AWS Serverless Deployment

AWS serverless deployment involves deploying applications that leverage serverless services like AWS Lambda, Amazon API Gateway, Amazon S3, and Amazon DynamoDB, without the need to provision or manage servers. This approach allows developers to focus on writing code while AWS handles the underlying infrastructure.

AWS Serverless deployment diagram

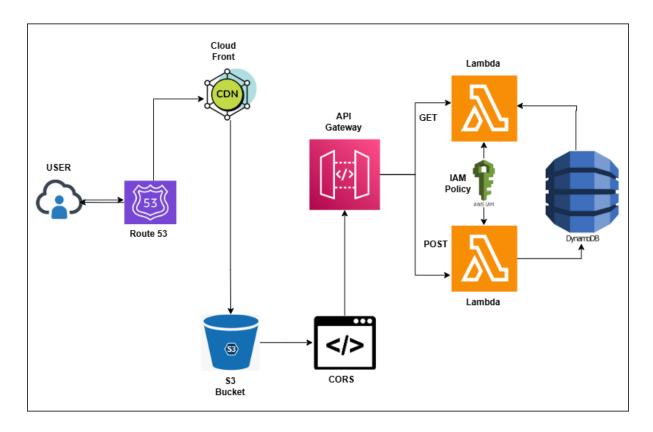


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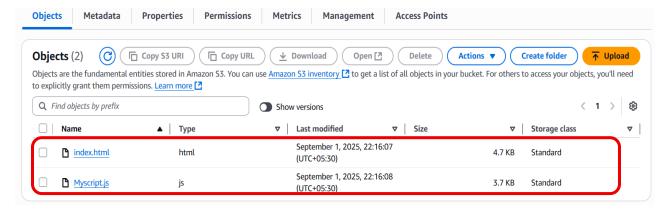
Step1: Creating Application

Developed the Project which includes Frontend and backend process. Frontend includes, posting and retrieving the Employee details in API gateway using AJAX and enabling the CORS. Backend includes API gateway is used to trigger the lambda function to insert and select the Employee records in Dynamo DB.

Step2: S3 bucket creation

An Amazon S3 bucket is a fundamental storage resource within AWS S3. It functions as a container for storing objects, which are essentially files (like images, documents, or application data) along with any associated metadata.

- Download the Project from My Github Repo
- Create the S3 bucket with unique name and upload the Project inside the s3 bucket.
- Enable the S3 bucket public access rule required for static website hosting.
- To make the S3 bucket has private, we are using cloud front distribution (CDN).
- Enabling the static website hosting configuration.
- Attach AWS S3 bucket Policy to get the objects accessed by the users.
- Uploaded files in S3 bucket



Enabling static website hosting

Static website hosting Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. Learn more [2] Static website hosting Disable Enable Hosting type Host a static website Use the bucket endpoint as the web address. Learn more [2] Redirect requests for an object Redirect requests to another bucket or domain. Learn more [2] For your customers to access content at the website endpoint, you must make all your content publicly readable. To do so, you can edit the S3 Block Public Access settings for the bucket. For more information, see Using Amazon S3 Block Public Access [2] Index document Specify the home or default page of the website index.html Error document - optional This is returned when an error occurs.		
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S3 Bucket policy

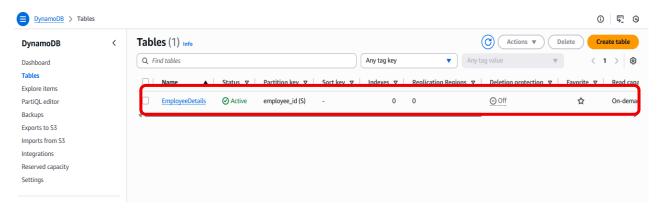
Bucket policy

The bucket policy, written in JSON, provides access to the objects stored in the bucket. Bucket policies don't apply to objects owned by other accounts. Learn more

Step3: Creating Table in Dynamo DB

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed, serverless NoSQL database service offered by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is designed to provide fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability, making it suitable for high-performance, internet-scale applications.

