

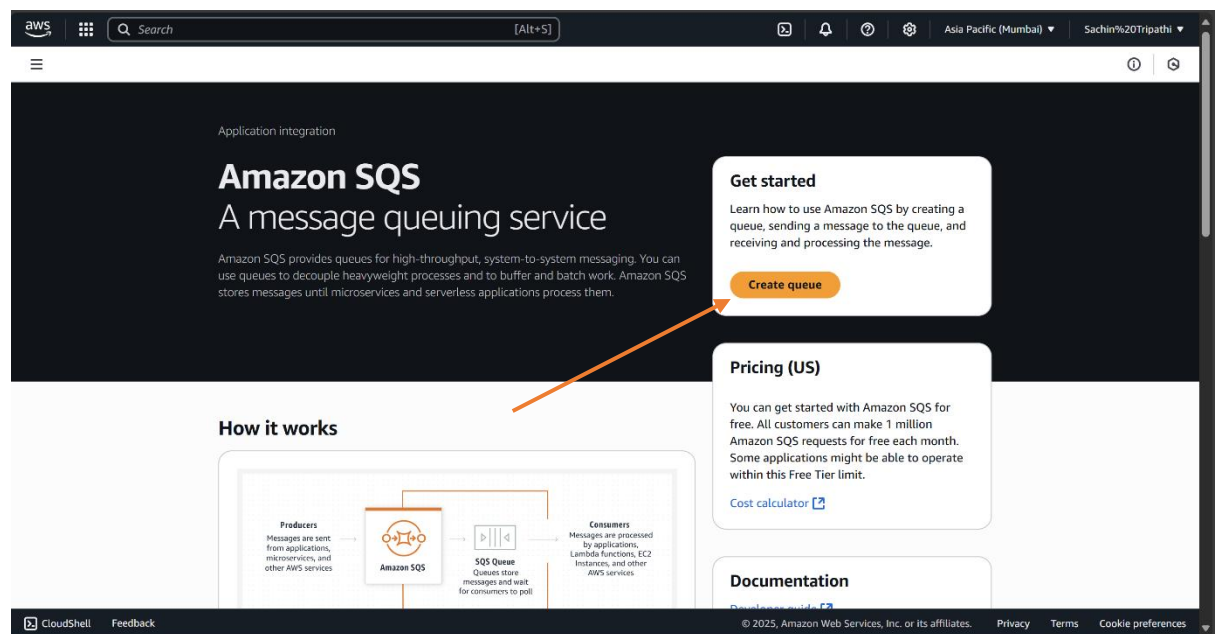
# Simple Queue Service (SQS)

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a cloud-based service that lets different parts of an application send, store, and receive messages easily. It helps apps work smoothly by using queues to manage messages between systems. If one part is busy, SQS holds the message until it's ready. This makes the app more reliable and flexible. It supports both Standard queues (for high speed) and FIFO queues (for exact order). SQS is fully managed, so you don't need to worry about servers or scaling.

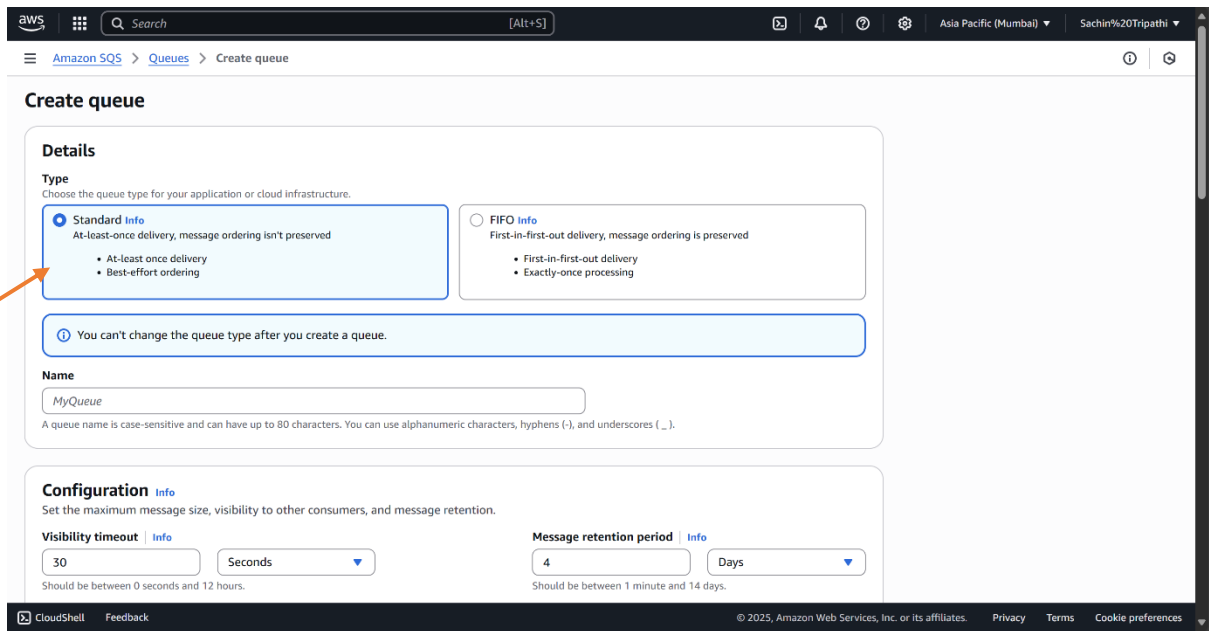
## How to create SQS-

### Step1:-

- Goto Search bar. Search SQS. Click on SQS.
- Click on “create Queue”.



- In “Type” select “Standard”.



**Create queue**

**Details**

**Type**  
Choose the queue type for your application or cloud infrastructure.

☒ **Standard** [Info](#)  
At-least-once delivery, message ordering isn't preserved

- At-least once delivery
- Best-effort ordering

☐ **FIFO** [Info](#)  
First-in-first-out delivery, message ordering is preserved

- First-in-first-out delivery
- Exactly-once processing

**You can't change the queue type after you create a queue.**

**Name**  
  
A queue name is case-sensitive and can have up to 80 characters. You can use alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underscores (\_).

**Configuration** [Info](#)  
Set the maximum message size, visibility to other consumers, and message retention.

**Visibility timeout** [Info](#)  
 Seconds  
Should be between 0 seconds and 12 hours.

**Message retention period** [Info](#)  
 Days  
Should be between 1 minute and 14 days.

- Enter the “name” of queue.

**Name**

A queue name is case-sensitive and can have up to 80 characters. You can use alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underscores (\_).

- In “configuration” there are many option.
- Visibility timeout -The time a message stays hidden after being picked up by a consumer, preventing other consumers from receiving it. Set according to need.Ex:- 30second.

**Configuration** [Info](#)  
Set the maximum message size, visibility to other consumers, and message retention.

**Visibility timeout** [Info](#)  
 Seconds  
Should be between 0 seconds and 12 hours.

**Message retention period** [Info](#)  
 Days  
Should be between 1 minute and 14 days.

**Delivery delay** [Info](#)  
 Seconds  
Should be between 0 seconds and 15 minutes.

**Maximum message size** [Info](#)  
 KB  
Should be between 1 KB and 256 KB.

**Receive message wait time** [Info](#)  
 Seconds  
Should be between 0 and 20 seconds.

- Message retention period – The amount of time messages are stored in the queue if not deleted, before they are automatically removed.
- Set according to your need. Ex:- 4 days.

