



Vivekanand Education Society's Institute of Technology

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Department of Information Technology

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Advance DevOps Lab Experiment 11

Aim: To understand AWS Lambda, its workflow, various functions and create your first Lambda functions using Python / Java / Nodejs.

Roll No.	44
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Class	D15B
Subject	Advance DevOps Lab
LO Mapped	LO1: To understand the fundamentals of Cloud Computing and be fully proficient with Cloud based DevOps solution deployment options to meet your business requirements. LO6: To engineer a composition of nano services using AWS Lambda and Step Functions with the Serverless Framework.
Grade:	

AIM : To understand AWS Lambda, its workflow, various functions and create your first Lambda functions using Python / Java / Nodejs.

THEORY :

AWS Lambda is a serverless computing service by AWS that allows you to run code without provisioning or managing servers. You create functions in supported languages like Python, Java, and Node.js, and these functions are executed in response to specific events such as API calls, file uploads to S3, or data changes in DynamoDB.

Key Features

- **Automatic Scaling:** Lambda automatically scales the infrastructure to handle incoming requests, reducing operational complexity.
- **Cost-Efficiency:** You only pay for the compute time you consume, with no upfront costs or server management fees.
- **Security:** Lambda integrates with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to define roles and policies, ensuring secure execution.
- **Fault Tolerance:** AWS Lambda is designed to provide high availability and fault tolerance, handling server failures and maintaining continuous operation.

Execution Model

Lambda functions run in stateless containers fully managed by AWS. When an event triggers a function, AWS initiates a container to execute the function. If subsequent requests come in, additional containers are spun up to handle them. AWS may keep containers warm for a short period to reduce cold start latency.