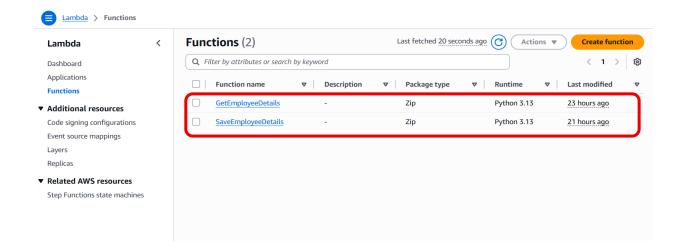
• Create Employee Table in DynamoDB



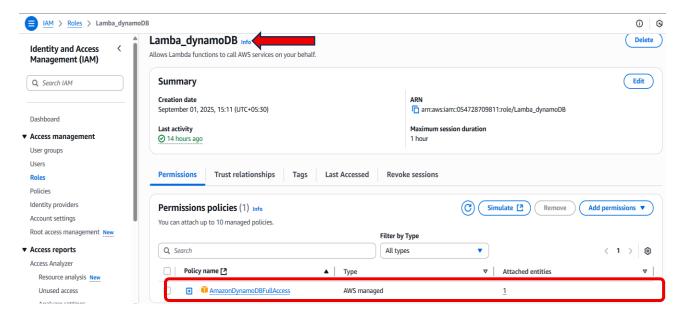
Step4: Creating Lambda function:

AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that enables users to run code without provisioning or managing servers. It is a core component of Amazon Web Services (AWS) and operates on a "pay-per-use" model, meaning charges are incurred only when the code is actively running.

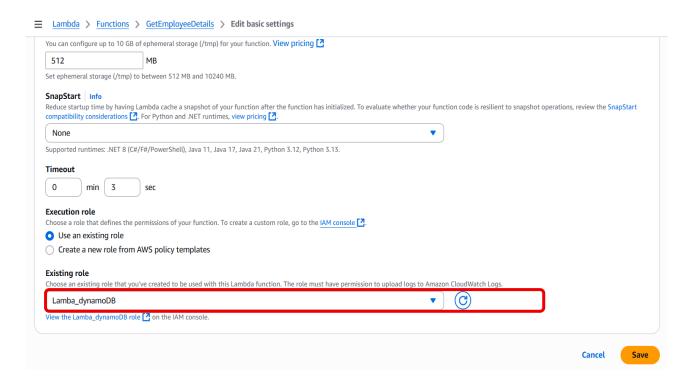
- Creating the lambda function to automate the Insertion the Selection process from Dynamo DB.
- Creating the Event handler for getting Employee details and posting Employee details from DynamoDB in lambda function using Python.



• Creating IAM role for accessing the Dynamo DB.



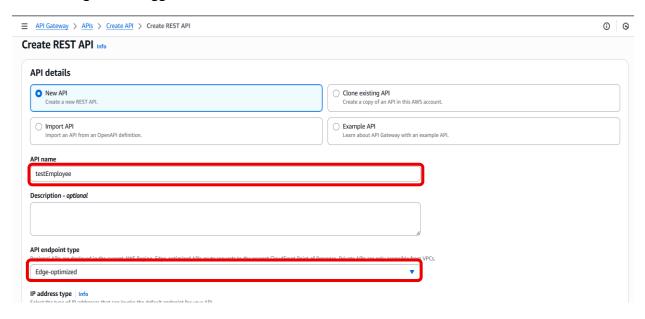
• Attach the IAM role in Lambda function.



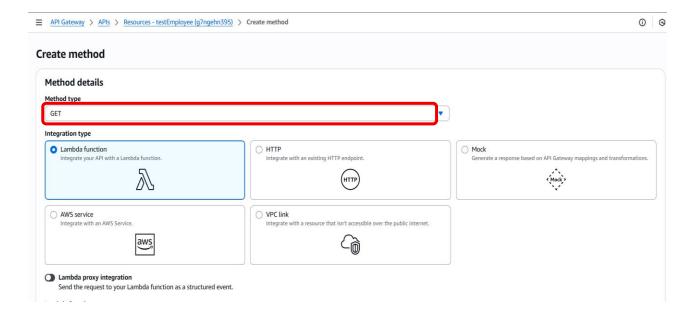
Step5: Creating API Gateway

AWS API Gateway is a fully managed service that enables developers to create, publish, maintain, monitor, and secure APIs at any scale. It acts as a "front door" for applications to access data, business logic, or functionality from backend services.