### Configuration [Info](#)

Set the maximum message size, visibility to other consumers, and message retention.

#### Visibility timeout [Info](#)

Seconds

Should be between 0 seconds and 12 hours.

#### Delivery delay [Info](#)

Seconds

Should be between 0 seconds and 15 minutes.

#### Receive message wait time [Info](#)

Seconds

Should be between 0 and 20 seconds.

#### Message retention period [Info](#)

Days

Should be between 1 minute and 14 days.

#### Maximum message size [Info](#)

KB

Should be between 1 KB and 256 KB.

- Delivery delay – The delay before a new message becomes available to consumers after being sent to the queue.
- Set by your need. Ex:- 0second.

### Configuration [Info](#)

Set the maximum message size, visibility to other consumers, and message retention.

#### Visibility timeout [Info](#)

Seconds

Should be between 0 seconds and 12 hours.

#### Delivery delay [Info](#)

Seconds

Should be between 0 seconds and 15 minutes.

#### Receive message wait time [Info](#)

Seconds

Should be between 0 and 20 seconds.

#### Message retention period [Info](#)

Days

Should be between 1 minute and 14 days.

#### Maximum message size [Info](#)

KB

Should be between 1 KB and 256 KB.

- Receive message wait time – The time a receive request waits for a message to arrive before returning (used in long polling).
- Set by your need. Ex:- 0second.
- Set “maximum message size”. Ex:-256kb

### Configuration [Info](#)

Set the maximum message size, visibility to other consumers, and message retention.

#### Visibility timeout [Info](#)

Seconds

Should be between 0 seconds and 12 hours.

#### Delivery delay [Info](#)

Seconds

Should be between 0 seconds and 15 minutes.

#### Receive message wait time [Info](#)

Seconds

Should be between 0 and 20 seconds.

#### Message retention period [Info](#)

Days

Should be between 1 minute and 14 days.

#### Maximum message size [Info](#)

KB

Should be between 1 KB and 256 KB.

## Step2:-

- “Server side encryption” is enabled.
- Set “Encryption key type” “amazon SQS key (SSE-SQS)”.

**Encryption** [Info](#)  
Amazon SQS provides in-transit encryption by default. To add at-rest encryption to your queue, enable server-side encryption.

**Server-side encryption**

☐ Disabled

☒ Enabled

**Encryption key type**

☒ Amazon SQS key (SSE-SQS)  
An encryption key that Amazon SQS creates, manages, and uses for you.

☐ AWS Key Management Service key (SSE-KMS)  
An encryption key protected by AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).

- “Dead-letter queue” is “disabled”.

**Dead-letter queue** - *Optional* [Info](#)  
Send undeliverable messages to a dead-letter queue.

**Set this queue to receive undeliverable messages.**

☒ Disabled

☐ Enabled

- Click on “Create queue”.

**Tags** - *Optional* [Info](#)  
A tag is a label assigned to an AWS resource. Use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

**Key**

**Value - optional**

[Remove](#)

[Add new tag](#)

You can add 49 more tags.

[Cancel](#) [Create queue](#)

- Queue is created.

Amazon SQS > Queues > myqueue

Queue myqueue created successfully  
You can now send and receive messages.

**myqueue** [Edit](#) [Delete](#) [Purge](#) [Send and receive messages](#) [Start DLQ redrive](#)

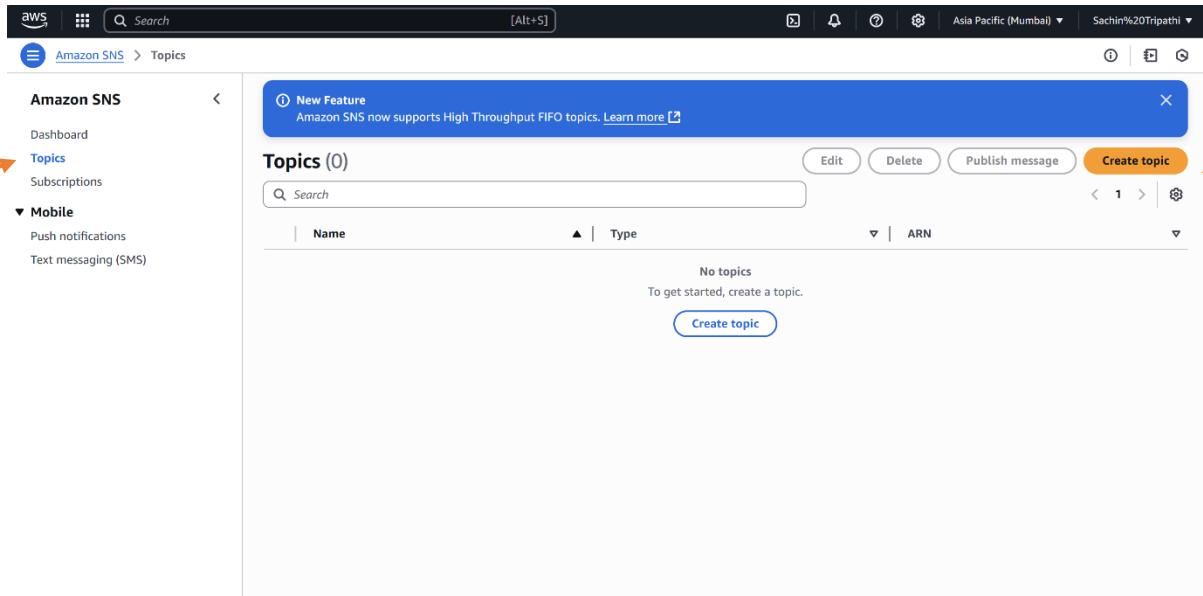
**Details** [Info](#)

<b>Name</b> <a href="#">myqueue</a>	<b>Type</b> Standard	<b>ARN</b> <a href="#">arn:aws:sqs:ap-south-1:515614487437:myqueue</a>
<b>Encryption</b> Amazon SQS key (SSE-SQS)	<b>URL</b> <a href="#">https://sqs.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/515614487437/myqueue</a>	<b>Dead-letter queue</b> -

[More](#)

## Step3:-

- Open “duplicate tab”.
- Search “SNS”.
- Goto “Topics”.
- Click on “create topics”.



- In “Type” select FIFO (First-in,first-out).

### Type | Info

Topic type cannot be modified after topic is created

#### ☒ FIFO (first-in, first-out)

- Strictly-preserved message ordering
- Exactly-once message delivery
- Subscription protocols: SQS

#### ☐ Standard

- Best-effort message ordering
- At-least once message delivery
- Subscription protocols: SQS, Lambda, Data Firehose, HTTP, SMS, email, mobile application endpoints

- Enter the “name” of topic.

### Name

topic1

.fifo

Maximum 256 characters. Can include alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-) and underscores (\_). FIFO topic names must end with ".fifo".

- Click on “create topic”.

### ► Tags - optional

A tag is a metadata label that you can assign to an Amazon SNS topic. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your topics and track your costs. [Learn more](#)


### ► Active tracing - optional [Info](#)

Use AWS X-Ray active tracing for this topic to view its traces and service map in Amazon CloudWatch. Additional costs apply.

Cancel

Create topic

- Topic is created successfully.



✔ Topic **topic1.fifo** created successfully.  
You can create subscriptions and send messages to them from this topic.

