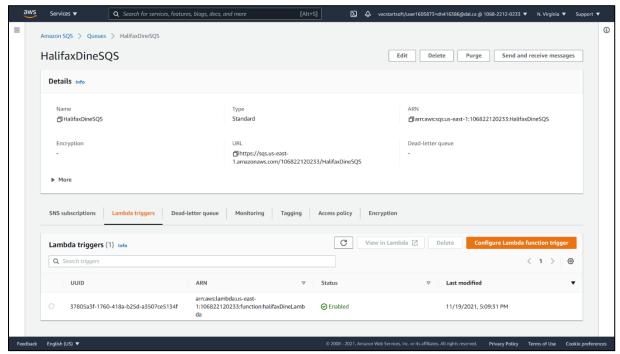


Figure 13 - HalifaxDineSQS dashboard displaying the trigger halifaxDineLambda set to it [2]

Figure 14 displays the screenshot of the halifaxDineLambda function's "Edit runtime settings" with the handler set to HalifaxDineLambda::handleRequest.

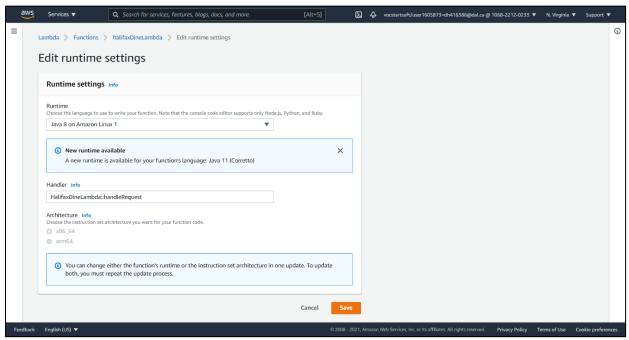


Figure 14 - Handler HalifaxDineLambda::handleRequest set to the Lambda function which works as a starting point [2]

Figure 15 displays the screenshot of the Amazon SNS "Create Topic" page. I navigated to this page by typing SNS in the search bar from the navigation menu. For this application, I selected the topic name to be HalifaxDineSNS.

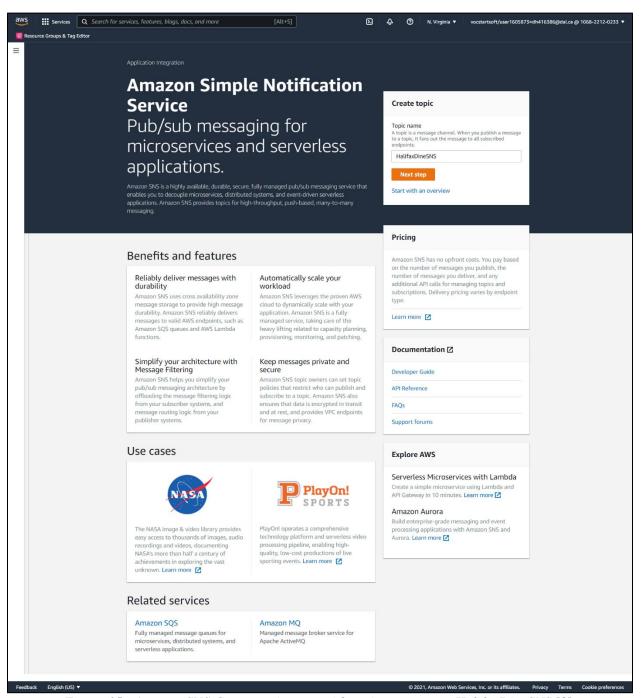


Figure 15 - Amazon SNS Create topic page with topic name set to HalifaxDineSNS [3]

Figure 16 displays the screenshot of the Amazon SNS Create topic page with details entered to create an SNS topic with the name HalifaxDineSNS. The type of the SNS topic is set to Standard. Details filled are:

- Access Policy Method Basic
- Topic Subscriber Everyone with AWS Account
- Tags
 - o assignment CSCI5410-A5-PartB
 - o developer Dhrumil-Amish-Shah
 - o organization HalifaxDine

