AdvDevOps Case Study 12: Serverless Logging with S3 and Lambda

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- Concepts Used: AWS Lambda, S3, and AWS Cloud9.
- **Problem Statement**: "Set up a Lambda function using AWS Cloud9 that triggers when a text file is uploaded to an S3 bucket. The Lambda function should read the file's content and log it."
- Tasks:
 - o Create a Lambda function in Python using AWS Cloud9.
 - Configure an S3 bucket as the trigger for the Lambda function.
 - Upload a text file to the S3 bucket and verify that the Lambda function logs the content.

Note:

AWS Cloud9 has been discontinued, so we will now use EC2 for our development environment.



This account does not have access to the Cloud9 service

For capabilities similar to AWS Cloud9, explore AWS Toolkits in your own IDE and AWS CloudShell in the AWS Management Console.

Learn more 🛂

Introduction:

Overview:

This case study focuses on the implementation of a serverless architecture using AWS services, specifically AWS Lambda and Amazon S3, to automate the logging of text file contents uploaded to an S3 bucket. The project capitalizes on the event-driven model of AWS Lambda, which allows functions to be triggered automatically in response to events, such as file uploads. This approach eliminates the need for manual processes, streamlining workflows and reducing the time from data generation to logging.

The chosen architecture supports a variety of applications, from monitoring and auditing file uploads to real-time data analytics. By leveraging the scalability and flexibility of AWS, this implementation can efficiently handle varying loads of file uploads, making it suitable for diverse use cases such as content management systems, log aggregation, and data pipeline automation.

Key Features and Applications:

1. Event-Driven Architecture:

 The solution utilizes an event-driven architecture, where the Lambda function is automatically triggered by specific events in the S3 bucket, specifically s3:ObjectCreated:*. This ensures immediate processing of the uploaded files without manual intervention, enhancing responsiveness and efficiency.

2. Real-Time Data Processing:

By reading and logging the contents of text files in real-time, the system provides immediate feedback to users or systems that rely on this data. This is crucial for applications that require timely information, such as monitoring changes in configurations, updates in content, or logging user activities.

3. Scalability:

 AWS Lambda inherently scales to accommodate varying loads. As file uploads increase, the Lambda function can handle multiple concurrent executions, allowing the system to grow without requiring changes to the underlying infrastructure.

4. Cost Efficiency:

The serverless nature of this solution means that users only pay for the compute time consumed by the Lambda function when it is invoked, rather than maintaining dedicated servers. This cost model is especially advantageous for sporadic or unpredictable workloads.

5. Seamless Integration with AWS Services:

 The solution integrates smoothly with other AWS services. For instance, Amazon S3 serves as a durable and highly available storage solution, while AWS CloudWatch provides logging and monitoring capabilities, enabling easy tracking of function executions and error handling.

6. Robust Logging and Monitoring:

 Utilizing AWS CloudWatch, the Lambda function logs all relevant activities, including the contents of the uploaded files. This logging capability allows for comprehensive monitoring and auditing, making it easier to track file processing and identify issues quickly.

Steps:

1. Create an S3 Bucket:

Set up an S3 bucket (named soham-lambucket) to store uploaded text files.

2. Write the Lambda Function:

 Created a Python Lambda function to read the content of text files uploaded to the S3 bucket and log that content using CloudWatch.

3. Set Permissions:

 Configured an IAM policy allowing the Lambda function to access the S3 bucket and log content.

4. Configure S3 Trigger:

Set the S3 bucket to trigger the Lambda function on the s3:ObjectCreated:*
 event, ensuring the function runs whenever a new file is uploaded.