[Publish message](#) ✕

### topic1.fifo

[Edit](#) [Delete](#) [Publish message](#)

#### Details

<b>Name</b> topic1.fifo	<b>Display name</b> -	<b>Retention policy</b> Inactive
<b>ARN</b> arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:515614487437:topic1.fifo	<b>Topic owner</b> 515614487437	<b>Throughput scope</b> MessageGroup
<b>Type</b> FIFO	<b>Content-based message deduplication</b> Disabled	


## Step4:-

- Select topic.
- Click on the topic name.

### Topics (1)

[Edit](#) [Delete](#) [Publish message](#) [Create topic](#)

Q Search

Name	Type	ARN
 <a href="#">topic1.fifo</a>	FIFO	arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:515614487437:topic1....

- Click on “create subscription”.

### Subscriptions (0)

[Edit](#) [Delete](#) [Request confirmation](#) [Confirm subscription](#) [Create subscription](#)

Q Search

ID	Endpoint	Status	Protocol
No subscriptions found You don't have any subscriptions to this topic.			

[Create subscription](#)

- Select “topic ARN”.

### Details

**Topic ARN**

Q  ✕

**Retention policy**  
Inactive

**Protocol**  
The type of endpoint to subscribe

- In “Protocol” select “Amazon SQS”.

#### Protocol

The type of endpoint to subscribe

Amazon SQS

- Click on “create subscription”.

#### Subscription filter policy - optional [info](#)

This policy filters the messages that a subscriber receives.

#### Redrive policy (dead-letter queue) - optional [info](#)

Send undeliverable messages to a dead-letter queue.

[Cancel](#)

[Create subscription](#)

- Subscription is created.

✓ Subscription to topic1.fifo created successfully.

The ARN of the subscription is arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:515614487437:topic1.fifo:4bfd6b78-f2fd-430f-992d-1480aec5418e.

#### Subscription: 4bfd6b78-f2fd-430f-992d-1480aec5418e

[Edit](#)

[Delete](#)

#### Details

##### ARN

arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:515614487437:topic1.fifo:4bfd6b78-f2fd-430f-992d-1480aec5418e

##### Endpoint

arn:aws:sqs:ap-south-1:515614487437:myqueue

##### Topic

[topic1.fifo](#)

##### Subscription Principal

arn:aws:iam::515614487437:root

##### Status

✓ Confirmed

##### Protocol

SQS

##### Raw message delivery

Disabled

## Step4:-

- Change the tab and back to “SQS”.
- Select the “queue”.
- Click on “Action”.

#### Queues (1)

Search queues by prefix



[Edit](#)

[Delete](#)

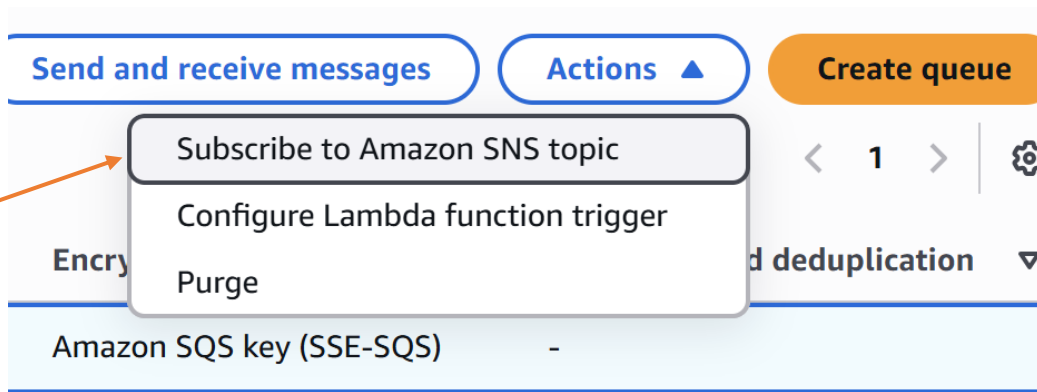
[Send and receive messages](#)

[Actions](#)

[Create queue](#)

Name	Type	Created	Messages available	Messages in flight	Encryption	Content-based deduplication
<a href="#">myqueue</a>	Standard	2025-07-19T00:01+05:30	0	0	Amazon SQS key (SSE-SQS)	-

- Select “Subscribe to Amazon SNS topic”.



- In "Amazon SNS topic" "choose a topic" like use existing resource.

### Subscribe to Amazon SNS topic [Info](#)

**Amazon SNS topic**  
To allow your queue to receive messages from an Amazon SNS topic, subscribe it to an Amazon SNS topic.

Specify an Amazon SNS topic available for this queue.

Choose a topic

Q Search Amazon SNS topics.

Enter Amazon SNS topic ARN

Use existing resource

arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:515614487437:topic1.fifo

End of results

Cancel Save

- Click on "Save".

### Subscribe to Amazon SNS topic [Info](#)

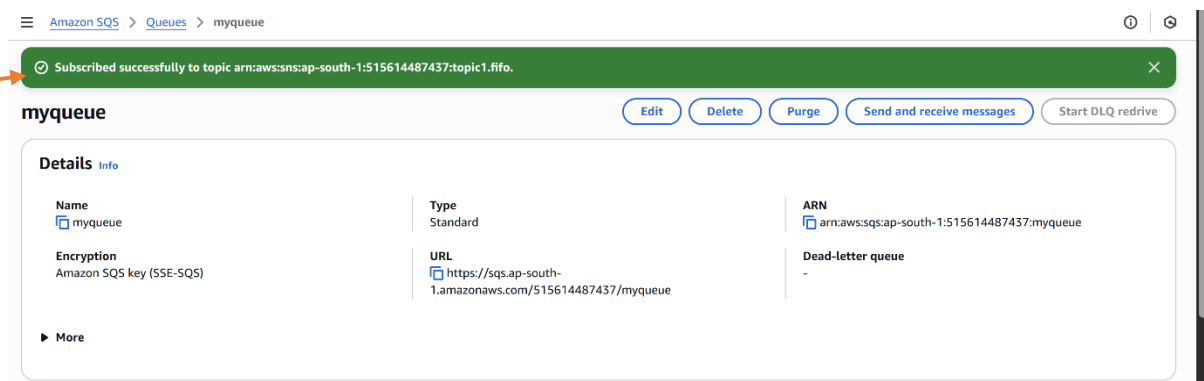
**Amazon SNS topic**  
To allow your queue to receive messages from an Amazon SNS topic, subscribe it to an Amazon SNS topic.

Specify an Amazon SNS topic available for this queue.

arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:515614487437:topic1.fifo

Cancel Save

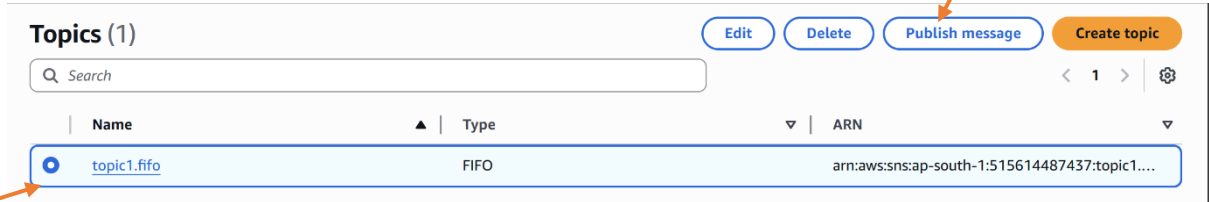
- Subscribed successfully to topic.





## Step5:-

- Goto to “SNS” tab.
- Select the topic.
- Click on “publish message”.