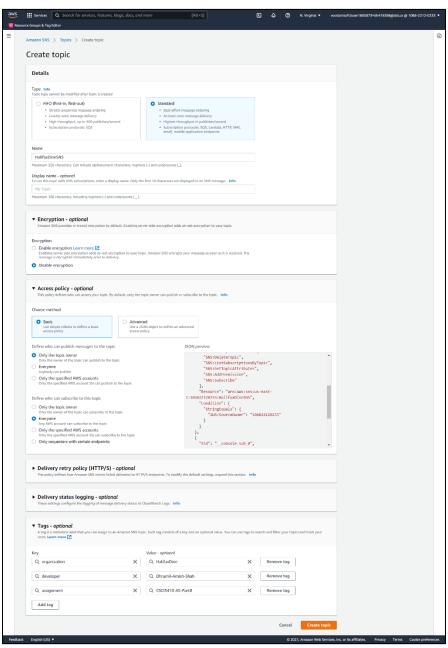


Figure 16 - SNS Topic HalifaxDineSNS in the create stage [3]

Figure 17 displays the screenshot of the create subscription page for the HalifaxDineSNS topic. The protocol is set to email, and the endpoint is configured to dh416386@dal.ca

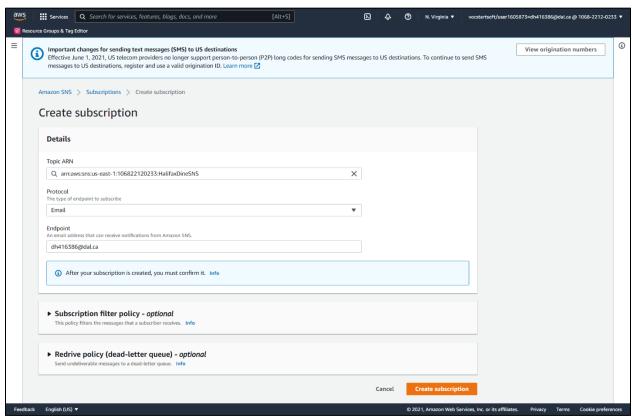


Figure 17 - Create subscription page with the protocol set to Email and endpoint set to dh416386@dal.ca [3]

Figures 18 and 19 display the screenshots of the successful creation of a subscription with the status message "Pending Confirmation".

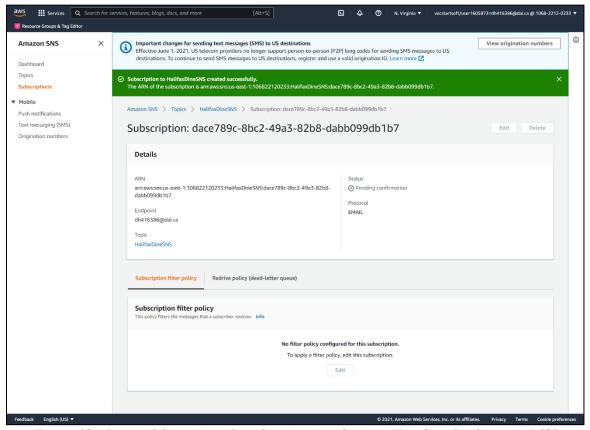


Figure 18 - Successful creation of a subscription with status "Pending Confirmation" [3]

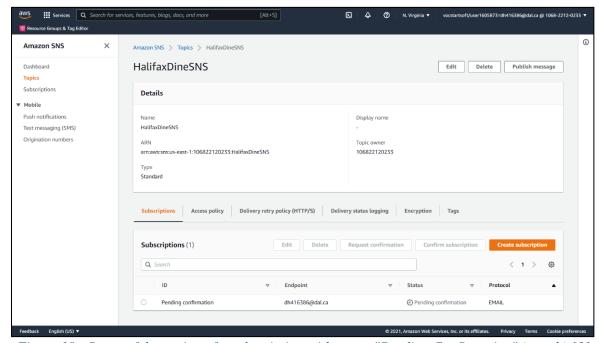


Figure 19 - Successful creation of a subscription with status "Pending Confirmation" (contd.) [3]

Figure 20 displays the screenshot of the subscription confirmation email received at the provided email address. (i.e., Email – dh416386@dal.ca)

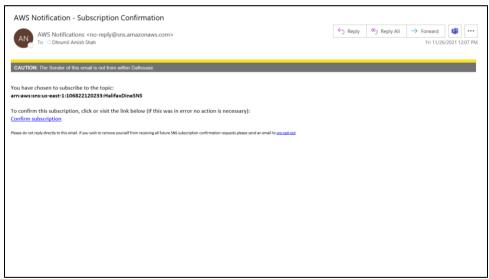


Figure 20 - Successful subscription confirmation message received on Email

Figure 21 displays the screenshot of the subscription confirmed page.