5. Upload a Test File:

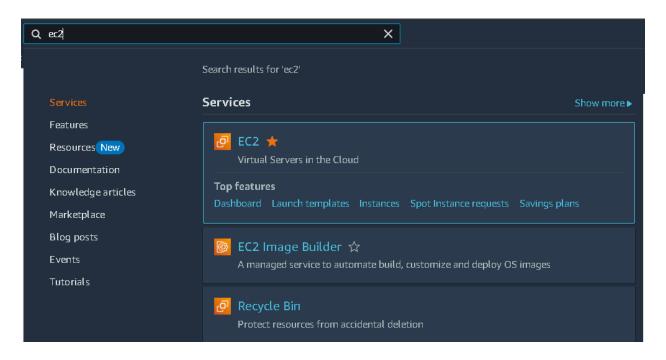
Uploaded a text file (e.g., test1.txt) to the S3 bucket to test the functionality.

6. Verify Logs:

 Checked CloudWatch logs to confirm that the Lambda function executed successfully and logged the content of the uploaded file.

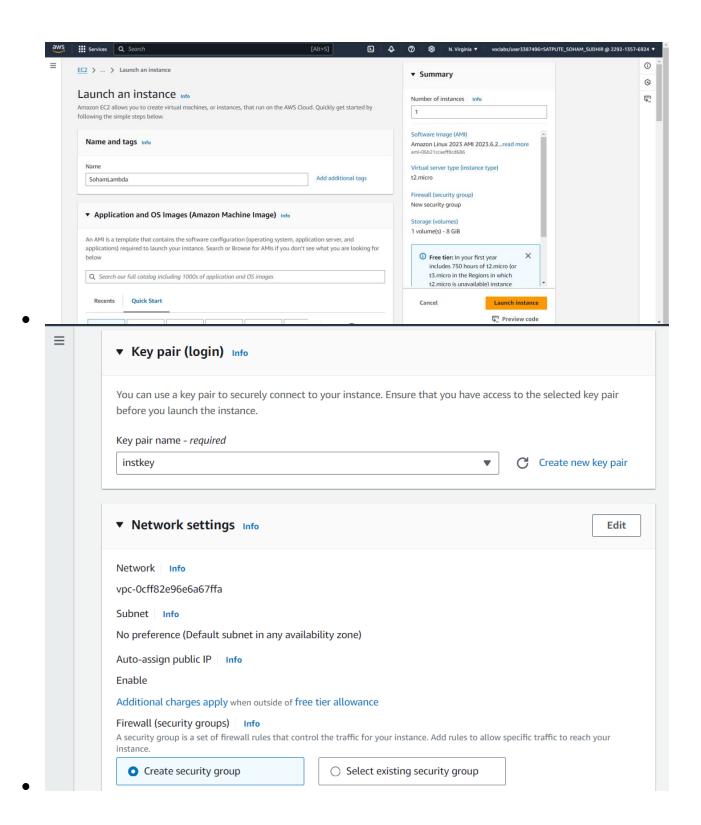
STEPS:

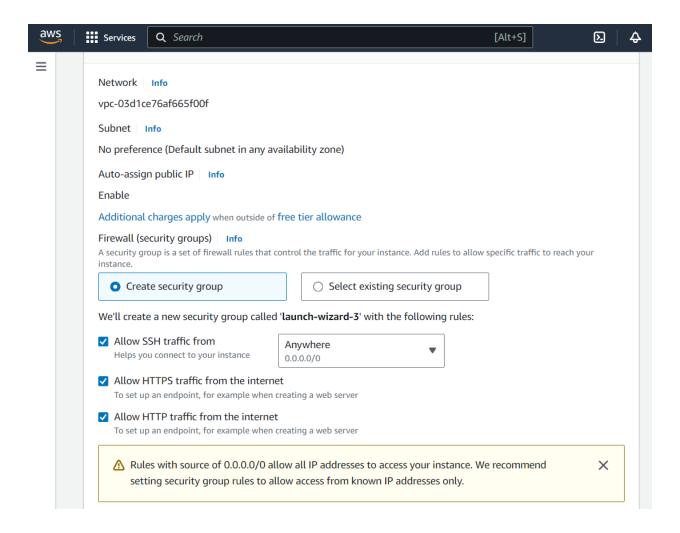
- 1. Launch an EC2 Instance
- 1.1 Login to AWS Console and go to EC2 service.