- “Subject” name is optional.

The screenshot shows the 'Publish message to topic' form. Under 'Message details', the 'Topic ARN' is 'arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:515614487437:topic1.fifo'. The 'Subject - optional' field is highlighted with an orange arrow and contains the text 'SQS'. Below it, there are fields for 'Message group ID' (with a hint 'Enter message group ID') and 'Message deduplication ID' (with a hint 'Enter message deduplication ID'). At the bottom, there is a 'Time to Live (TTL) - optional' field.

- Enter “message ID”. Ex:- 101.

The screenshot shows the 'Message group ID' field, which is highlighted with an orange arrow. The field contains the value '101'. Below the field, it says 'Maximum 128 characters. Can include alphanumeric characters and punctuation.'

- Enter “message deduplication ID”. Ex:- 102.

The screenshot shows the 'Message deduplication ID' field, which is highlighted with an orange arrow. The field contains the value '102'. Below the field, it says 'Maximum 128 characters. Can include alphanumeric characters and punctuation.'

- Write the message in the “message body to send to the endpoint”.

#### Message body to send to the endpoint

1 hi, My name is Sachin Tripathi.

- Click on “Publish message”.

#### Message attributes [Info](#)

Message attributes let you provide structured metadata items (such as timestamps, geospatial data, signatures, and identifiers) for the message.

Type	Name	Value	
<input type="text" value="Select attribute type"/>	<input type="text" value="Enter attribute name"/>	<input \"value2\"]"="" type="text" value="value or [\" value1\",=""/>	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
<input type="button" value="Add another attribute"/>			

- Message is published successfully.

✓ Message published to topic topic1.fifo successfully.

Message "ID": 062705d3-1bf2-59fe-b61f-65278d144839  
Request "ID": fd44a20f-f8cd-5a7c-8dd6-c2fb6e2b8bbb

#### topic1.fifo

##### Details

**Name**  
topic1.fifo

**Display name**  
-

**Retention policy**  
Inactive

**ARN**  
arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:515614487437:topic1.fifo

**Topic owner**  
515614487437

**Throughput scope**  
MessageGroup

**Type**  
FIFO

**Content-based message deduplication**  
Disabled

## Step5:-

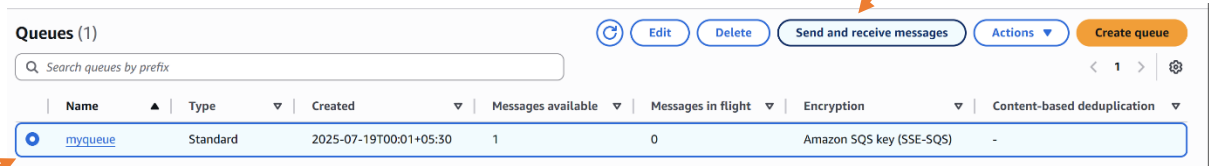
- Goto to “SQS” tab.
- Here, now “message available” is 1.

#### Queues (1)

< 1 >

	Name	Type	Created	Messages available	Messages in flight	Encryption	Content-based deduplication
<input type="radio"/>	<a href="#">myqueue</a>	Standard	2025-07-19T00:01+05:30	1	0	Amazon SQS key (SSE-SQS)	-

- Select the “Queue”.
- Click on “send and receive message”

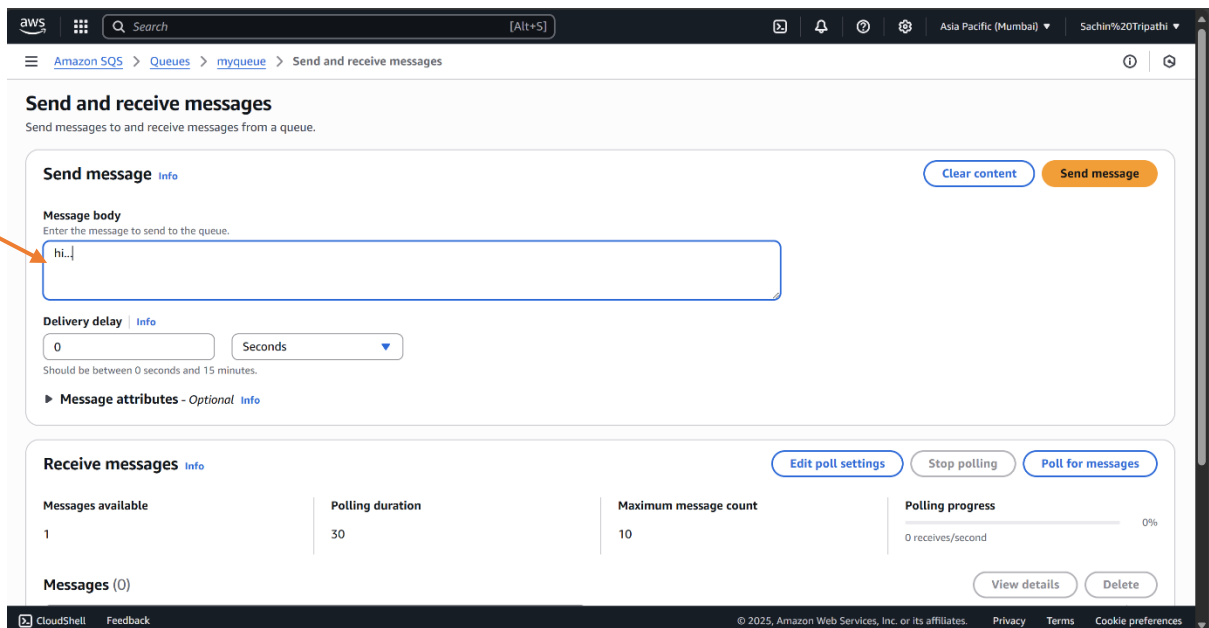


Queues (1)

Search queues by prefix

Name	Type	Created	Messages available	Messages in flight	Encryption	Content-based deduplication
myqueue	Standard	2025-07-19T00:01+05:30	1	0	Amazon SQS key (SSE-SQS)	-

- Write the message in “message body”.



Send and receive messages

Send messages to and receive messages from a queue.

**Send message** Info

Clear content Send message

**Message body**  
Enter the message to send to the queue.

hi..

**Delivery delay** Info  
0 Seconds  
Should be between 0 seconds and 15 minutes.

► **Message attributes** - Optional Info

**Receive messages** Info

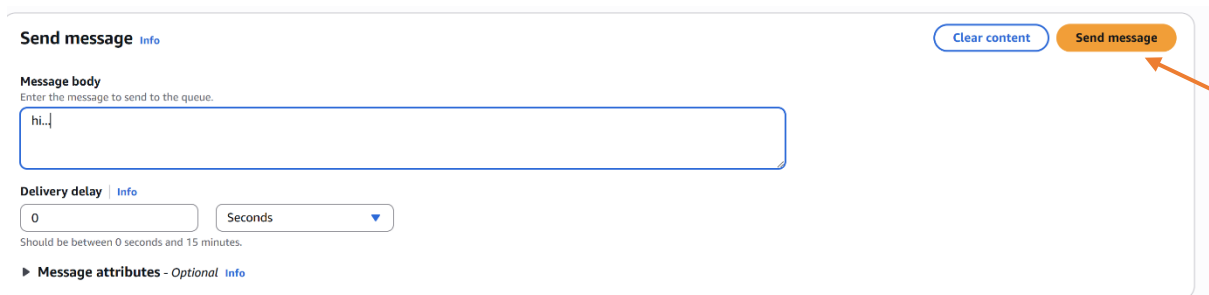
Edit poll settings Stop polling Poll for messages

Messages available: 1, Polling duration: 30, Maximum message count: 10, Polling progress: 0% (0 receives/second)

Messages (0)

View details Delete

- Click on “send message”.



