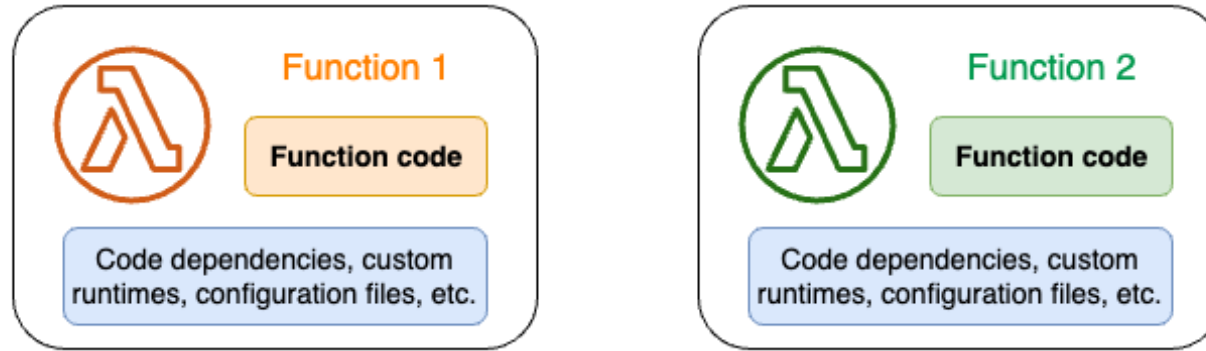
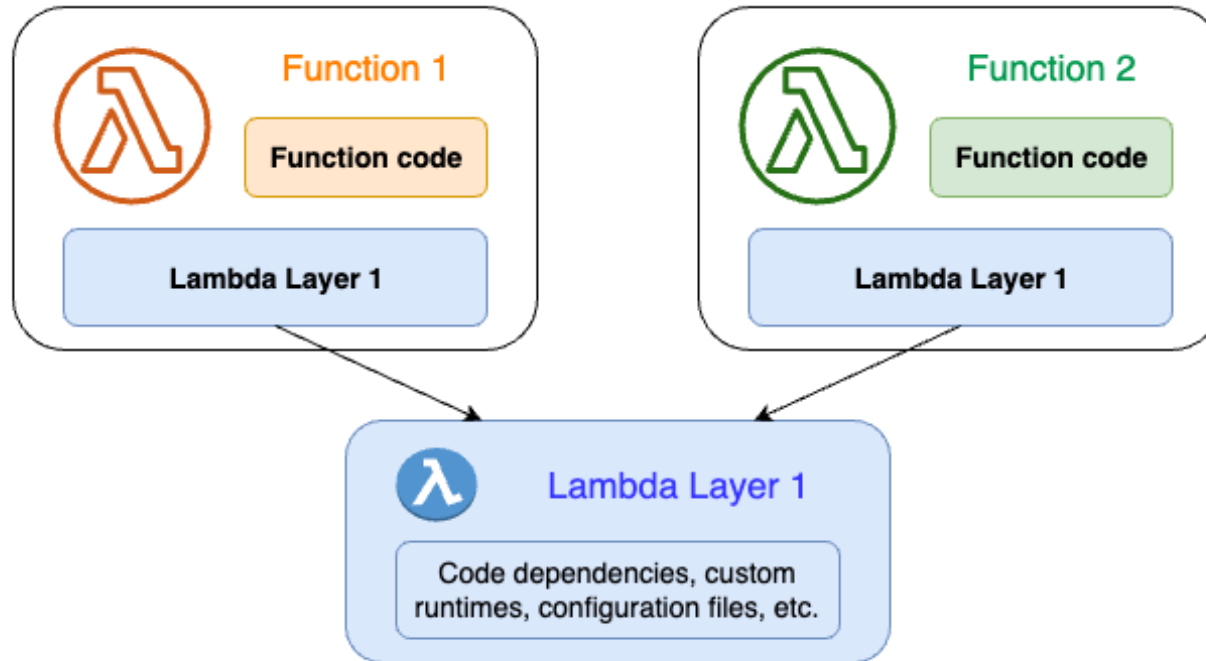