Stateless Functions

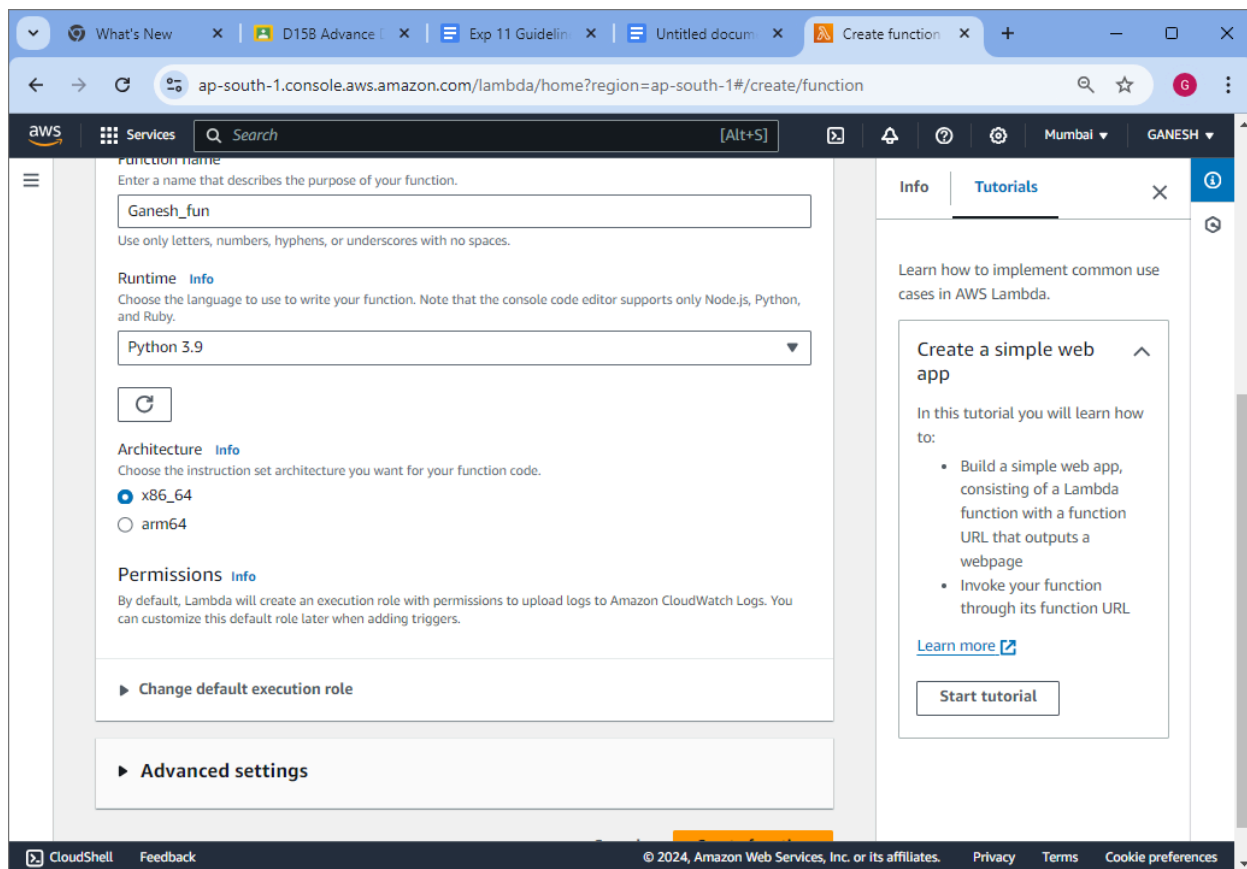
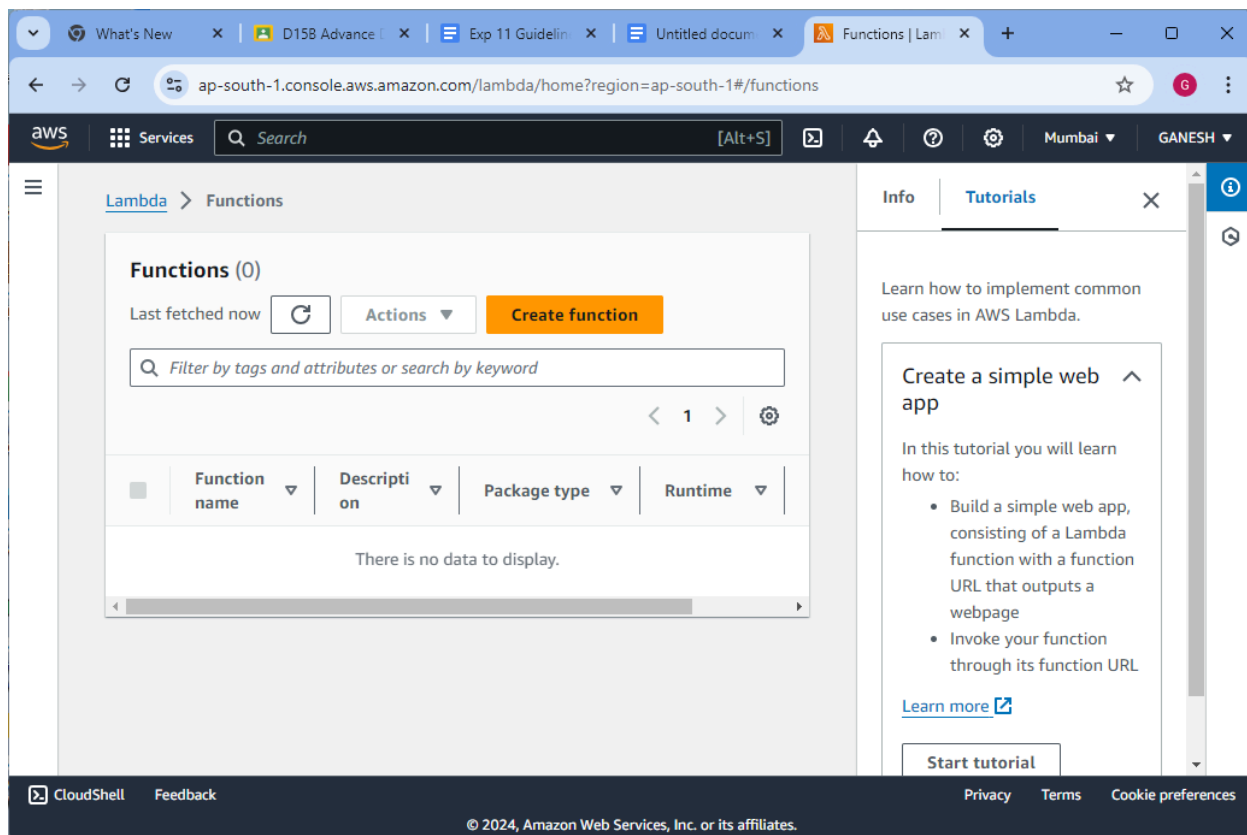
Due to the stateless nature of Lambda, each function invocation is independent, running in a fresh environment. Code outside the main handler function runs once per container lifecycle, while the handler itself runs on every invocation.

Common Use Cases

- **Scalable APIs:** Lambda is ideal for building APIs that need to scale according to demand. Each API request can be routed to a specific Lambda function, and the service automatically adjusts to handle varying workloads.
- **Event-Driven Data Processing:** Lambda excels in scenarios like real-time data processing, where functions are triggered by events from sources like S3 or DynamoDB, making it suitable for tasks like data transformation, analytics, and notifications.

Packaging and Deployment

Lambda functions, along with their dependencies, are packaged and uploaded to AWS, often using an S3 bucket. AWS Lambda then uses this package to execute the function when an event occurs. Tools like the Serverless Stack Framework (SST) can simplify this process.