**Send message** Info

Clear content Send message

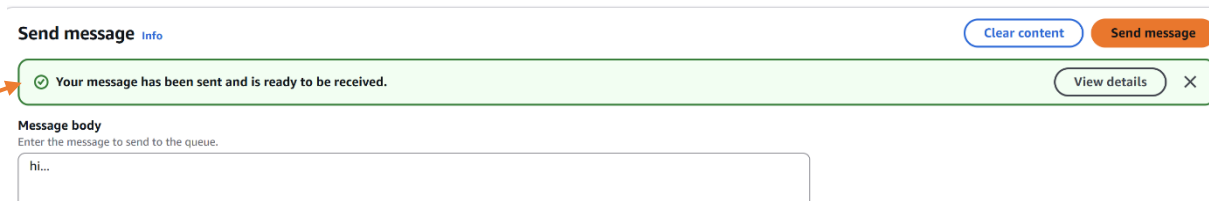
**Message body**  
Enter the message to send to the queue.

hi..

**Delivery delay** Info  
0 Seconds  
Should be between 0 seconds and 15 minutes.

► **Message attributes** - Optional Info

- Message has been sent is ready to received.



**Send message** Info

Clear content Send message

✓ Your message has been sent and is ready to be received. View details X

**Message body**  
Enter the message to send to the queue.

hi..

- Here, now “message available” is 2.

Queues (1)

Search queues by prefix

Name	Type	Created	Messages available	Messages in flight	Encryption	Content-based deduplication
<a href="#">myqueue</a>	Standard	2025-07-19T00:01+05:30	2	0	Amazon SQS key (SSE-SQS)	-

## Step6:-

- Create a duplicate tab.
- Search “lambda”.
- Click on “create a function”.

Compute

# AWS Lambda

lets you run code without thinking about servers.

You pay only for the compute time that you consume — there is no charge when your code is not running. With Lambda, you can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service, all with zero administration.

**Get started**

Author a Lambda function from scratch, or choose from one of many preconfigured examples.

[Create a function](#)

**How it works**

[Run](#) [Next: Lambda responds to events](#)

[.NET](#) [Java](#) [Node.js](#) [Python](#) [Ruby](#) [Custom runtime](#)

```

1 * exports.handler = async (event) => {
2   console.log(event);
3   return 'Hello from Lambda!';
4 };
5

```

- Select “Author from scratch”.

[Lambda](#) > [Functions](#) > Create function

## Create function

Choose one of the following options to create your function.

☒ **Author from scratch**  
Start with a simple Hello World example.

☐ **Use a blueprint**  
Build a Lambda application from sample code and configuration presets for common use cases.

☐ **Container image**  
Select a container image to deploy for your function.

**Basic information**

**Function name**  
Enter a name that describes the purpose of your function.  
  
Function name must be 1 to 64 characters, must be unique to the Region, and can't include spaces. Valid characters are a-z, A-Z, 0-9, hyphens (-), and underscores (\_).

**Runtime** [Info](#)  
Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console code editor supports only Node.js, Python, and Ruby.

**Architecture** [Info](#)  
Choose the instruction set architecture you want for your function code.  
☐ arm64  
☒ x86\_64

**Permissions** [Info](#)  
By default, Lambda will create an execution role with permissions to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. You can customize this default role later when adding triggers.

**Info** [Tutorials](#)

Learn how to implement common use cases in AWS Lambda.

**Create a simple web app**

In this tutorial you will learn how to:

- Build a simple web app, consisting of a Lambda function with a function URL that outputs a webpage
- Invoke your function through its function URL

[Learn more](#)

[Start tutorial](#)

- Write the “function name”. Ex:- This\_is\_function.

#### Function name

Enter a name that describes the purpose of your function.

This\_is\_function

Function name must be 1 to 64 characters, must be unique to the Region, and can't include spaces. Valid characters are a-z, A-Z, 0-9, hyphens (-), and underscores (\_).

- Click on “IAM console”.

#### ▼ Change default execution role

##### Execution role

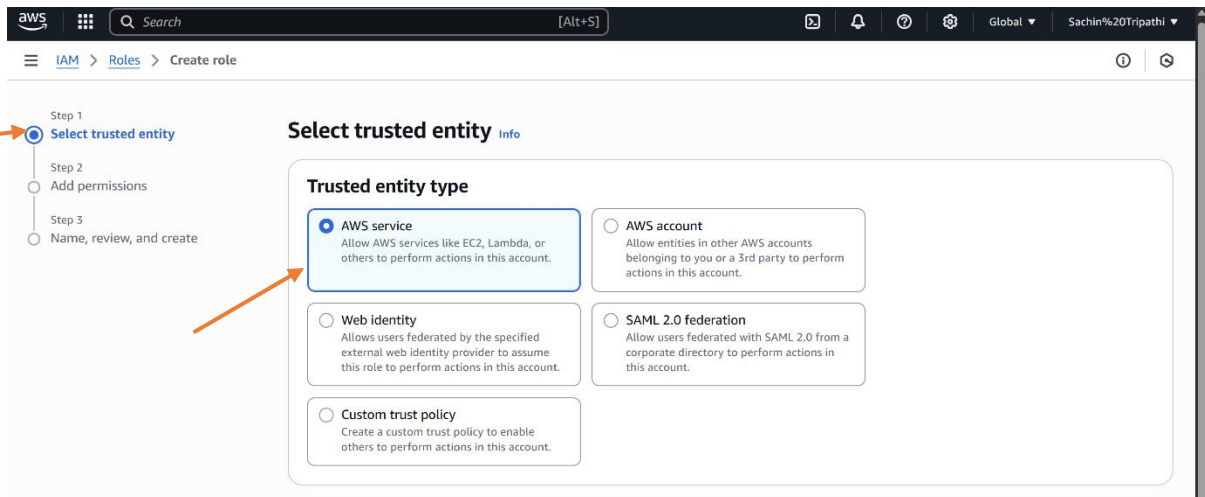
Choose a role that defines the permissions of your function. To create a custom role, go to the [IAM console](#).

- ☒ Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions
- ☐ Use an existing role
- ☐ Create a new role from AWS policy templates

**i** Role creation might take a few minutes. Do not delete the role or edit the trust or permissions policies in this role.

