



Vivekanand Education Society's

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Department of Information Technology

A.Y. 2024-25

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.	22
Name	Sarthak Harade
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.

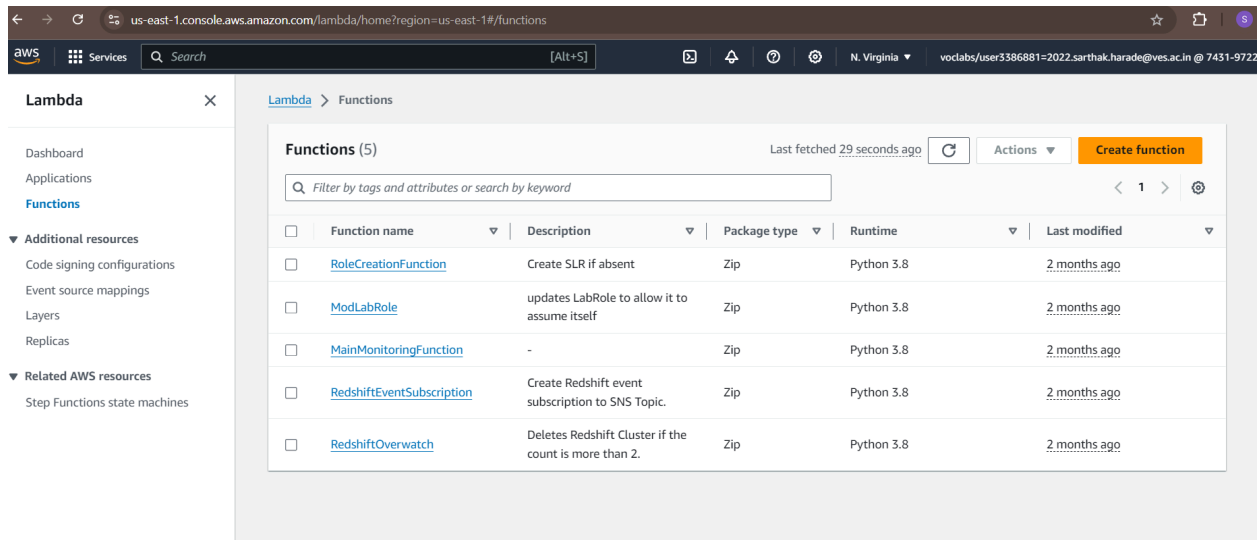
Packaging and Deployment

Lambda functions, along with their dependencies, are packaged and uploaded to AWS, often

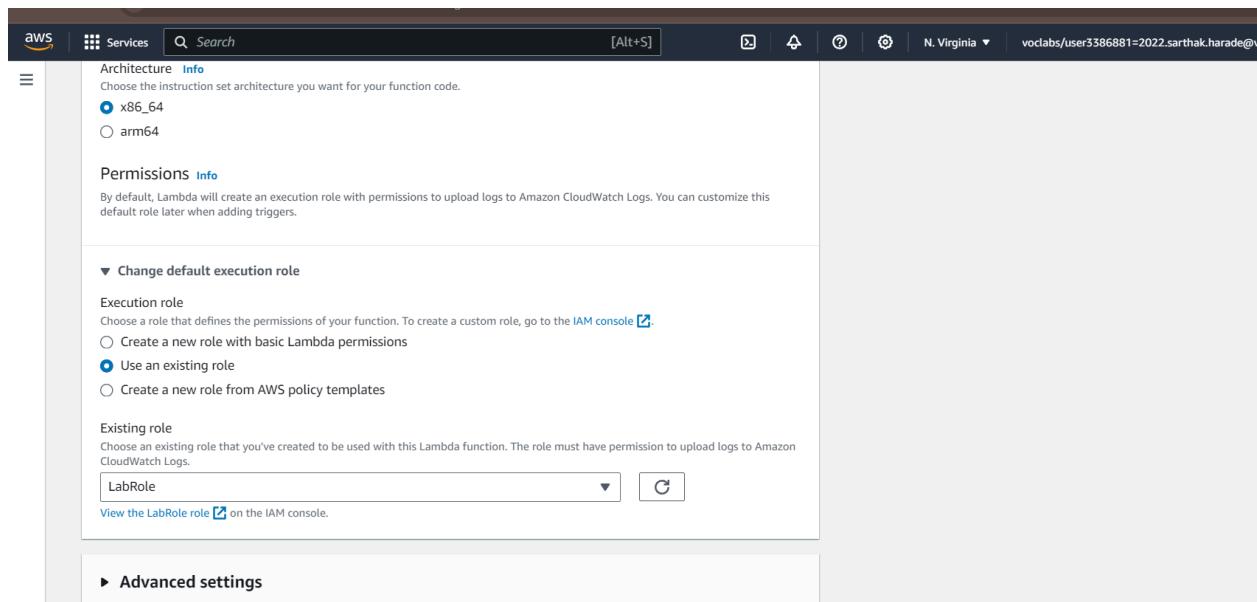
using an S3 bucket. AWS Lambda then uses this package to execute the function when an event occurs. Tools like the Serverless Stack Framework (SST) can simplify this process.