Figure 21 - Screenshot of subscription confirmed page

Figure 22 displays the screenshot of the HalifaxDineSNS dashboard with the subscription status Confirmed for the endpoint dh416386@dal.ca.

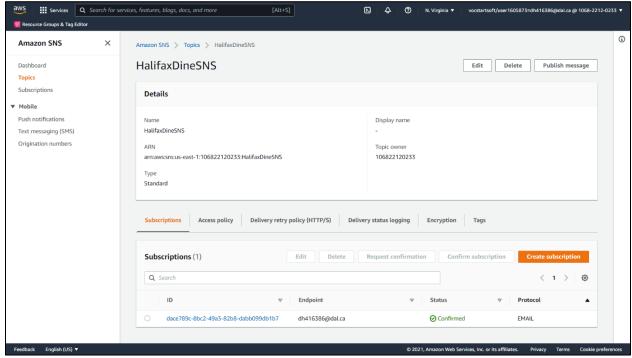


Figure 22 - Screenshot of HalifaxDineSNS dashboard with subscription status confirmed [3]

Program Execution Output

Figures 23 and 24 display the screenshots of program execution. Orders are processed in batches. Batch 1 consists of 5 orders with different order items. The details about each order are as below:

- Order 1 (Order ID a05ba993-bd0a-4f75-a9a1-ef7352d14431) contains 3 different dishes with different quantities.
- Order 2 (Order ID f4e41e47-f55e-46a2-bf57-29a3ec44737b) contains 1 dish.
- Order 3 (Order ID 61f909a3-6bad-41e8-802f-121c88121837) contains 2 different dishes with different quantities.
- Order 4 (Order ID 09788cf3-e16f-461d-a22b-8fb05480f268) contains 1 dish.
- Order 5 (Order ID 56b50866-5d9a-4985-b2f0-518a092216d7) contains 3 different dishes with different quantities.

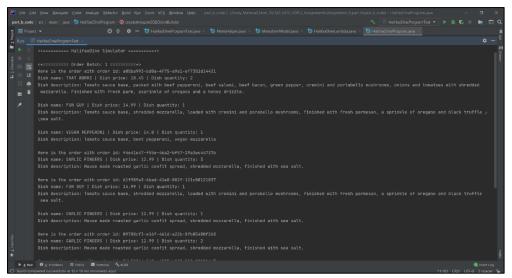


Figure 23 - Program execution output

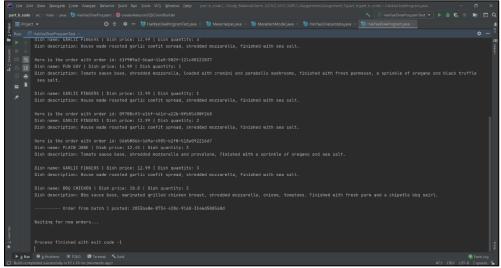


Figure 24 - Program execution output (contd.)

Figures 25 and 26 display the screenshots of log groups created by the halifaxDineLambda function on CloudWatch.

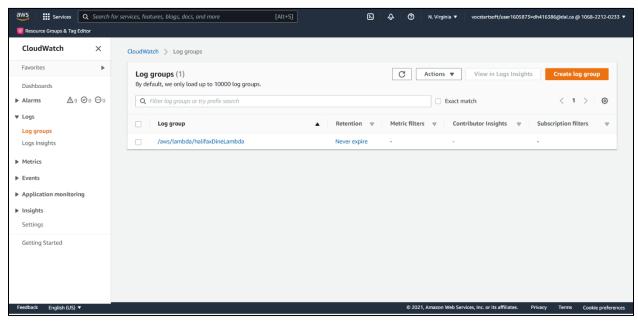


Figure 25 – Log groups for the halifaxDineLambda function on CloudWatch [6]

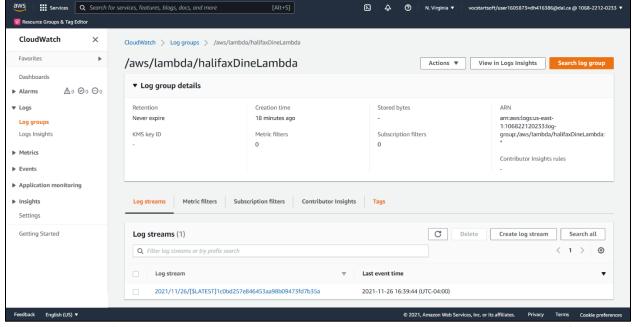


Figure 26 - Log groups for the halifaxDineLambda function on CloudWatch (contd.) [6]

Figure 27 displays the screenshot of logs recorded when the Lambda function halifaxDineLambda was triggered.