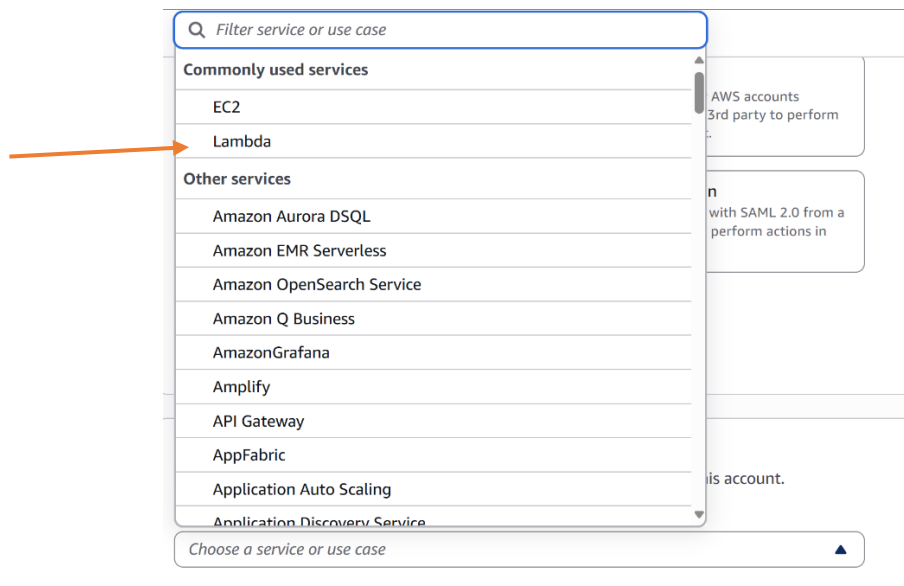
Lambda will create an execution role named This\_is\_function-role-3kplttwy, with permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

- In “Select trusted entity”, select “Trusted entity type” “AWS services”.



## Step7:-

- Select “Lambda” in “Use case”.



- Click on “next”.

**Use case**  
Allow an AWS service like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

**Service or use case**  
Lambda

Choose a use case for the specified service.

**Use case**

- ☒ **Lambda**  
Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.

Cancel Next

- In “Add permission” , search “SQS” in “permission policy”.

Step 1 Select trusted entity  
Step 2 **Add permissions**  
Step 3 Name, review, and create

**Add permissions** Info

Permissions policies (1067) Info

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new role.

Filter by Type All types 4 matches

Search: sqs

<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy name	Type	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonSQSFullAccess	AWS managed	Provides full access to Amazon SQS vi...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonSQSReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	Provides read only access to Amazon S...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSLambdaSQSQueueExe...	AWS managed	Provides receive message, delete mess...
<input type="checkbox"/>	SQSUnlockQueuePolicy	AWS managed	Provides access required to unlock a S...

► Set permissions boundary - optional

Cancel Previous Next

- Select “AmazonSQSFullAccess”.

## Permissions policies (1/1067) [Info](#)

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new role.

Filter by Type

q sqs



All types

4 matches



1



<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy name <a href="#">↗</a>	Type	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AmazonSQSFullAccess</a>	AWS managed	Provides full access to Amazon SQS vi...
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AmazonSQSReadOnlyAccess</a>	AWS managed	Provides read only access to Amazon S...
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AWSLambdaSQSQueueExe...</a>	AWS managed	Provides receive message, delete mess...
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">SQSUnlockQueuePolicy</a>	AWS managed	Provides access required to unlock a S...

► Set permissions boundary - optional

Cancel

Previous

Next

## Step8:-

- In “Name, review, and create”.

Step 1  
● Select trusted entity

Step 2  
● Add permissions

Step 3  
● **Name, review, and create**

### Name, review, and create

**Role details**

**Role name**  
Enter a meaningful name to identify this role.

Maximum 64 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+=, @-\_' characters.

**Description**  
Add a short explanation for this role.

Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.

Maximum 1000 characters. Use letters (A-Z and a-z), numbers (0-9), tabs, new lines, or any of the following characters: \_+=, @-/[()#\$\$%^{};:"'

Step 1: Select trusted entities [Edit](#)

- Enter the “Role name” Ex:-this\_is\_role1.

### Role name

Enter a meaningful name to identify this role.

this\_is\_role1

Maximum 64 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+=, @-\_' characters.

- Click on “create Role”.

### Step 3: Add tags

#### Add tags - optional [Info](#)

Tags are key-value pairs that you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources.

No tags associated with the resource.

[Add new tag](#)

You can add up to 50 more tags.

[Cancel](#)

[Previous](#)

[Create role](#)

- Role is created.

✓ Role this\_is\_role1 created.

[View role](#)



#### Roles (7) [Info](#)

An IAM role is an identity you can create that has specific permissions with credentials that are valid for short durations. Roles can be assumed by entities that you trust.



[Delete](#)

[Create role](#)

### Step9:-

- Back to the SQS tab.
- Select the “use an existing role”.

#### ▼ Change default execution role

##### Execution role

Choose a role that defines the permissions of your function. To create a custom role, go to the [IAM console](#).

- ☐ Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions
- ☒ Use an existing role
- ☐ Create a new role from AWS policy templates

##### Existing role

Choose an existing role that you've created to be used with this Lambda function. The role must have permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.



- In “Existing role” select the role which is “created”. Ex:- this\_is\_role1.

##### Existing role

Choose an existing role that you've created to be used with this Lambda function. The role must have permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.



Q |

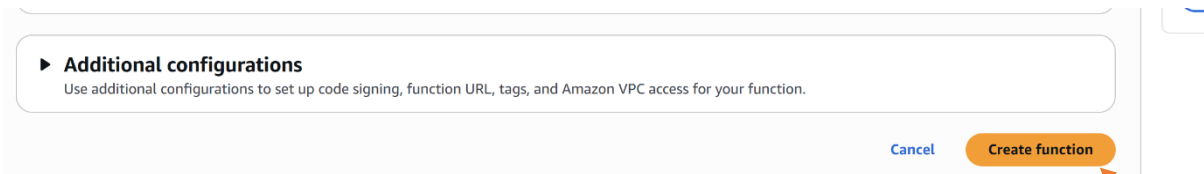
service-role/Fun1-role-vv7f4mhf

this\_is\_role1

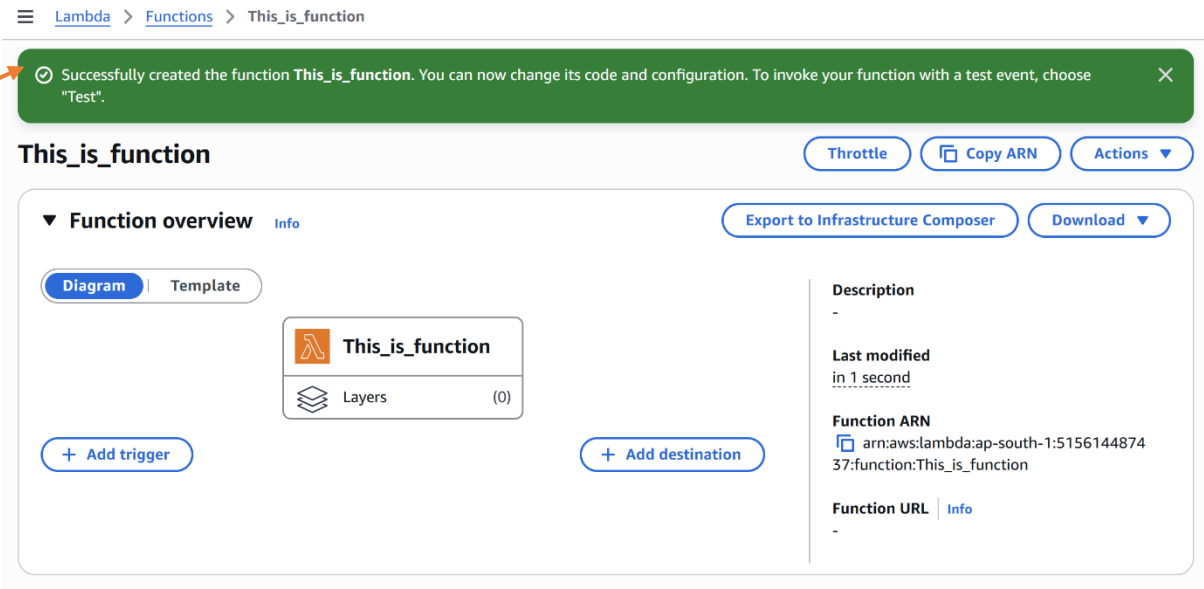
gs, and Amazon VPC access for your function.