Lambda function components: Without layers



Lambda function components: With layers



- You can configure your Lambda function to use additional code and content in the form of layers. A layer is a ZIP archive that contains libraries, a custom runtime, or other dependencies. With layers, you can use libraries in your function without needing to include them in your deployment package.
- If your Lambda function includes layers, Lambda extracts the layer contents into the /opt directory in the function execution environment. Lambda extracts the layers in the order that you added them to the function. If the same file appears in multiple layers, the function uses the version in the last extracted layer.
- You can use the **Merge earlier** and **Merge later** buttons to adjust the merge order of the layers.
- You can update the layer version by entering a new version in **Layer version**.
- You can update the layer version that your functions use by selecting the functions you want to update from **Functions using this version**. Layer version updates will apply to the functions listed on this page.

Create layer

Layer configuration


Name

pymysqlLibrary

Description - *optional*

PyMySQL library modules

- ☒ Upload a .zip file
- ☐ Upload a file from Amazon S3

 Upload

pymysql-v3.zip

105.45 KB

For files larger than 10 MB, consider uploading using Amazon S3.

Compatible architectures - *optional* [Info](#)

Choose the compatible instruction set architectures for your layer.

- ☐ x86_64
- ☐ arm64

Compatible runtimes - *optional* [Info](#)

Choose up to 15 runtimes.

Runtimes

Python 3.9

License - *optional* [Info](#)

Cancel

Create

A Lambda layer is a .zip file archive that contains supplementary code or data. Layers usually contain library dependencies, a custom runtime, or configuration files.

This section explains how to create and delete layers in Lambda. For more conceptual information about layers and why you might consider using them, see [Working with Lambda layers](#).

After you've packaged your layer content, the next step is to create the layer in Lambda. This section demonstrates how to create and delete layers using the Lambda console or the Lambda API only. To create a layer using AWS CloudFormation, see [Using AWS CloudFormation with layers](#). To create a layer using the AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM), see [Using AWS SAM with layers](#).

- Lambda supports multiple languages through the use of runtimes. A runtime provides a language-specific environment that relays invocation events, context information, and responses between Lambda and the function. You can use runtimes that Lambda provides, or build your own.
- Each major programming language release has a separate runtime, with a unique runtime identifier, such as `python3.10` or `nodejs18.x`. To configure a function to use a new major language version, you need to change the runtime identifier. Since AWS Lambda cannot guarantee backward compatibility between major versions, this is a customer-driven operation.

[Lambda](#) > [Layers](#) > Add layer

Add layer

Function runtime settings

Runtime
Python 3.9

Architecture
x86_64

Choose a layer

Layer source [Info](#)

Choose from layers with a compatible runtime and instruction set architecture or specify the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) version. You can also [create a new layer](#).

☐ AWS layers

Choose a layer from a list of layers provided by AWS.

☒ Custom layers

Choose a layer from a list of layers created by your AWS account or organization.

☐ Specify an ARN

Specify a layer by providing an ARN.

Custom layers

Layers created by your AWS account or organization that are compatible with your function's runtime.

pymysqlLibrary

Version

7

Cancel

[Code](#) | [Test](#) | [Monitor](#) | [Configuration](#) | [Aliases](#) | [Versions](#)

Code source [Info](#)

File Edit Find View Go Tools Window Test Deploy

Go to Anything (Ctrl-P)

Environment

salesAnalystReport
lambda_function.py

lambda_function

```
1 import json
2
3 def lambda_handler(event, context):
4     # TODO implement
5     return {
6         'statusCode': 200,
7         'body': json.dumps('Hello from Lambda!')
8     }
9
```

Code properties [Info](#)

Package size
299.0 byte

SHA256 hash
HAPq9EReJVEC5gLavtc/gydSvZtd9eiUGF932t0jBxY=

Last modified
September 6, 2023

Runtime settings [Info](#)

Runtime
Python 3.9

Handler [Info](#)
lambda_function.lambda_handler

Architecture [Info](#)
x86_64

▶ Runtime management configuration

Layers [Info](#)

Merge order	Name	Layer version	Compatible runtimes	Compatible architectures	Version
1	pymysqlLibrary	7	python3.9	-	arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:layer:pymysqlLibrary:7

Runtime settings [Info](#)

Runtime

Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console code editor supports only Node.js, Python, and Ruby.