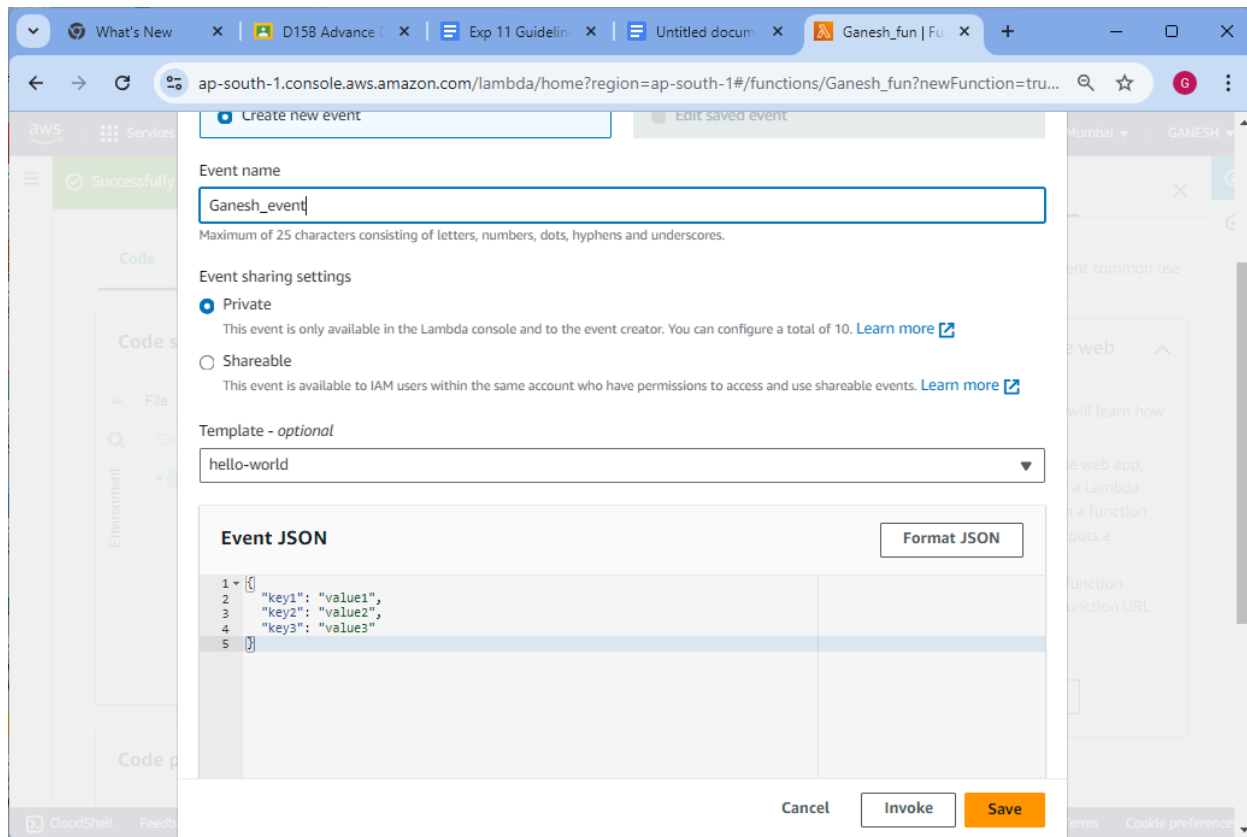
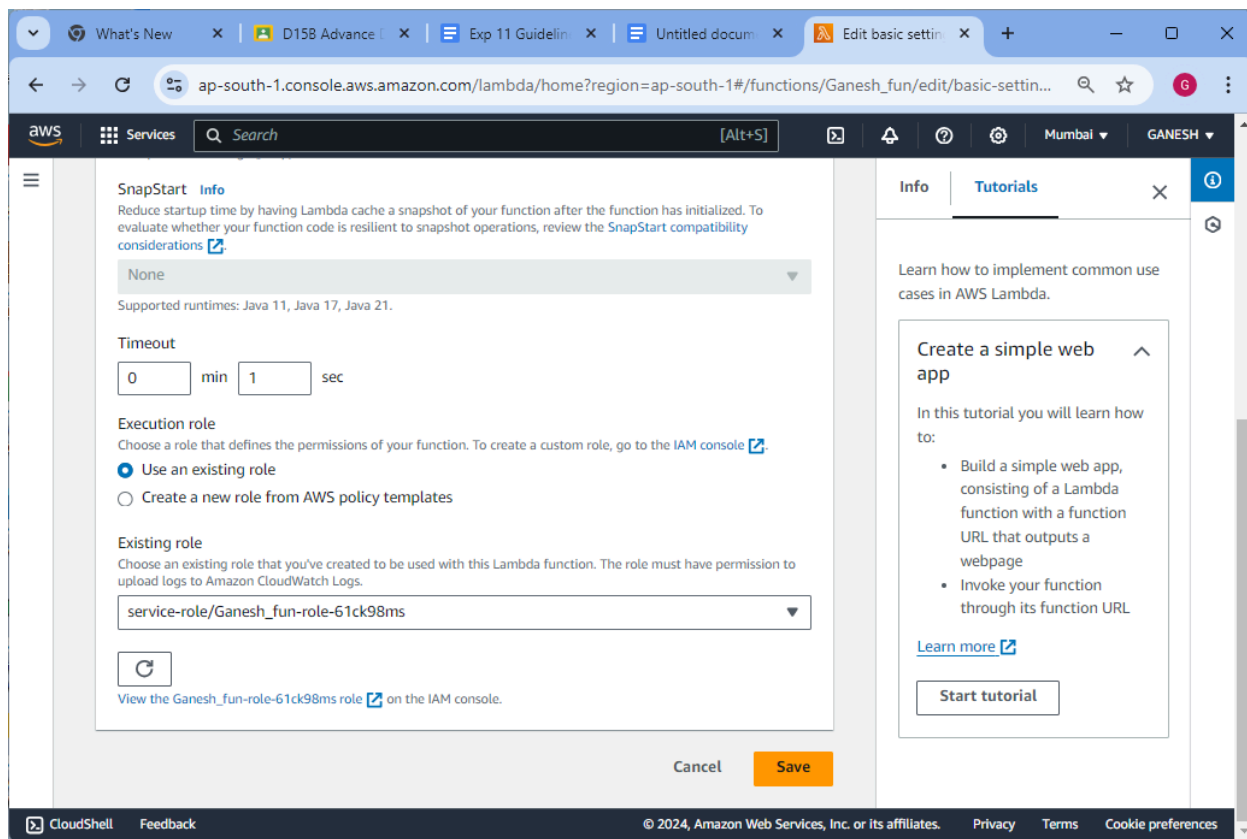