- Click on “create function”.

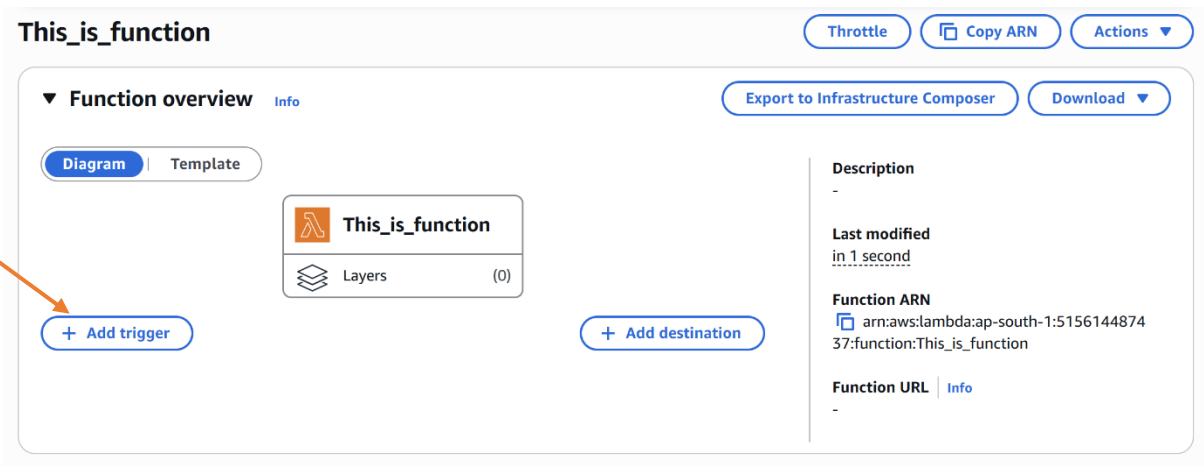


- Successfully created the function.



## Step10:-

- Click on “Add trigger”.











- Search and select “SQS”.

## Add trigger

**Trigger configuration** [Info](#)

Select a source

Q |

-  **AWS IoT**  
aws asynchronous devices iot
-  **VPC Lattice**  
aws networking private privatelink vpc
- Batch/bulk data processing**
-  **AWS IoT**  
aws asynchronous devices iot
-  **CloudWatch Logs**  
aws asynchronous cw logging management-tools
-  **EventBridge (CloudWatch Events)**  
aws asynchronous schedule management-tools
-  **S3**  
aws asynchronous storage
-  **SNS**  
aws asynchronous messaging notifications pub-sub push
-  **SQS**  
aws event-source-mapping polling queue

**Real-time/streaming data**

[Cancel](#) [Add](#)

- In “SQS queue” select “myqueue”.

### SQS queue

Choose or enter the ARN of an SQS queue.

Q

myqueue

[Cancel](#) [Add](#)

- Click on “Add” button.

### Additional settings

In order to read from the SQS trigger, your execution role must have proper permissions.

[Cancel](#)


[Add](#)


- SQS is added.


**Function overview** [Info](#)

[Export to Infrastructure Composer](#) [Download](#)

**Diagram** | **Template**

 **This\_is\_function**

 **Layers** (0)


 **SQS**

[+ Add trigger](#)

[+ Add destination](#)

**Description**  
-

**Last modified**  
2 minutes ago

**Function ARN**  
 [arn:aws:lambda:ap-south-1:5156144874:37:function:This\\_is\\_function](#)

**Function URL** [Info](#)  
-

## Step10:-

- Still there is two “message available”, refresh the queue.

Queues (1)

Search queues by prefix

Name	Type	Created	Messages available	Messages in flight	Encryption	Content-based deduplication
<a href="#">myqueue</a>	Standard	2025-07-19T00:01+05:30	2	0	Amazon SQS key (SSE-SQS)	-

- There is no message are available all messages are send.

Queues (1)

Search queues by prefix

Name	Type	Created	Messages available	Messages in flight	Encryption	Content-based deduplication
<a href="#">myqueue</a>	Standard	2025-07-19T00:01+05:30	0	0	Amazon SQS key (SSE-SQS)	-

## Step10:-

- Goto lamda.

Lambda > Functions

**Lambda**

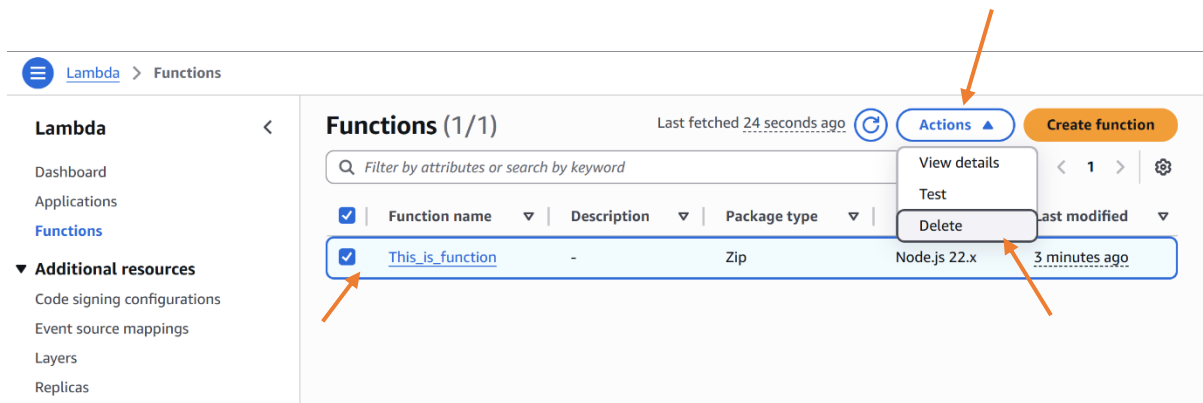
- Dashboard
- Applications
- Functions**
- ▼ Additional resources
  - Code signing configurations
  - Event source mappings
  - Layers
  - Replicas
- ▼ Related AWS resources
  - Step Functions state machines

**Functions (1)** Last fetched 14 seconds

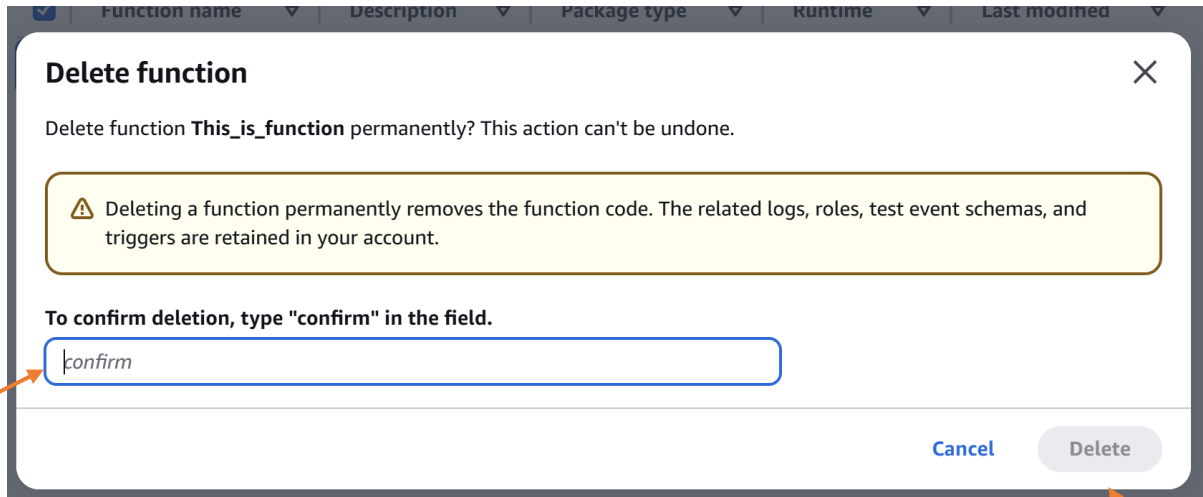
Filter by attributes or search by keyword