Python 3.9



New runtime available



A new runtime is available for your function's language: Python 3.11

Handler [Info](#)

salesAnalysisReportDataExtractor.lambda_handler

Architecture [Info](#)

Choose the instruction set architecture you want for your function code.

☐ x86_64

☐ arm64



You can change either the function's runtime or the instruction set architecture in one update. To update both, you must repeat the update process.

Connected layers

You can configure layers to include runtimes and the instruction set architectures they support. If you are updating the runtime or instruction set architecture of your function, afterward test your function to verify your invocation is successful.

Merge order	Name	Layer version	Compatible runtimes	Compatible architectures
1	pymysqlLibrary	7	python3.9	-

Runtime settings [Info](#)

Runtime

Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console code editor supports only Node.js, Python, and Ruby.

Python 3.9



New runtime available



A new runtime is available for your function's language: Python 3.11

Handler [Info](#)

salesAnalysisReportDataExtractor.opener_db

Architecture [Info](#)

Choose the instruction set architecture you want for your function code.

☒ x86_64

☐ arm64

Connected layers

You can configure layers to include runtimes and the instruction set architectures they support. If you are updating the runtime or instruction set architecture of your function, afterward test your function to verify your invocation is successful.

Merge order	Name	Layer version	Compatible runtimes	Compatible architectures
1	pymysqlLibrary	7	python3.9	-

Cancel

Save

```
1 import json
2 import pymysql
3 import sys
4
5 def opener_db(event, context):
6
7     # Retrieve the database connection information from the event input parameter.
8
9     dbUrl = event['dbUrl']
10    dbName = event['dbName']
11    dbUser = event['dbUser']
12    dbPassword = event['dbPassword']
13
14    # Establish a connection to the Cafe database, and set the cursor to return results as a Python dictionary.
15
16    try:
17        conn = pymysql.connect(host=dbUrl, user=dbUser, passwd=dbPassword, db=dbName, cursorclass=pymysql.cursors.DictCursor)
18
19    except pymysql.Error as e:
20        print('ERROR: Failed to connect to the Cafe database.')
21        print('Error Details: %d %s' % (e.args[0], e.args[1]))
22        sys.exit()
23
24    # Execute the query to generate the daily sales analysis result set.
25
26    with conn.cursor() as cur:
27        cur.execute("SELECT c.product_group_number, c.product_group_name, a.product_id, b.product_name, CAST(sum(a.quantity) AS int) as q")
28        result = cur.fetchall()
29
30    # Close the connection.
31
32    conn.close()
33
34    # Return the result set.
35
36    return {'statusCode': 200, 'body': result}
37
```

Code source [Info](#)

Upload from ▼

File Edit Find View Go Tools Window

Test ▼

Deploy

Go to Anything (Ctrl-P)

Environment

salesAnalysisReport
salesAnalysisReportData

```
1 import boto3
2 import pymysql
3 import sys
4
5 def opener_db(event, context):
6
7     # Retrieve the database connection information from the event input parameter.
8
9     dbUrl = event['dbUrl']
10    dbName = event['dbName']
11    dbUser = event['dbUser']
12    dbPassword = event['dbPassword']
13
14    # Establish a connection to the database
15
16    try:
17        conn = pymysql.connect(host=dbUrl,
18                               user=dbUser,
19                               password=dbPassword,
20                               database=dbName)
21    except pymysql.Error as e:
22        print('ERROR: Failed to connect to the database. Details: %s' % e)
23        sys.exit()
24
25    # Execute the query to generate the report
26
27    with conn.cursor() as cur:
28        cur.execute("SELECT c.product_id, c.product_name, s.quantity, s.amount FROM sales s JOIN products c ON s.product_id = c.product_id")
29        result = cur.fetchall()
30
31    # Close the connection.
32
33    conn.close()
34
35    # Return the result set.
36
37    return {'statusCode': 200, 'body': str(result)}
```