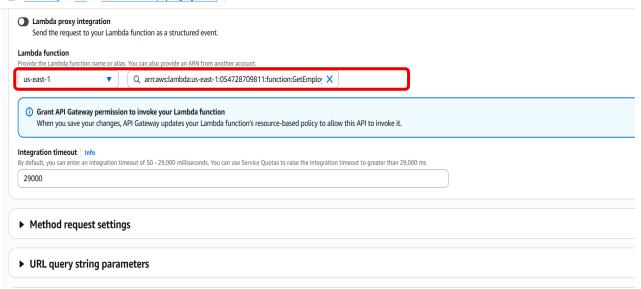
Creating API to trigger the lambda function for GET and POST Method

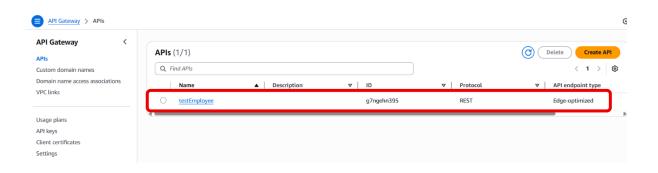


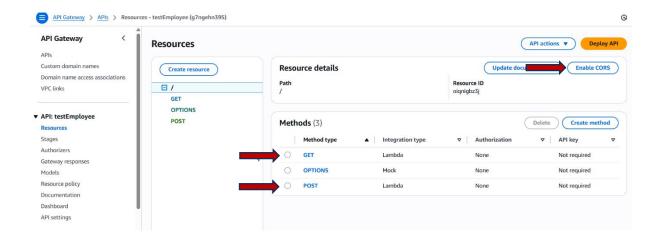
• Create GET and POST Method and integrate it with lambda functions.