1.2 Click on "Launch Instance".

- AMI: Choose Amazon Linux 2.
- Instance Type: Select t2.micro (eligible for free tier).
- Key Pair: Create a new key pair (or select an existing one). You'll need this for SSH access.
- Network Settings:
 - Choose default VPC.
 - Security Group: Create a new security group:
 - Inbound Rules:
 - SSH (TCP port 22): Allow from your IP.
 - HTTP (TCP port 80): Optional, allows browser access.
 - HTTPS (TCP port 443): Optional, for secure traffic.
 - Outbound Rules:
 - Allow all outbound traffic (default).





1.3 Launch the instance and wait for it to be ready.



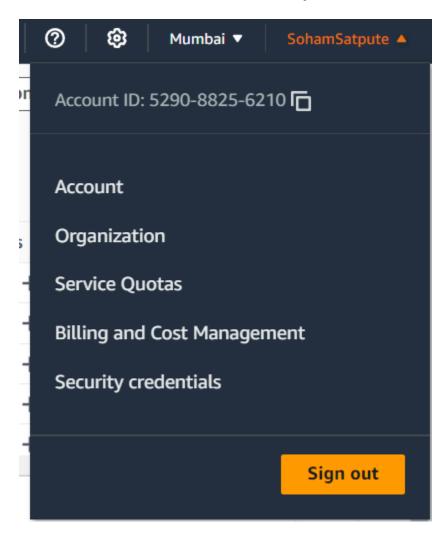
1.4 Connect to the EC2 instance via SSH:

ssh -i <your-key.pem> ec2-user@<your-ec2-public-dns>

2. Create Access keys for Root user

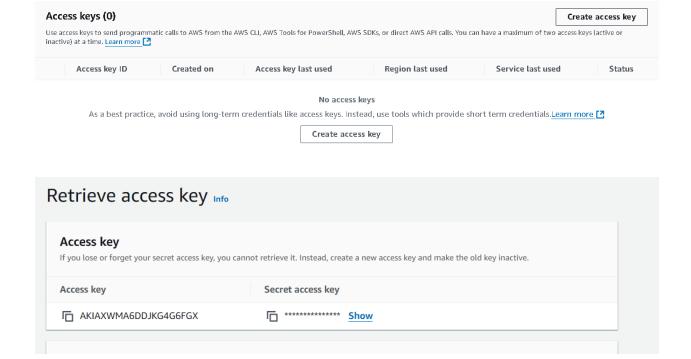
2.1 Access the Root User Security Credentials:

 In the top-right corner of AWS Management Console, click on your account name or email address, and then click Security Credentials from the dropdown menu.



2.2 Manage Root Access Keys:

- Scroll down to the Access keys for the root account section.
- If you don't have any existing access keys, click on **Create New Access Key**.
 - This will generate an Access Key ID and a Secret Access Key for your root user.
- Download the keys or copy them immediately. You won't be able to see the Secret Access Key again after closing this page.



- 3. Install AWS CLI and Configure EC2
- 3.1 Update packages and install AWS CLI:

sudo yum update -y sudo yum install aws-cli -y

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-36-17 ~]$ sudo yum update -y sudo yum install aws-cli -y
Last metadata expiration check: 0:14:50 ago on Wed Oct 23 03:26:50 2024.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
Last metadata expiration check: 0:14:50 ago on Wed Oct 23 03:26:50 2024.
Package awscli-2-2.15.30-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-36-17 ~]$
```

3.2 Configure AWS CLI:

aws configure

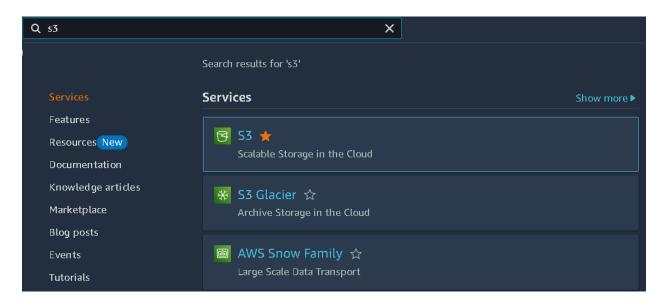
Enter your:

- AWS Access Key ID
- AWS Secret Access Key
- Region (e.g., us-east-1)
- Output format: json

3.3 **Install Python and pip** (since Lambda uses Python):

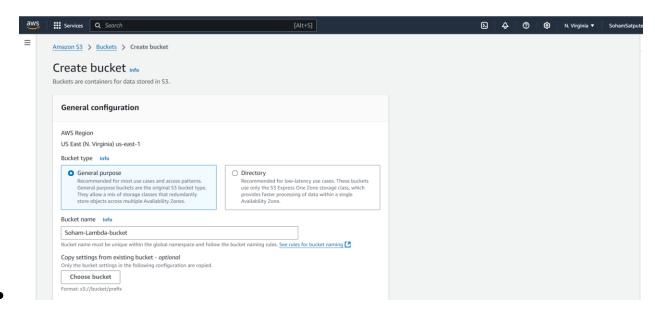
sudo yum install python3 -y sudo yum install python3-pip -y

- 4. Create and S3 Bucket
- 4.1 In the AWS Management Console, go to S3.



4.2 Click Create bucket:

- **Bucket Name**: Give a unique name (e.g., lambda-s3-trigger-bucket).
- **Region**: Keep the same as your AWS Configuration (e.g., us-east-1).
- Keep other settings default.



- 5. Create the Lambda Function code.
- 5.1 On your EC2 instance, create the Python Lambda function code:

nano lambda_function.py

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-33-47 ~]\$ nano lambda_function.py

5.2 Write the following Lambda function to read the uploaded file from S3:

```
import json
import boto3
s3 = boto3.client('s3')
def lambda_handler(event, context):
  # Get the bucket name and the uploaded file's key
  bucket_name = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
  file_key = event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key']
  # Fetch the file from S3
  file_obj = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket_name, Key=file_key)
  file_content = file_obj['Body'].read().decode('utf-8')
  # Log the content of the file
  print(f"File Content from {file_key}:")
  print(file_content)
  return {
     'statusCode': 200,
     'body': json.dumps('File processed successfully')
  }
```