Steps to create an AWS Lambda function

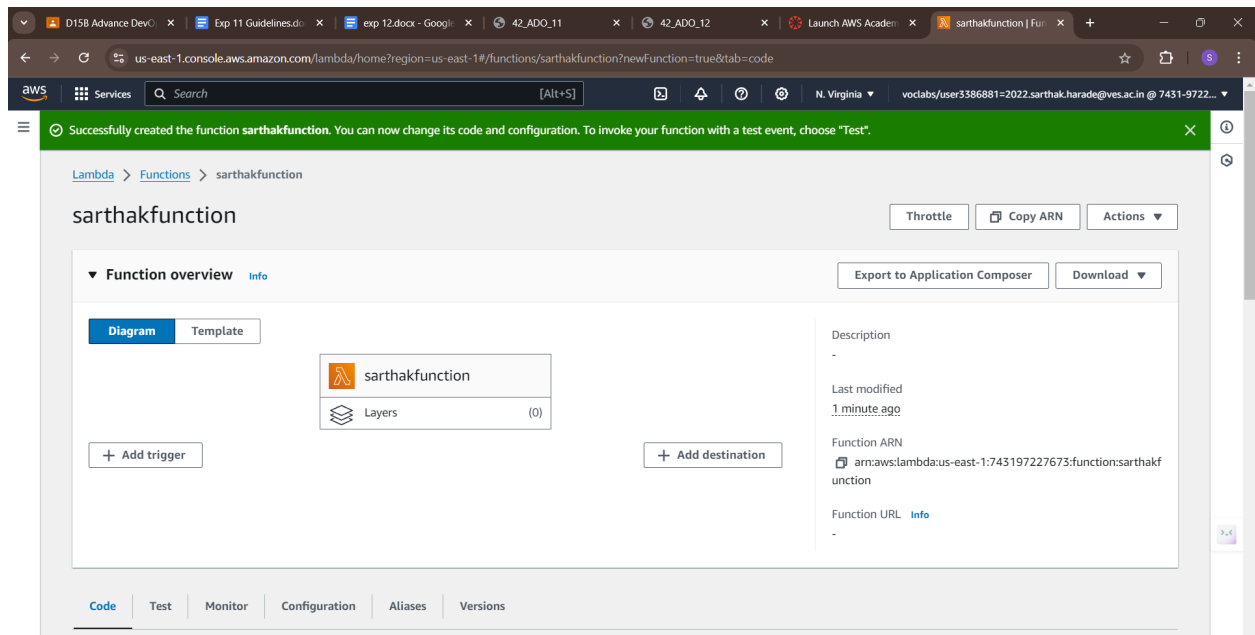
Open up the Lambda Console and click on the Create button.