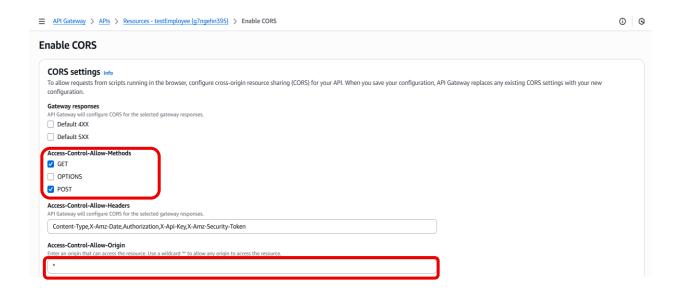




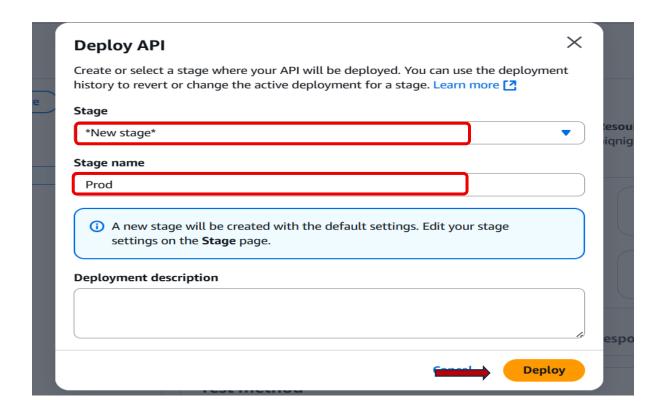




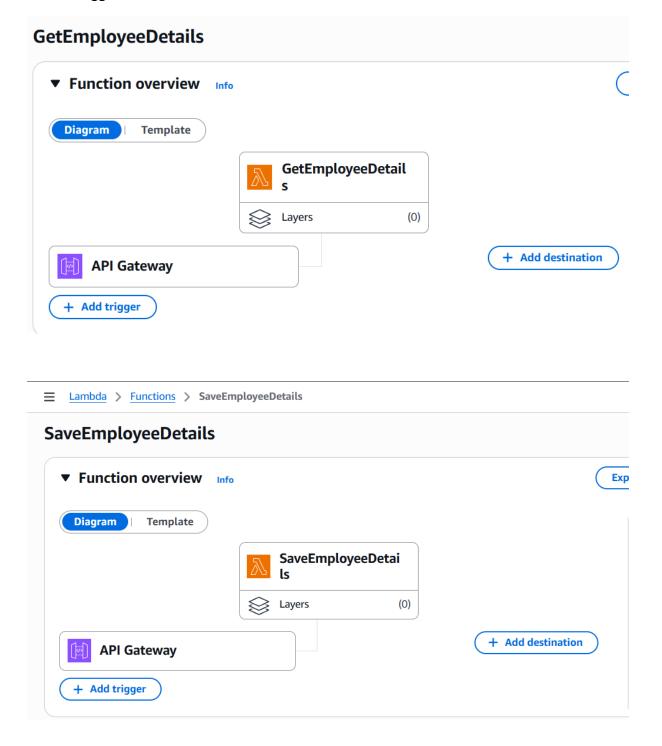
• Enabling CORS , to communicate Frontend AJAX call to API endpoint.



API Deployment



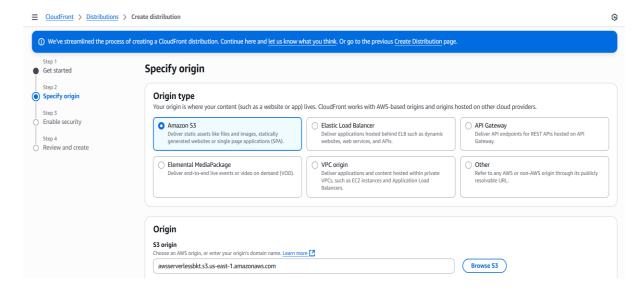
API trigger to Lambda function



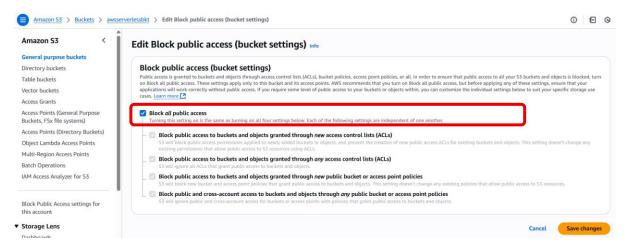
Step6: Enabling CloudFront Distribution (CDN)

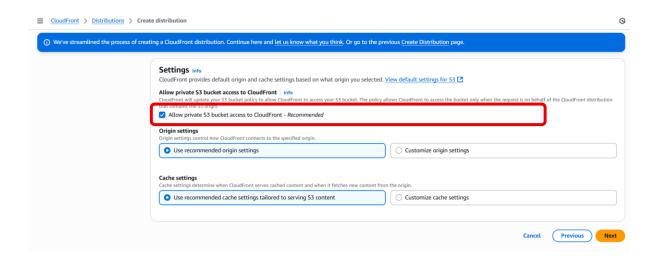
- Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network service that accelerates the delivery of your static and dynamic web content to users globally.
- It achieves this by caching content at edge locations (data centers) around the world,
 bringing the content closer to your users and reducing latency

• Create Cloud front distribution with S3 bucket



Making S3 bucket as private.





S3 bucket policy after configuring CDN

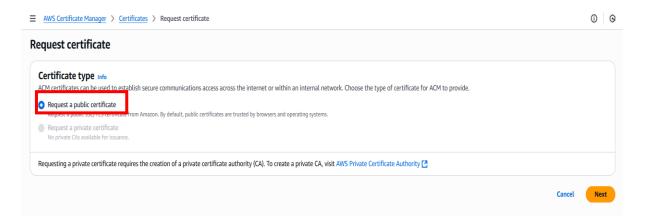
- Run CDN through Http. Copy the domain and run in browser.
- To make this hosting secure, we will go for SSL certification enabled, and hosted this distribution through Route 53.