```
GNU nano 5.8
                                                                                       Modified
                                         lambda_function.py
import json
import boto3
s3 = boto3.client('s3')
def lambda_handler(event, context):
# Get the bucket name and the uploaded file's key
bucket_name = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
file_key = event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key']
file_obj = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket_name, Key=file_key)
file_content = file_obj['Body'].read().decode('utf-8')
# Log the content of the file
print(f"File Content from {file_key}:")
print(file_content)
return {
'statusCode': 200,
'body': json.dumps('File processed successfully')
File Name to Write: lambda_function.py
   Help
                         M-D DOS Format
                                                                           M-B Backup File
                                                       Append
    Cancel
                         M-M Mac Format
                                                       Prepend
                                                                           ^T Browse
```

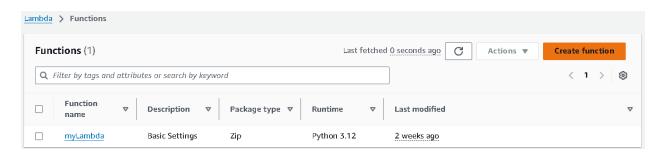
- 6. Deploy the Lambda function from EC2
- 6.1 Package the Lambda function:

zip function.zip lambda_function.py

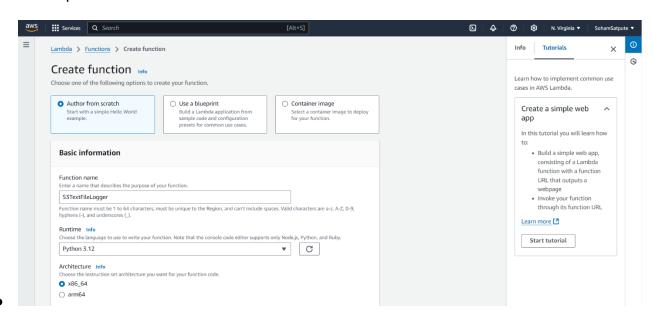
```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-36-17 ~]$ zip function.zip lambda_function.py adding: lambda_function.py (deflated 42%)
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-36-17 ~]$ |
```

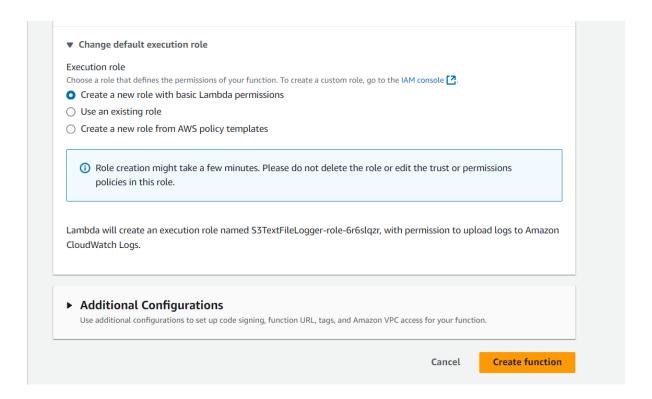
6.2 Create a Lambda function in AWS Console:

Go to Lambda > Create Function.

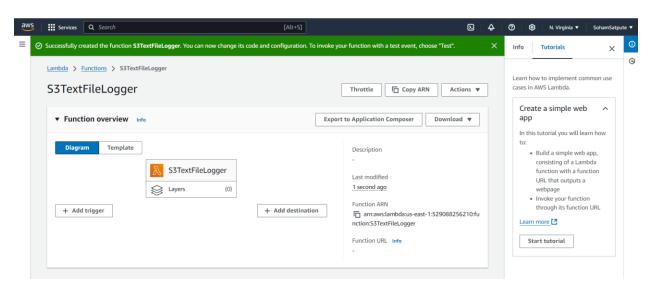


- Choose Author from Scratch:
 - Function Name: S3TextFileLogger
 - Runtime: Python 3.12
 - Execution Role: Select "Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions."





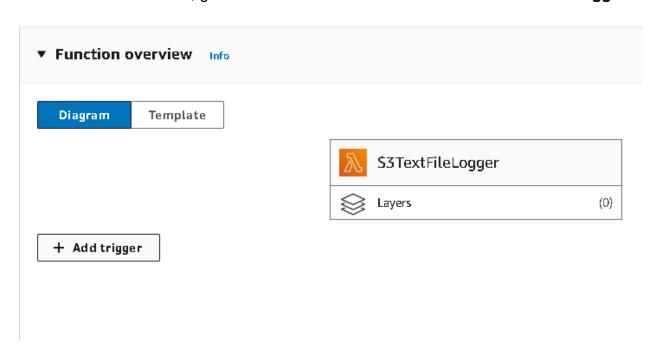
• Click Create Function.



6.3 Upload the function code from EC2 using the AWS CLI:

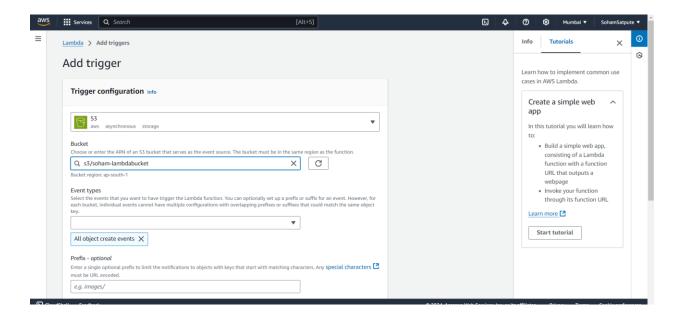
aws lambda update-function-code --function-name S3TextFileLogger --zip-file fileb://function.zip

- 7. Configure S3 as the Trigger
- 7.1 In Lambda console, go to the Function Overview section and click Add Trigger.

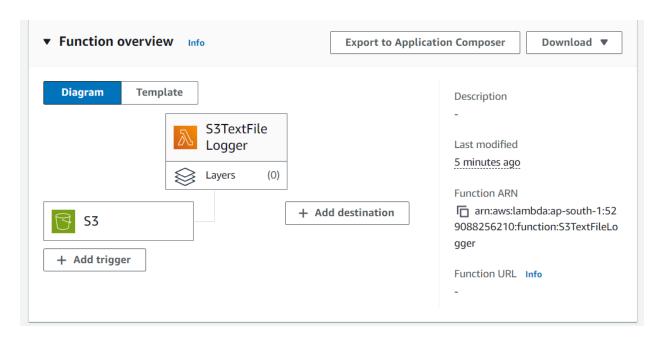


7.2 Choose **S3** as the trigger:

- Select your bucket (lambda-s3-trigger-bucket).
- Event type: Choose All object create events.



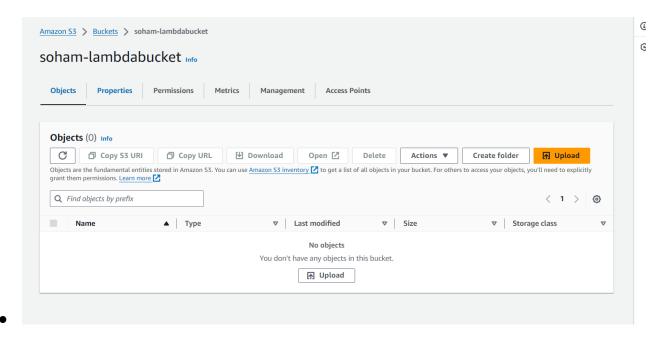
7.3 Click **Add** to enable the trigger.



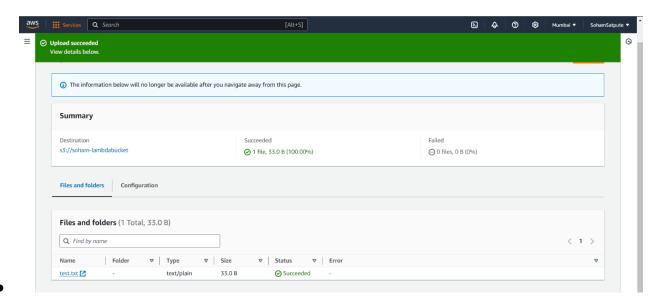
- 8. Upload a File and Test
- 8.1 Create a text file in your local host with some content.

C:\Users\Soham Satpute>echo I am Soham Satpute of D15A, 52 > C:\soham22\test.txt

- 8.2 **Upload a text file** to your S3 bucket:
 - Go to **S3** > your bucket > **Upload**.

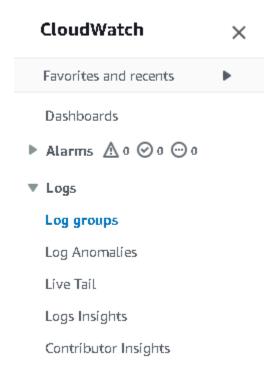


Upload a .txt file with some content (e.g., hello.txt)

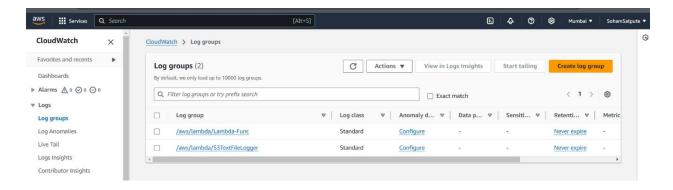


The Lambda function will automatically run when the file is uploaded.

- 9. Check Logs in CloudWatch
- 9.1 In the AWS Console, go to **CloudWatch** > **Logs**.



9.2 Under **Log Groups**, find the log group for your Lambda function (/aws/lambda/S3TextFileLogger).



9.3 Open the latest log stream to see the file content logged by the Lambda function.