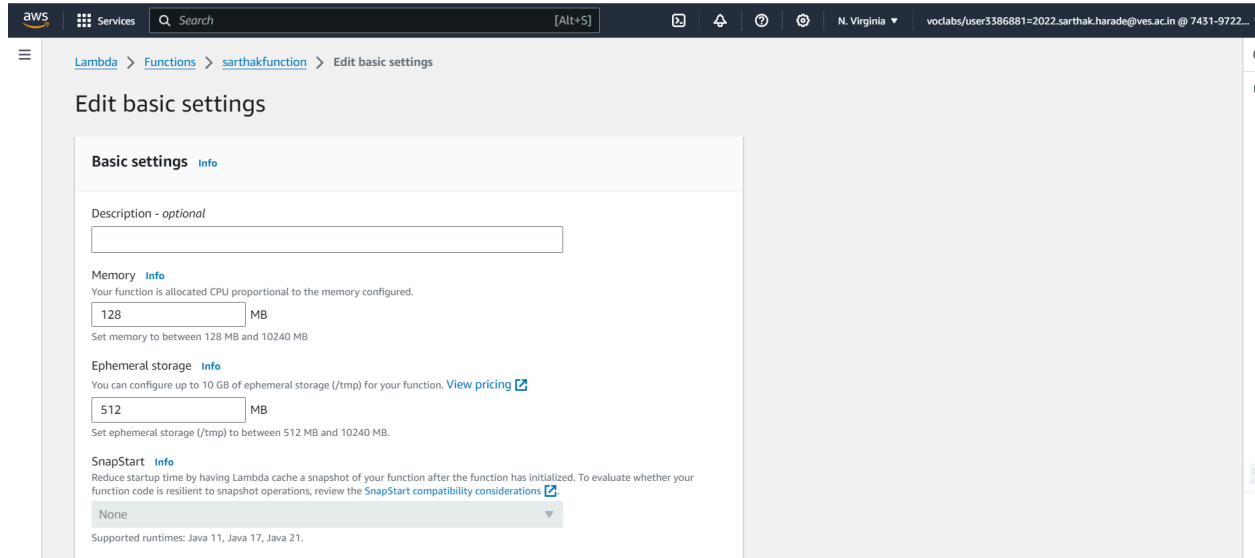
Choose to create a function from scratch or use a blueprint, i.e templates defined by AWS for you with all configuration presets required for the most common use cases.



This process will take a while to finish and after that, you'll get a message that your function was successfully created.



To change the configuration, open up the Configuration tab and under General Configuration, choose Edit.



Set memory to between 128 MB and 10240 MB

Ephemeral storage

Info

You can configure up to 10 GB of ephemeral storage (/tmp) for your function. [View pricing](#)

512

MB

Set ephemeral storage (/tmp) to between 512 MB and 10240 MB.

SnapStart

Info

Reduce startup time by having Lambda cache a snapshot of your function after the function has initialized. To evaluate whether your function code is resilient to snapshot operations, review the [SnapStart compatibility considerations](#)

None

Supported runtimes: Java 11, Java 17, Java 21.

Timeout

0

min

1

sec

Execution role

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

☒ 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.

LabRole

[View the LabRole role](#) on the IAM console.

Cancel

Save

aws

Services

Search

[Alt+S]

N. Virginia

voclabs/user3386881=2022.sarthak.harade@ves.ac.in @ 7431-9722...

☰

☑ Successfully updated the function sarthakfunction.

☒

🔍

Lambda > Functions > sarthakfunction

sarthakfunction

Throttle

Copy ARN

Actions

▼ Function overview


Info


Export to Application Composer

Download

Diagram

Template

 sarthakfunction

 Layers (0)

+ Add trigger

+ Add destination

Description

-

Last modified

11 seconds ago

Function ARN

arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:743197227673:function:sarthakfunction