Function name	Description	Package type
<a href="#">This_is_function</a>	-	Zip

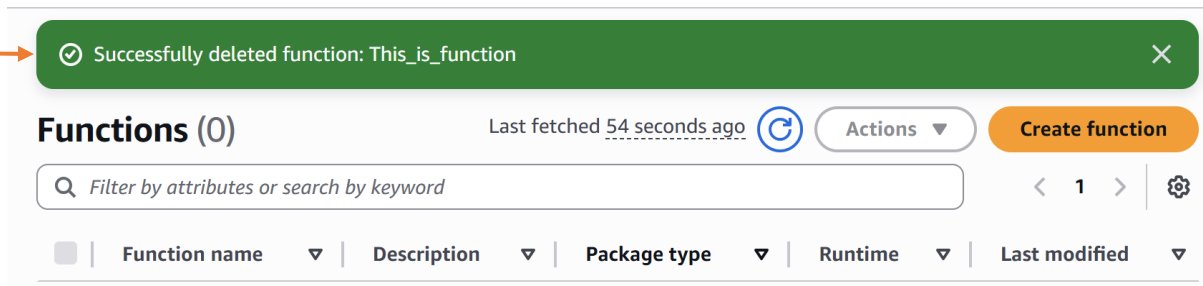
- Select the function, click on “Action” and then click on “Delete”.



- Type “confirm” and click on “Delete”.

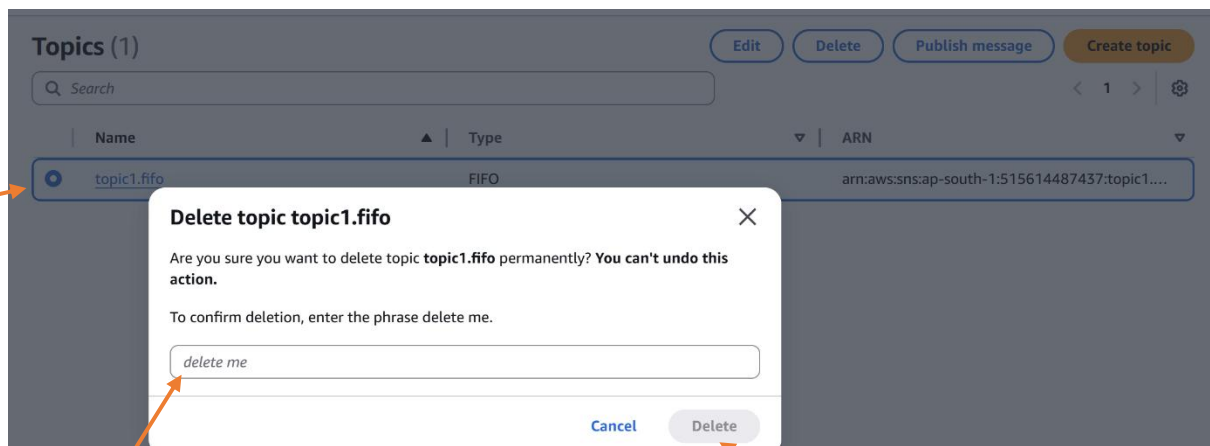


- Function is deleted successfully.

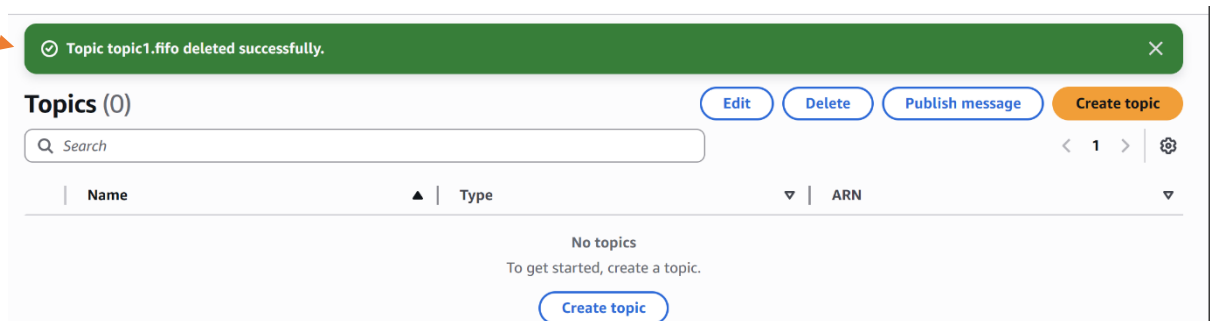


## Step10:-

- Goto Simple notification service (SNS).
- Select topic.
- Click on “Delete”.
- Type “delete me”.
- Click on “Delete”.

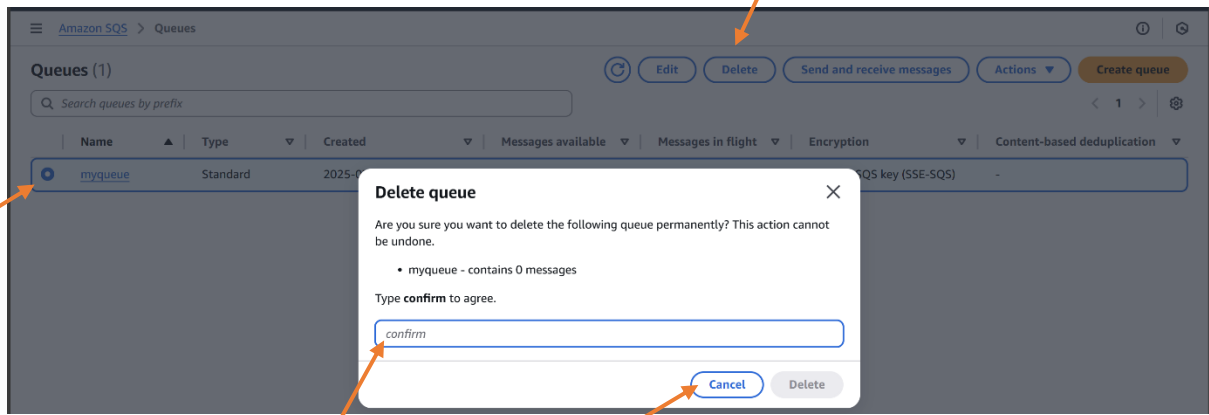


- Topic deleted successfully.



## Step11:-

- Goto Simple Queue service (SQS).
- Select "Queue".
- Click on "Delete".
- Type "confirm".
- Click on "delete".



- Queue is deleted.