Creating Hosted Zone

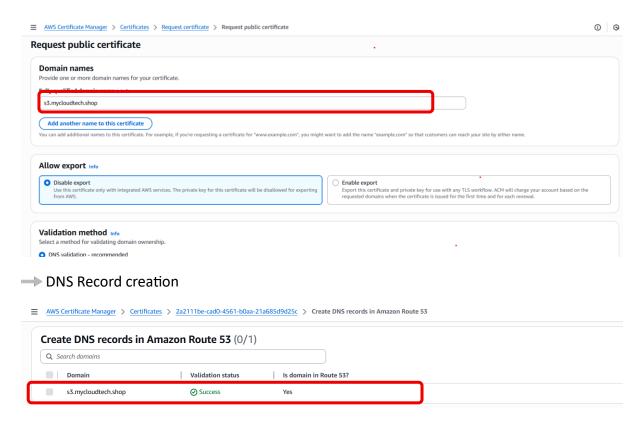
- → Purchase the Domain in GoDaddy website and Create the Hosted Zone with the same Domain name in Route 53.
- → Automatically Namespaces will be created inside the Hosted Zone.
- → Copy the namespaces and paste inside the GoDaddy Domain website.

Enabling SSL Certificate (ACM)

→ Request a Public Certificate



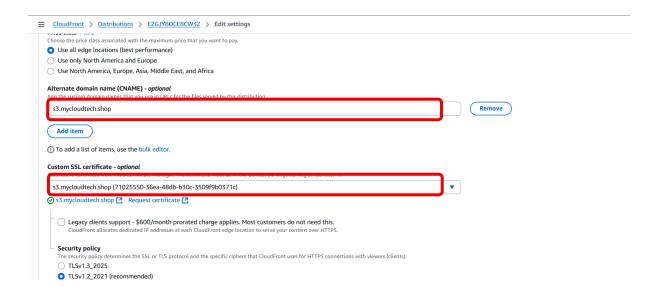
Provide the fully qualified Domain Name (contains sub domain and main domain)

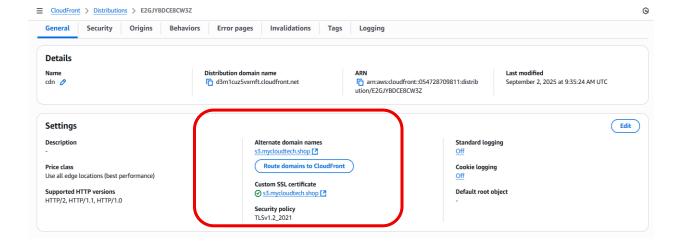


DNS Record is Created in Route 53 and Request for public certificate (SSL) is Issued.

Adding Domain in CloudFront

→ Enter Fully qualified Domain Name which we have created for SSL.

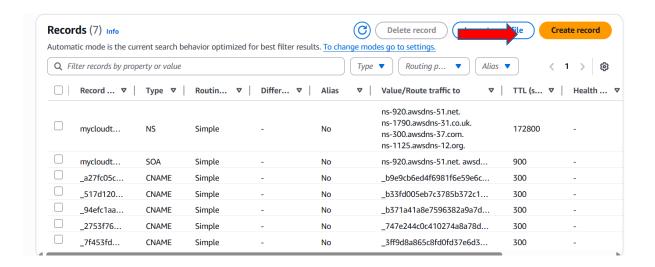




- → SSL Certificate is enabled for CloudFront.
- → Now, Route the CloudFront Distribution in Route 53.

Step7: Hosting Application in Route53

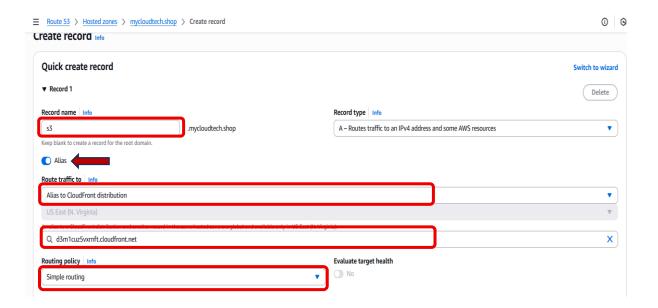
- Amazon Route 53 is to act as a highly available and scalable Domain Name System (DNS)
 web service for routing internet traffic to applications and resources
- It translates human-readable domain names (like "www.example.com") into the numerical IP addresses that computers use to connect. Additionally, Route 53 offers domain registration and health checking capabilities.