Function URL

Info

Code

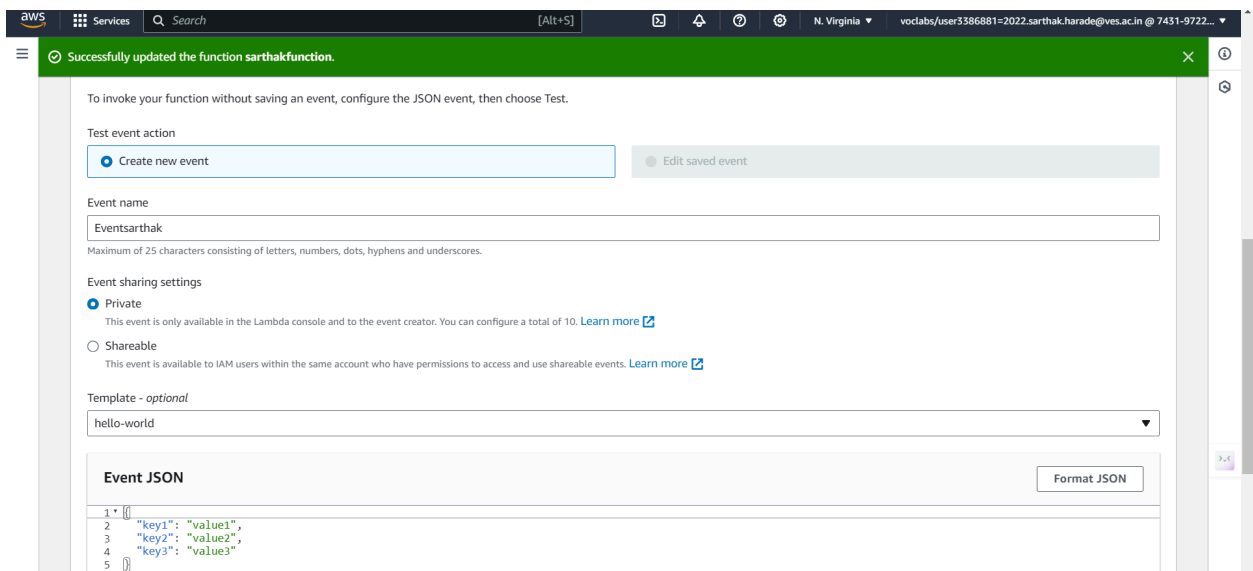
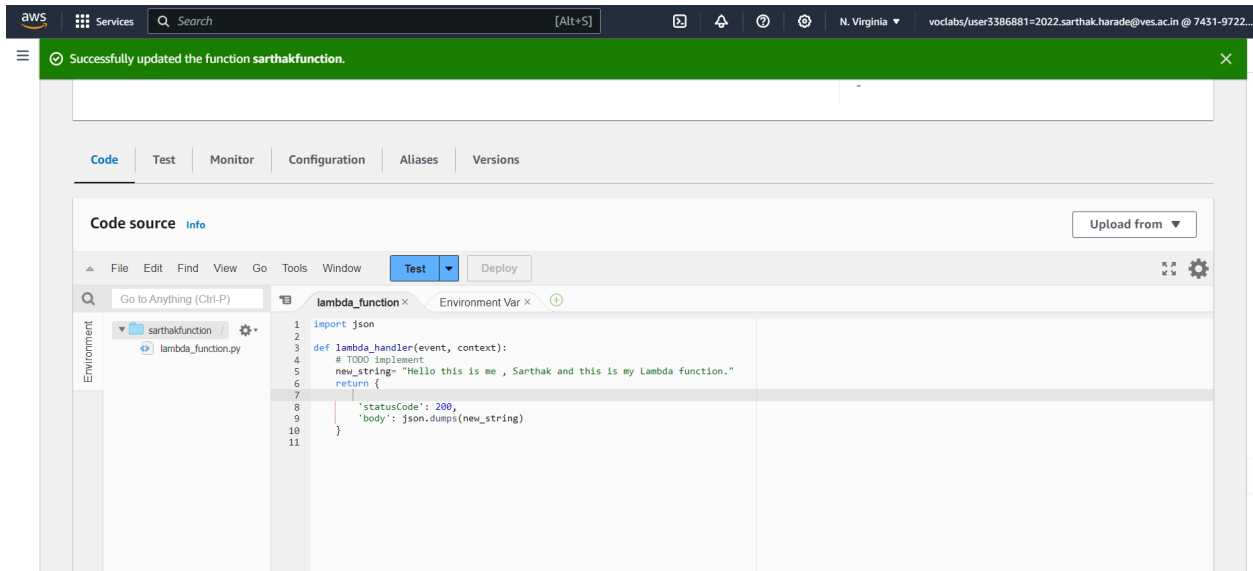
Test