✓ Executing function: succeeded ([logs](#))

▼ Details

The area below shows the last 4 KB of the execution log.

```
{
  "statusCode": 200,
  "body": []
}
```

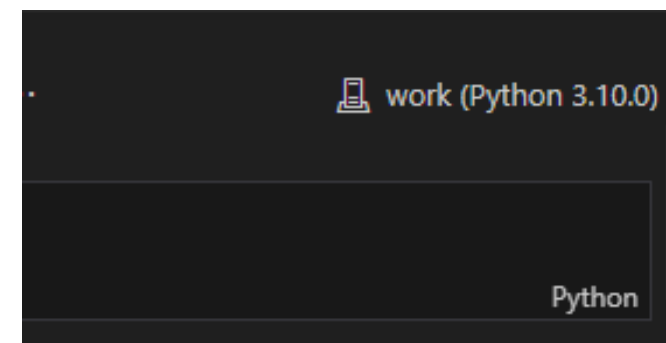
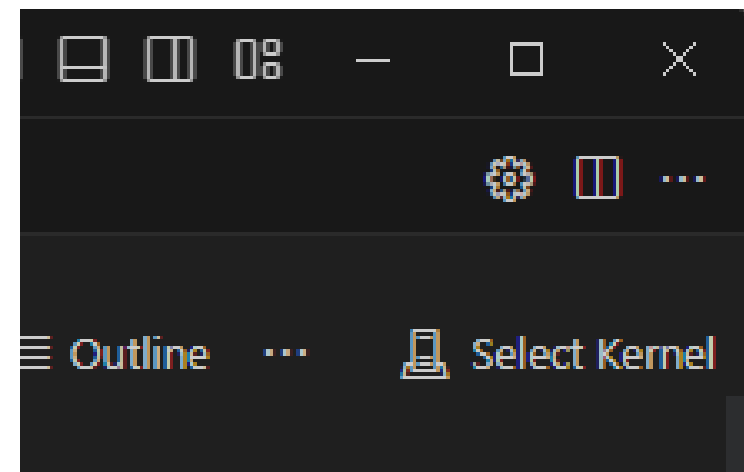
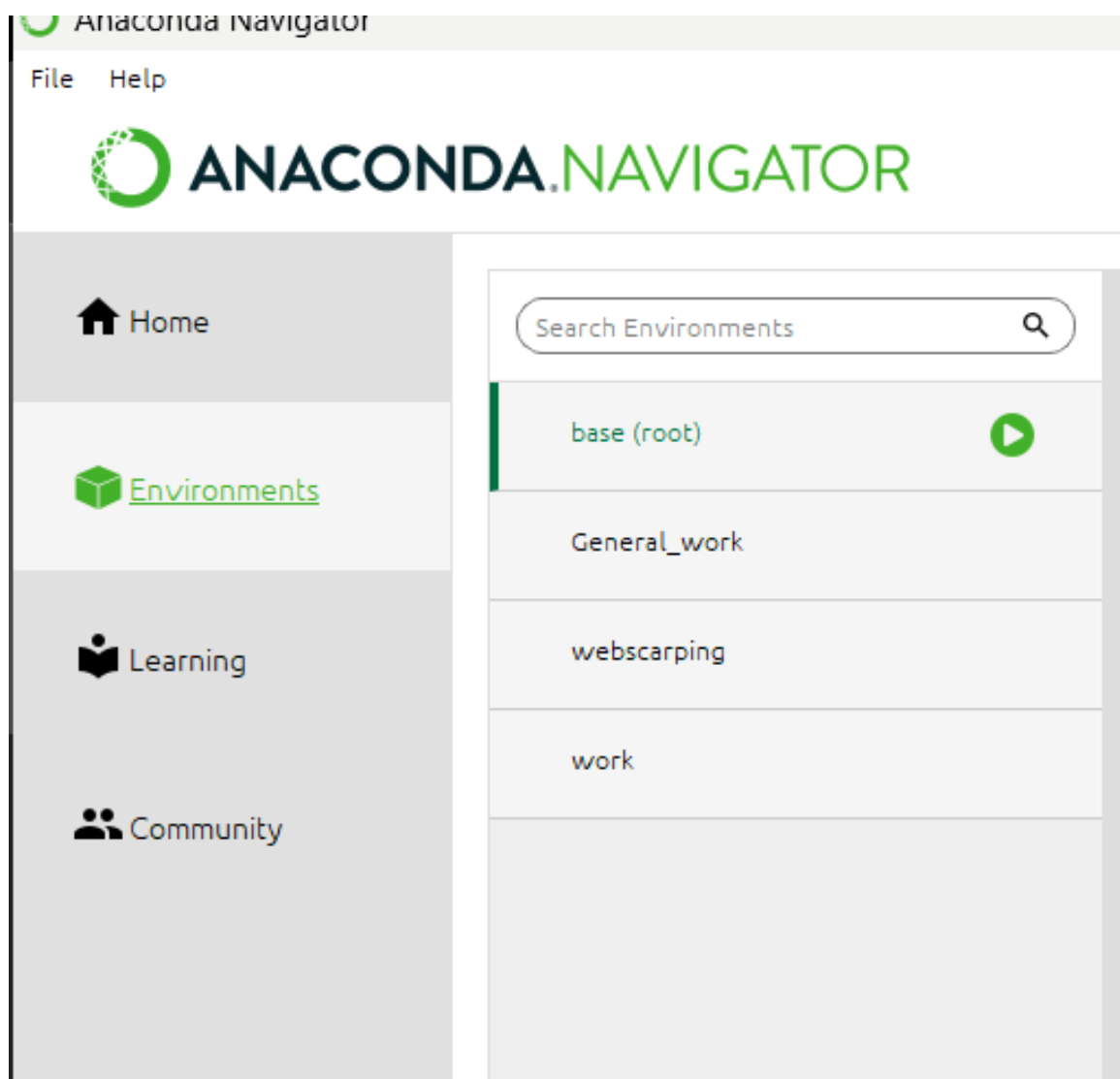
Summary