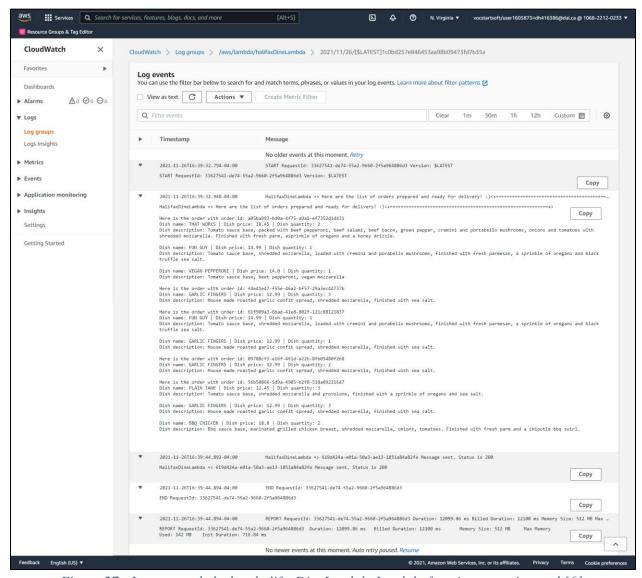


Figure 27 - Logs recorded when halifaxDineLambda Lambda function was triggered [6]

Figure 28 displays the screenshot of the email received.

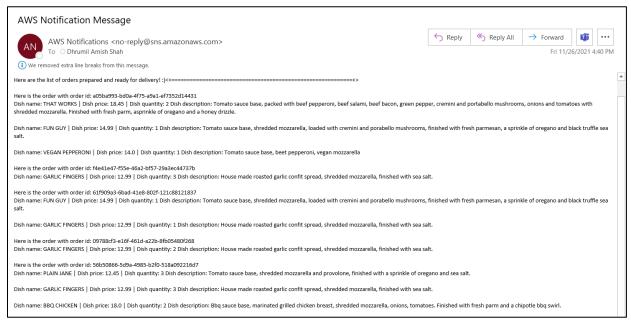


Figure 28 - Email received for all the orders

Program Files

1. MenuItemModel – MenuItemModel class is a model class that stores the menu items along with their details. Instances of this class can be stored in a data structure that can be accessed while creating random orders. The code explanation can be found in the comments.

```
* @author Dhrumil Amish Shah (B00857606 | dh416386@dal.ca)
public final class MenuItemModel {
// Dish name.
private final String dishName;
// Dish description.
private final String dishDescription;
// Dish price.
private final double dishPrice;
 * Constructs {@code MenuItemModel} class objects.
 * @param dishName
 * @param dishDescription description of the dish.
 * @param dishPrice price of the dish.
public MenuItemModel(final String dishName,
             final String dishDescription,
             final double dishPrice) {
 this.dishName = dishName;
 this.dishDescription = dishDescription;
 this.dishPrice = dishPrice:
 * Gets the name of the dish.
 * @return name of the dish.
public String getDishName() {
```

```
* Gets the description of the dish.

* @return description of the dish.

*/
public String getDishDescription() {
  return dishDescription;
}

/**

* Gets the price of the dish.

*

* @return price of the dish.

*/
public double getDishPrice() {
  return dishPrice;
}
}
```

2. OrderModel – OrderModel class acts as an individual order that represents an order with multiple dishes and quantities. This class contains a list of MenuItemModel and their quantities. The details about this class can be found in the comment section of the code.

```
this.quantities = quantities;
* Adds the menu item in the menu items list.
* @param menuItemModel menu item to add in menu items list.
public void addInMenuItemModels(final MenuItemModel menuItemModel) {
menuItemModels.add(menuItemModel);
* @return menu items list.
public List<MenuItemModel> getMenuItemModels() {
return menuItemModels:
* @param quantity quantity to add in quantities list.
public void addInQuantities(final Integer quantity) {
quantities.add(quantity);
* @return quantities list.
public List<Integer> getQuantities() {
 return quantities;
```

3. MenuHelper – **MenuHelper** class is a helper class that creates a list of menu items. These menu items are added in the list with details like item name, item description and cost. The code explanation can be found in it's comment section.

