# Amazon API Gateway

# Exercise 2.2: Creating an API Gateway endpoint and wiring it up to our web site

We have a website sitting on S3 being exclusively delivered via CloudFront, but the problem is that the website is static.

This means when you are interacting with it is "faking it". It is hard-coded in the Javascript to replay with "the temperature in X is 20 degrees".

We need to have our website's JavaScript hit an endpoint in the cloud and return data from that. Perhaps a different temperatures say, 69 degrees. That way when we test it we will know it is hitting our API successfully.

Creating a backend API is easy using Amazon API gateway.

Before we create an API that does anything fancy, such as look up weather data from a database or run function, we want to MOCK our API.

This is a fancy way of saying that will make a request to the API and get a temperature of 60 degrees back regardless of what information we pass to the back end. i.e A hard coded mock API.

Once the mock is wired up and we have tested our website, we can start thinking about putting functionality behind it. We will look at server-less functions next week with John, for now, let's get this mock API built and tested.

# 1. Steps for creating a REST endpoint with API Gateway

- Sign in to the AWS Management Console and in the Find Services search box type api and choose
   API Gateway.
- . Make sure you are in the N. Virginia region at the top right.
- Click Get Started and click OK to remove the Create Example API pop-up.
  - o If you already have APIs click Create API
- Choose protocol REST.
- Under Create new API choose New API.

- Under Request Body enter in:
- · For settings use the following:
  - API name: CatWeather.
  - o Optionally, add a brief description in Description.
  - o Endpoint Type: Regional.

## Choose the protocol

Select whether you would like to create a REST API or a WebSocket API.

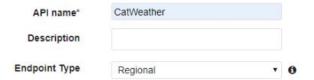
REST WebSocket

### Create new API

In Amazon API Gateway, a REST API refers to a collection of resources and methods that can be invoked through HTTPS endpoints.

## Settings

Choose a friendly name and description for your API.



- Click Create API.
- Click Actions and Create Method.



• Choose POST from the list under the / resource and click the check mark icon.



- For Integration type choose Mock and click Save.
- Click TEST. TEST
- Under Request Body enter in:

```
{
    "city_str": "VEGAS"
}
```

• Click **Test** and you should get back something similar in the logs section:

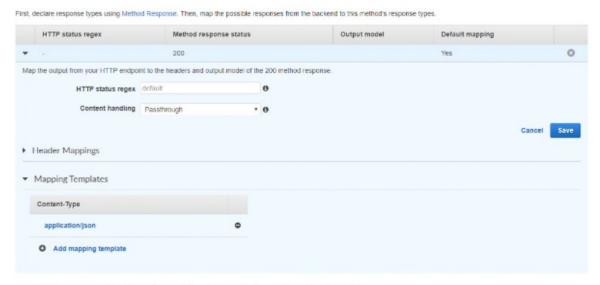
Under Response Body:

#### no data

And under Response Headers:

# {"Content-Type":"application/json"}

- Scroll up and click **Method Execution Method Execution** to go back to the test settings.
- Click Integration Response.
- · Click the arrow to open up the response properties.
- Click the drop down arrow for Mapping Templates.



- Click on application/json blue hyperlink under Content-Type.
- Under General template choose Method Request passthrough.
- · Replace it all with:

"temp\_int": 69

• Click Save at the bottom right.

- Also click Save at the top right.
- Choose Method Execution again.
- Click Test.
- · Set the request body as

```
"city_str": "CHICAGO"
}

• click Test again.
• You should see the following:
```

Under Response Body:

{
 "temp\_int": 69
}

Response Headers:

{"Content-Type":"application/json"}

# 2. Steps to enable CORS in the API gateway console.

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- Select Actions and Enable CORS.
- Select DEFAULT 4XX and DEFAULT 5XX. Leave the other settings as the default.

Gateway Responses for CatWeather API	☑ DEFAULT 4XX ☑ DEFAULT 5XX <b>6</b>	
Methods	POST OPTIONS 6	
Access-Control-Allow-Methods	POST, OPTIONS 0	
Access-Control-Allow-Headers	'Content-Type,X-Amz-Date,Authorizatio	0
Access-Control-Allow-Origin*	tel	0

- Advanced
- Click Enable CORS and replace existing CORS headers.
- Click Yes, replace existing values on the Confirm method changes pop-up.
- Click Actions and choose Deploy API under API Actions.
- On the **Deploy API** settings pop-up select:
  - o Deployment stage [New Stage]
  - Stage name test
  - Stage description test
  - o Click Deploy.

{

}

- Copy down the Invoke URL. e.g <a href="https://j5c1lgdjf6.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/test">https://j5c1lgdjf6.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/test</a>
- This is a post request so IF you simply visit that URL in the browser you will get this error:

"message": "Missing Authentication Token"

# 3. Steps to wire up your mock API to your website

You don't have to write any code for this next bit. All you need to do is change the API\_GATEWAY\_URL\_STR value in the website's /scripts/config.js file. Save it, and re-upload it back to S3, CloudFront will pick up the changes to S3 automatically.

- On you local machine, open the folder where you unzipped the file and edit the file s3website/scripts/config.js
- Replace the var API\_GATEWAY\_URL\_STR with the Invoke URL you copied from step 2.
- It will look like this:

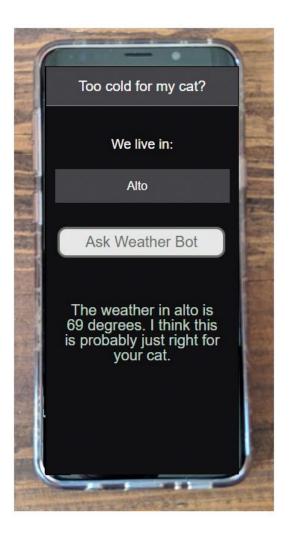
## var API\_GATEWAY\_URL\_STR = null;

• Use your own deployed API gateway URL (above). Like in this example:

## var API\_GATEWAY\_URL\_STR =

"https://Your-Invoke-URL.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/test";

- Save the file and upload it back to S3 into the **scripts** folder, remebering to set Cache-Control to max age=0. (**Refer to week 1 if you don't know how to upload items to S3**)
- Browse to your website (i.e your CloudFront distribution URL)
- Choose a city, and press Ask Weather Bot.



• The weather should always return 69 degrees no matter which city is chosen.

We now have a live MOCK API interacting with our website.



Next week we will look at wiring up our API Gateway to a function (Lambda), and will use IAM, and Cloudwatch.

See you next week!