Code SHA-256
LuGDcNdAyUKhu2+HS/zxe1Z6e9Z4ry+QOz45L05wu9Q=Request ID
e81d8601-7029-475a-ad4d-b1941b20bb94Init duration
314.97 msBilled duration
50 msMax memory used
57 MBExecution time
2 minutes ago (September 6, 2023 at 01:22 PM GMT+3)Function version
\$LATESTDuration
49.77 msResources configured
128 MB

Log output

The section below shows the logging calls in your code. [Click here](#) to view the corresponding CloudWatch log group.

```
START RequestId: e81d8601-7029-475a-ad4d-b1941b20bb94 Version: $LATEST
END RequestId: e81d8601-7029-475a-ad4d-b1941b20bb94
REPORT RequestId: e81d8601-7029-475a-ad4d-b1941b20bb94 Duration: 49.77 ms   Billed Duration: 50 ms   Memory Size: 128 MB   Max Memory Used: 57 MB   Init Duration: 314.97 ms
```

Beni dinlediğiniz için teşekkür ederim.

Hüseyin IŞIK



Kaynakça

- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/chapter-layers.html?icmpid=docs_lambda_help
- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/lambda-runtimes.html>
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/python-handler.html?icmpid=docs_lambda_help
- <https://ipython.org/ipython-doc/3/development/kernels.html#:~:text=A%20'kernel'%20is%20a%20program,up%20communications%20with%20the%20frontend.>
- <https://docs.jupyter.org/en/latest/projects/kernels.html>
- <https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/datascience/jupyter-kernel-management>
- <https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-lambda-developer-guide/tree/main/sample-apps/blank-python>
- <https://docs.python.org/3/library/venv.html>
- <https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/why-you-need-python-environments-and-how-to-manage-them-with-conda-85f155f4353c/>
- <https://conda.io/projects/conda/en/latest/user-guide/tasks/manage-environments.html#activating-an-environment>
- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/configuration-function-zip.html>
- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/python-context.html>