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
public final class MenuHelper {
 * Prepares a list of {@code MenuItemModel} dishes with each dish containing dish name, dish
description and dish price.
 * @return a list of {@code MenuItemModel} items.
 public static List<MenuItemModel> getMenu() {
  final List<MenuItemModel> menuList = new ArrayList<>();
  menuList.add(new MenuItemModel("G-STREET",
    "Our signature pizza, simple/spicy. Tomato sauce base, beef pepperoni fresh jalapenos," +
    15.0));
  menuList.add(new MenuItemModel("MARGHERITA",
      "and fresh parmesan.",
    14.0)):
  menuList.add(new MenuItemModel("FUN GUY",
    "Tomato sauce base, shredded mozzarella, loaded with cremini and porabello mushrooms,"
      "finished with fresh parmesan, a sprinkle of oregano and black truffle sea salt.",
  menuList.add(new MenuItemModel("GARLIC FINGERS",
    "House made roasted garlic confit spread, shredded mozzarella, finished with sea salt.",
  menuList.add(new MenuItemModel("PLAIN JANE",
    "Tomato sauce base, shredded mozzarella and provolone, finished with a sprinkle of
    12.45));
  menuList.add(new MenuItemModel("BBQ CHICKEN",
    "Bbq sauce base, marinated grilled chicken breast, shredded mozzarella, " +
    18.00)):
  menuList.add(new MenuItemModel("THAT WORKS",
    "Tomato sauce base, packed with beef pepperoni, beef salami, beef bacon, green pepper,"
```

4. HalifaxDineLambda - HalifaxDineLambda class is a class that polls the SQS queue upon receiving a new order, prepares a new order message, and sends it to a subscriber. The code explanation can be found in its comments section.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.AmazonSNS;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.AmazonSNSClientBuilder;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.AmazonSNSException;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResult;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.ListTopicsResult;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.PublishResult;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.Topic;
import java.util.List;
* {@code HalifaxDineLambda} class polls the SQS Queue when a new order is received,
* @author Dhrumil Amish Shah (B00857606 | dh416386@dal.ca)
oublic final class HalifaxDineLambda implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent, Void> {
 private static final String LOG_TAG = HalifaxDineLambda.class.getSimpleName();
 private static final String SNS_TOPIC = "HalifaxDineSNS";
  * Publishes the received message to all the subscribers of the provided \{@code\ topicArn\}.
  * @param amazonSNSClient Amazon SNS client.
```

```
Message body to be delivered.
  * @param message
  * @param topicArn
 * @param context
 * @throws AmazonSNSException if any error occurs while publishing the message.
 private void publishSNSTopicViaEmail(final AmazonSNS amazonSNSClient,
                       final String message,
                       final String topicArn,
                       final Context context) throws AmazonSNSException {
  final PublishRequest request = new PublishRequest();
  request.setMessage(message);
  request.setTopicArn(topicArn);
  final PublishResult result = amazonSNSClient.publish(request);
  context.getLogger().log(LOG_TAG + " => " + result.getMessageId() + " Message sent. " +
     "Status is " + result.getSdkHttpMetadata().getHttpStatusCode());
 * Creates if not already created, a new SNS Topic {@code SNS_TOPIC} and retrieves it's
Topic ARN.
 * @param amazonSNSClient Amazon SNS Client.
 * @return Created topic's ARN.
 * @throws AmazonSNSException if any error occurs while creating an SNS Topic or
retrieving the topic's ARN.
 private String createSNSTopic(final AmazonSNS amazonSNSClient) throws
AmazonSNSException {
  final ListTopicsResult listTopicsResult = amazonSNSClient.listTopics(new
ListTopicsRequest());
  final List<Topic> topics = listTopicsResult.getTopics();
  for (final Topic topic : topics) {
   final String[] topicARNSplit = topic.getTopicArn().split(":");
   if (topicARNSplit[topicARNSplit.length - 1].equals(SNS_TOPIC)) {
    return topic.getTopicArn();
  final CreateTopicRequest request = new CreateTopicRequest().withName(SNS_TOPIC);
  final CreateTopicResult result = amazonSNSClient.createTopic(request);
  return result.getTopicArn();
```

```
* Retrieves the default SNS Client object.
 * @return default SNS Client object.
 private AmazonSNS createAmazonSNSClientBuilder() {
  return AmazonSNSClientBuilder.defaultClient();
 @Override
 public Void handleRequest(final SQSEvent sqsEvent,
                final Context context) {
  final StringBuilder emailMsgStringBuilder = new StringBuilder();
  emailMsgStringBuilder.append("Here are the list of orders prepared and ready for delivery!
emailMsgStringBuilder.append("<+====
  emailMsgStringBuilder.append("\n\n");
  for (final SQSEvent.SQSMessage sqsMessage : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
   emailMsgStringBuilder.append(sqsMessage.getBody());
   emailMsgStringBuilder.append("\n\n");
  context.getLogger().log(LOG_TAG + " => " + emailMsgStringBuilder.toString());
   final AmazonSNS amazonSNSClient = createAmazonSNSClientBuilder();
   final String snsTopicARN = createSNSTopic(amazonSNSClient);
   if (snsTopicARN == null) {
    return null:
   publishSNSTopicViaEmail(amazonSNSClient, emailMsgStringBuilder.toString(),
snsTopicARN, context);
  } catch (final AmazonSNSException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
   context.getLogger().log(LOG TAG + " => " + e.getMessage());
  return null:
```