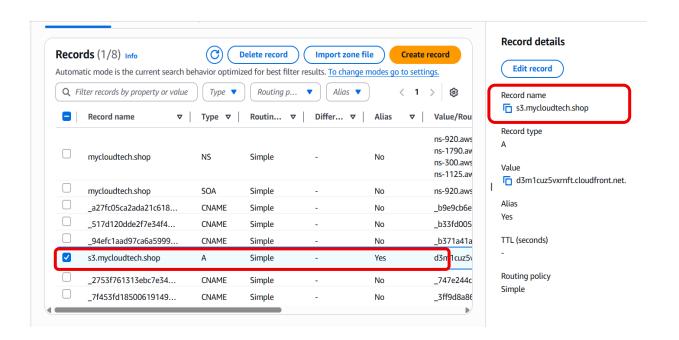


Create the Record in Hosted Zone:

→ Select the Record type

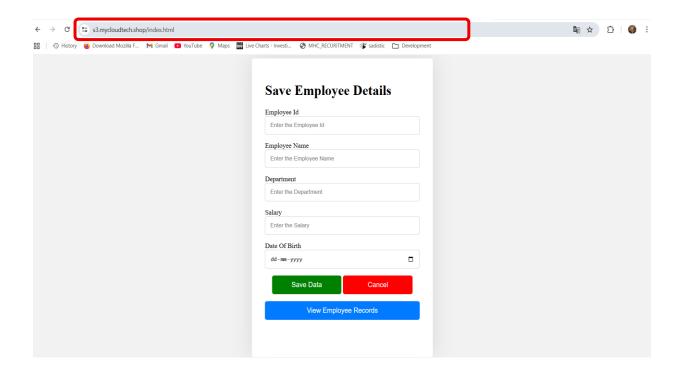
- → Enable Alias
- → Route the traffic: Alias to CloudFront distribution
- → Selecting Simple routing policy.

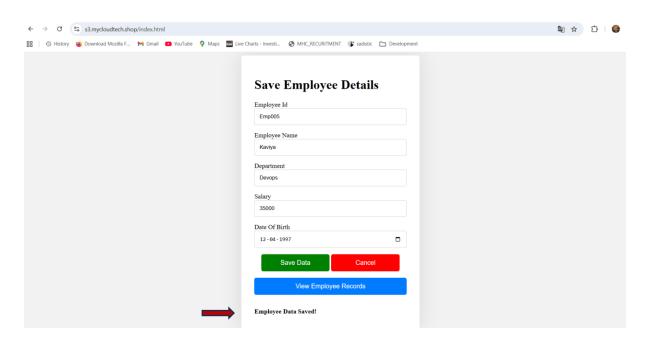


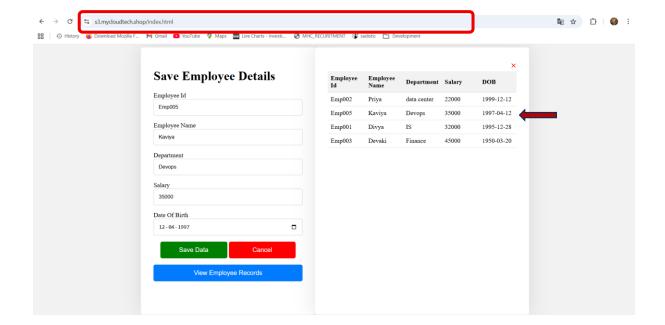


Now our application is hosted in Route 53, lets run the application.

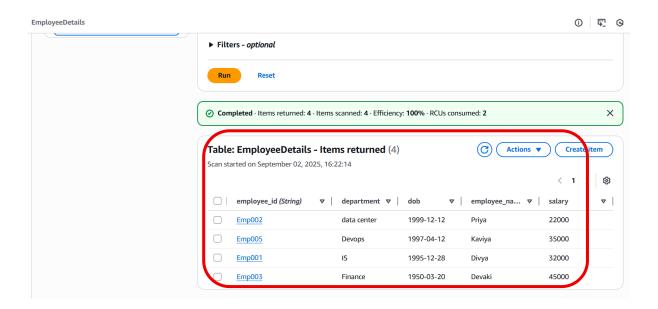
Run: s3.mycloudtech.shop







• Checking records in Dynamo DB



AWS Serverless Project is Successfully created and deployed.