Monitor

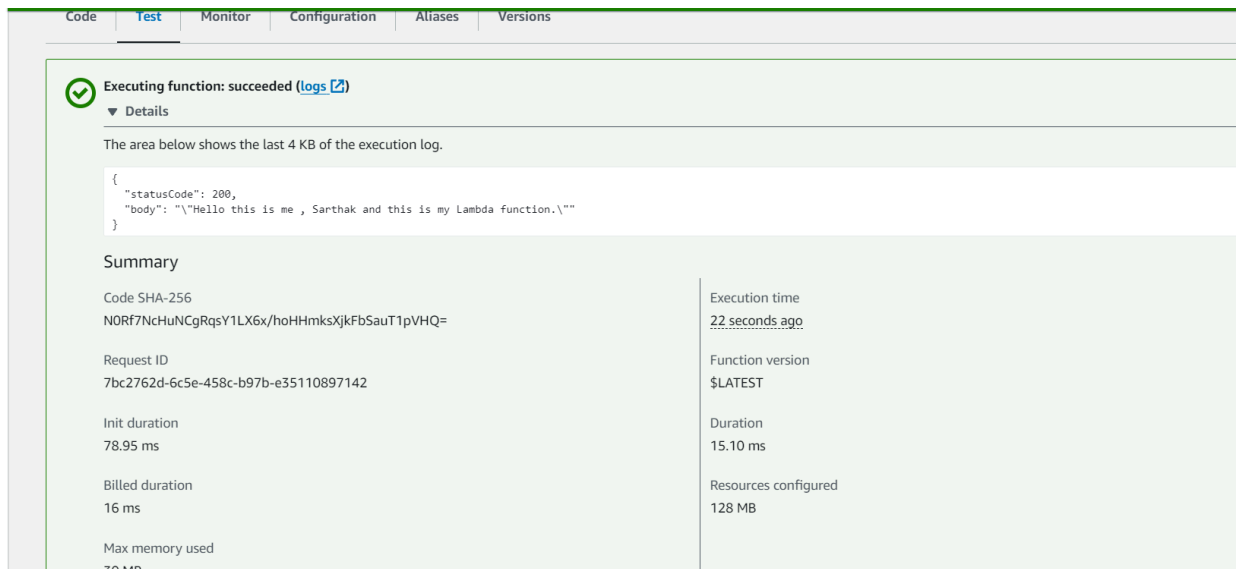
Configuration

Aliases

Versions

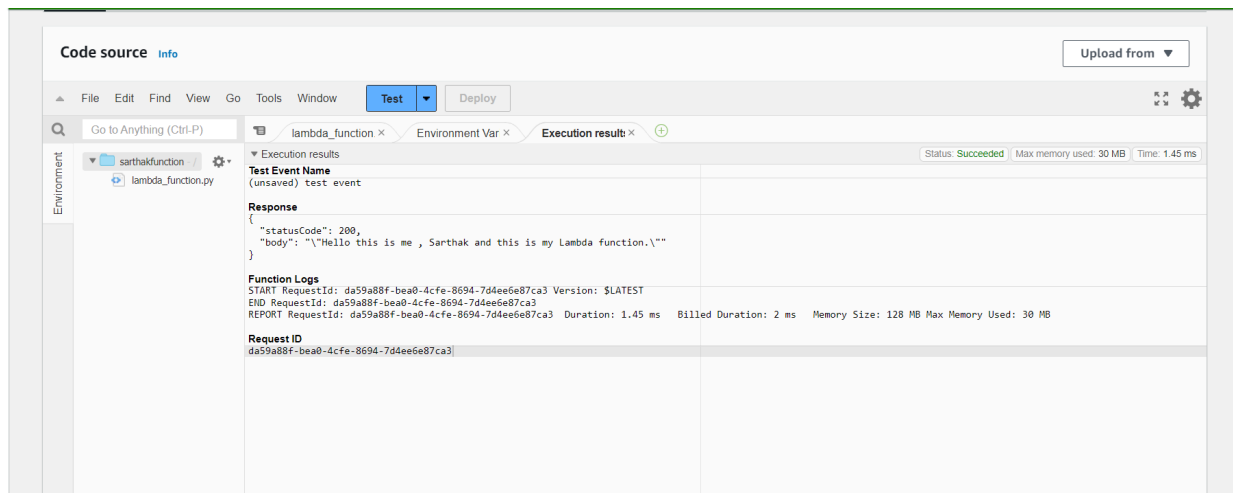


Now click on Test and you should be able to see the results



The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console with the 'Test' tab selected. A green checkmark indicates the function executed successfully. Below this, the execution log shows a JSON response with a status code of 200 and a body message. A summary table provides details about the execution, including the code SHA-256, request ID, and various durations and memory usage metrics.

Summary	
Code SHA-256	Execution time
NORf7NcHuNCgRqsY1LX6x/hoHHmksXjkFbSauT1pVHQ=	22 seconds ago
Request ID	Function version
7bc2762d-6c5e-458c-b97b-e35110897142	\$LATEST
Init duration	Duration
78.95 ms	15.10 ms
Billed duration	Resources configured
16 ms	128 MB
Max memory used	
30 MB	



The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console with the 'Execution results' tab selected. It displays the execution results for a test event, including the response JSON, function logs, and request ID. The status is 'Succeeded'.

Test Event Name
(unsaved) test event

Response

```
{
  "statusCode": 200,
  "body": "\\Hello this is me , Sarthak and this is my Lambda function.\\\""
}
```

Function Logs

```
START RequestId: da59a88f-bea0-4cfe-8694-7d4ee6e87ca3 Version: $LATEST
END RequestId: da59a88f-bea0-4cfe-8694-7d4ee6e87ca3
REPORT RequestId: da59a88f-bea0-4cfe-8694-7d4ee6e87ca3  Duration: 1.45 ms  Billed Duration: 2 ms  Memory Size: 128 MB Max Memory Used: 30 MB
```

Request ID
da59a88f-bea0-4cfe-8694-7d4ee6e87ca3

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.