5. HalifaxDineProgram – HalifaxDineProgram class is a class that performs the order placing at HalifaxDine. The class performs some key tasks of the assignment such as creation of random orders, create food order messages, and process orders. The class design is based on good development practices. The code explanation can be found in its comments section.

```
import com.amazonaws.auth.AWSStaticCredentialsProvider;
import com.amazonaws.auth.BasicSessionCredentials;
```

```
import com.amazonaws.regions.Regions;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.AmazonSQS;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.AmazonSQSClientBuilder;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.SendMessageResult;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.UUID;
* @author Dhrumil Amish Shah (B00857606 | dh416386@dal.ca)
public final class HalifaxDineProgram {
// AWS Access Key.
 private static final String AWS_ACCESS_KEY;
 // AWS Secret Key.
 private static final String AWS_SECRET_KEY;
 // AWS Session Token.
 private static final String AWS SESSION TOKEN;
 // AWS BasicSessionCredentials object prepared using AWS Access Key, AWS Secret Key,
and AWS Session Token.
 private static final BasicSessionCredentials AWS_CREDENTIALS;
// HalifaxDine SOS URL Name.
 private static final String HALIFAX_DINE_SQS_URL_NAME;
 // Place new order after every interval.
 private static final int ORDERS INTERVAL MILLISECONDS;
 static {
 AWS_ACCESS_KEY = "AWS_ACCESS_KEY";
 AWS_SECRET_KEY = "AWS_SECRET_KEY";
 AWS_SESSION_TOKEN = "AWS_SESSION_TOKEN";
 AWS_CREDENTIALS = new BasicSessionCredentials(AWS_ACCESS_KEY,
AWS SECRET KEY, AWS SESSION TOKEN);
  HALIFAX DINE SQS URL NAME = "HalifaxDineSQS";
  ORDERS_INTERVAL_MILLISECONDS = 4 * 60 * 1000; // 4 minutes
```

```
* Prepares an order {@code OrderModel} with each order containing menu items {@code
MenuItemModel} and
 * quantity {@code quantity} for each item. Each order can have minimum of 1 dish and
 * @return random orders prepared with menu items and quantities.
 private OrderModel getRandomFoodOrder() {
  final List<MenuItemModel> halifaxDineMenu = MenuHelper.getMenu();
  final OrderModel order = new OrderModel(new ArrayList<>(), new ArrayList<>());
  final int minItemsInOrder = 1:
  final int maxItemsInOrder = Math.min(halifaxDineMenu.size(), 3);
  final int totalItemsInOrder = new Random().nextInt(maxItemsInOrder) + minItemsInOrder;
  final int minQuantityOfOrderItem = 1;
  final int maxQuantityOfOrderItem = 3;
  final List<Integer> itemsOrderedAlready = new ArrayList<>();
  for (int i = 1; i \le totalItemsInOrder; ++i) {
   int randomMenuItemIndex = new Random().nextInt(halifaxDineMenu.size());
   if (itemsOrderedAlready.contains(randomMenuItemIndex)) {
   itemsOrderedAlready.add(randomMenuItemIndex);
   int randomQuantity = new Random().nextInt(maxQuantityOfOrderItem) +
minQuantityOfOrderItem;
   order.addInMenuItemModels(halifaxDineMenu.get(randomMenuItemIndex));
   order.addInQuantities(randomQuantity);
  return order:
  * Prepares a {@code String} message of the order and assigns an order id {@code UUID} to
```

```
private String getFoodOrderMessage() {
  final OrderModel order = getRandomFoodOrder();
  final StringBuilder orderSB = new StringBuilder();