The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console for the function 'Ganesh_fun'. A green notification bar at the top states: 'Successfully created the function Ganesh_fun. You can now change its code and configuration. To invoke your function with a test event, choose "Test".' The main content area is titled 'Ganesh_fun' and includes buttons for 'Throttle', 'Copy ARN', and 'Actions'. Below this is the 'Function overview' section, which has tabs for 'Diagram' and 'Template'. The 'Diagram' tab shows a visual representation of the function with a box labeled 'Ganesh_fun' and 'Layers (0)'. To the right of the diagram are details: 'Description: -', 'Last modified: 3 seconds ago', 'Function ARN: arn:aws:lambda:ap-south-1:009160041715:function:h_fun', and 'Function URL: Info'. On the right side of the console, there is a 'Tutorials' panel with the title 'Create a simple web app' and a list of steps: 'Build a simple web app, consisting of a Lambda function with a function URL that outputs a webpage' and 'Invoke your function through its function URL'. A 'Start tutorial' button is at the bottom of the tutorial panel.

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console for the function 'Ganesh_fun', specifically the 'Configuration' tab. The 'General configuration' section is active, showing details for the function. The 'General configuration' panel includes an 'Edit' button and a table with the following information:

Property	Value
Description	-
Memory	128 MB
Ephemeral storage	512 MB
Timeout	0 min 3 sec
SnapStart	Info
None	

On the right side of the console, the same 'Tutorials' panel is visible, titled 'Create a simple web app' with the same steps and 'Start tutorial' button.



The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console for the function 'Ganesh_fun'. The 'Code source' tab is active, displaying a Python lambda handler. The code is as follows:

```
1 import json
2
3 def lambda_handler(event, context):
4     # TODO implement
5     newString="Hello This is Ganesh!"
6     return {
7         'statusCode': 200,
8         'body': json.dumps(newString)}
9
10
```

A green notification at the top states: "The test event Ganesh_event was successfully saved." The right sidebar contains a tutorial titled "Create a simple web app" with a "Start tutorial" button.

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console for the function 'Ganesh_fun', now displaying the 'Execution results' tab. The test event 'Ganesh_event' has succeeded. The response is:

```
{
  "statusCode": 200,
  "body": "\"Hello This is Ganesh!\""
}
```

The 'Code properties' section shows the package size as 283 bytes and the SHA256 hash as `veu1162Y0bKwToY2AP3+mWasYhWNQFdRvploAxST+qE=`.

CONCLUSION :

AWS Lambda simplifies the process of running code in the cloud by handling server management, scaling, and security for you. Its flexibility and cost-efficiency make it an ideal choice for a wide range of applications, from scalable APIs to real-time data processing. By leveraging AWS Lambda, you can focus on writing code while AWS takes care of the rest.