  orderSB.append("Here is the order with order id:
 ).append(UUID.randomUUID().toString()).append("\n");
  final List<MenuItemModel> menuItemModels = order.getMenuItemModels();
  final List<Integer> quantities = order.getQuantities();
  for (int i = 0; i < menuItemModels.size(); ++i) {
   orderSB.append("Dish name: ").append(menuItemModels.get(i).getDishName()).append(" |
   orderSB.append("Dish price: ").append(menuItemModels.get(i).getDishPrice()).append(" |
   orderSB.append("Dish quantity: ").append(quantities.get(i)).append("\n");
   orderSB.append("Dish description:
 ).append(menuItemModels.get(i).getDishDescription()).append("\n\n");
  return orderSB.toString();
 * Creates an Amazon SQS client builder with credentials and region provided.
 * @return {@code AmazonSQS} client builder object.
 private AmazonSQS createAmazonSQSClientBuilder() {
  return AmazonSOSClientBuilder.standard()
    .withCredentials(new AWSStaticCredentialsProvider(AWS CREDENTIALS))
    .withRegion(Regions. US_EAST_1)
    .build();
 * Creates new orders at duration of every {@code ORDERS_INTERVAL_MILLISECONDS}.
 * At every {@code ORDERS INTERVAL MILLISECONDS}, minimum of 1 and maximum of 5
orders are created in SQS.
 public void processOrder() {
  System.out.print("\n<+=========+>\n\n");
  final AmazonSQS amazonSQSClientBuilder = createAmazonSQSClientBuilder();
  final GetQueueUrlRequest queueUrlRequest = new
GetQueueUrlRequest().withQueueName(HALIFAX DINE SOS URL NAME);
```

```
final String queueUrl =
amazonSQSClientBuilder.getQueueUrl(queueUrlRequest).getQueueUrl();
  int orderBatch = 0;
  while (true) {
  orderBatch++;
  final int minOrdersInBatch = 1;
   final int maxOrdersInBatch = 5;
   final int totalOrdersInBatch = new Random().nextInt(maxOrdersInBatch) +
minOrdersInBatch:
   final StringBuilder foodOrderMessageSB = new StringBuilder();
   for (int i = 1; i \le totalOrdersInBatch; ++i) {
    final String foodOrderMessage = getFoodOrderMessage():
    foodOrderMessageSB.append(foodOrderMessage);
   System.out.print(foodOrderMessageSB.toString()):
   final SendMessageRequest halifaxDineMsgRequest = new SendMessageRequest()
     .withQueueUrl(queueUrl)
     .withMessageBody(foodOrderMessageSB.toString());
   final SendMessageResult sendMessageResult =
amazonSOSClientBuilder.sendMessage(halifaxDineMsgRequest);
   System.out.print("----- Order from batch " + orderBatch + " posted: " +
sendMessageResult.getMessageId() + "\n\n");
    System.out.print("Waiting for new orders...\n\n");
    Thread.sleep(ORDERS_INTERVAL_MILLISECONDS);
   } catch (final InterruptedException e) {
    System.out.print("\nHalifaxDineProgram: " + e.getMessage() + "\n");
    e.printStackTrace();
```

6. HalifaxDineProgramTest - HalifaxDineProgramTest class tests the entire implementation and is the starting point of the whole functionality at HalifaxDine.

```
/**
    * {@code HalifaxDineProgramTest} class tests the {@code HalifaxDineProgram}.
    * @author Dhrumil Amish Shah (B00857606 | dh416386@dal.ca)
    */
public final class HalifaxDineProgramTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) { new HalifaxDineProgram().processOrder(); }}
```

References

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