



lab



lab title

**AWS API Gateway
V1.01**



Course title

**BackSpace Academy
AWS Certified Associate**



Table of Contents

Contents

Table of Contents.....	1
About the Lab	2
Creating a REST API	3
Create the REST API	3
Sending HTTP Requests to your REST API.....	5
Creating a Dynamic Serverless App with S3 and API Gateway.....	9
Enable Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) for your API.....	9
Create a Static Website	10
Clean Up.....	18

About the Lab

Please note that not all AWS services are supported in all regions. Please use the US-East-1 (North Virginia) region for this lab.

These lab notes are to support the hands on instructional videos of the AWS API Gateway section of the AWS Certified Associate Course.

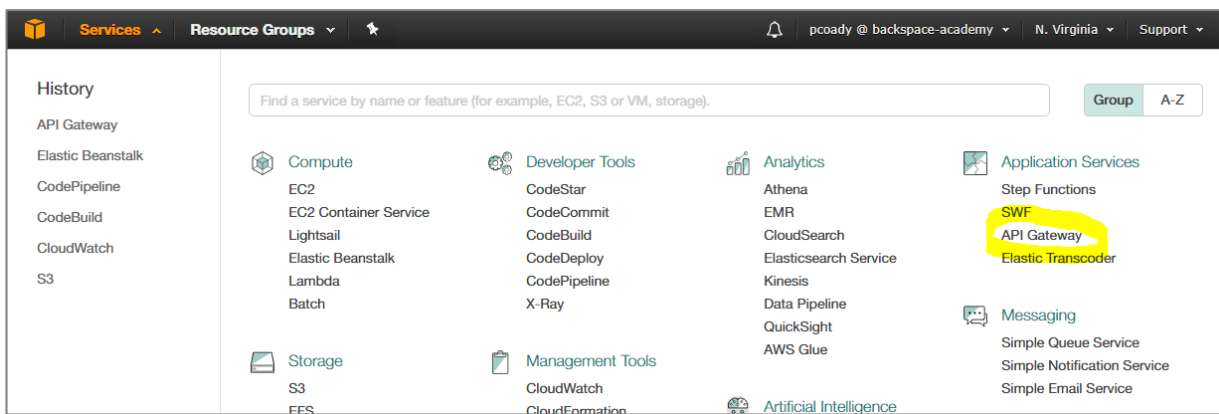
Please note that AWS services change on a weekly basis and it is extremely important you check the version number on this document to ensure you have the latest version with any updates or corrections.

▶ Creating a REST API

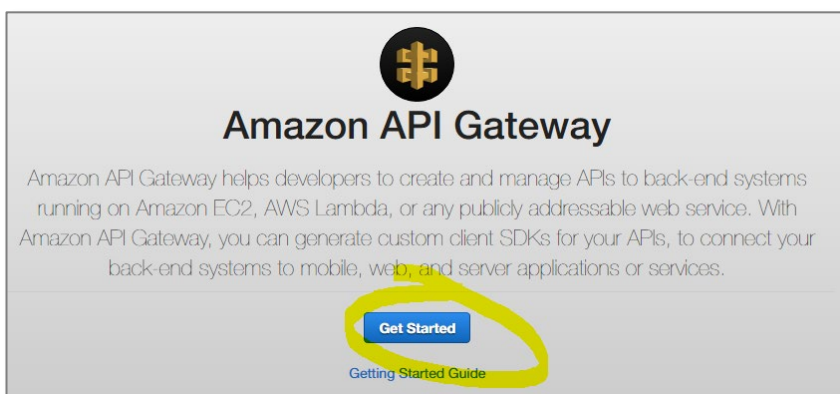
In this section, we will use the AWS API Gateway Service to create a highly available and fault tolerant REST Application Programming Interface (API).

Create the REST API

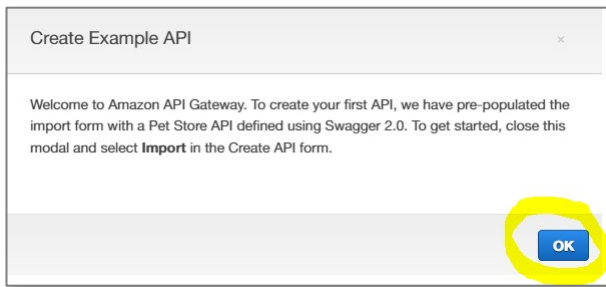
Make sure you are in US-East (N. Virginia) region. From the AWS console select “API Gateway” from the Application services.



Click “Get Started”.

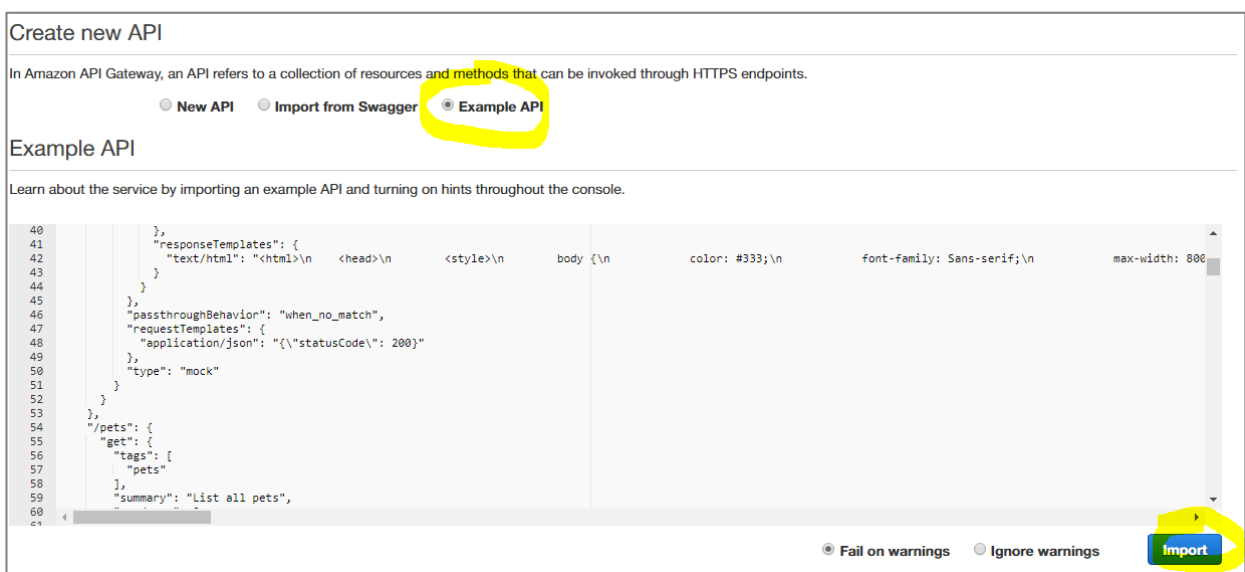


Click “OK”

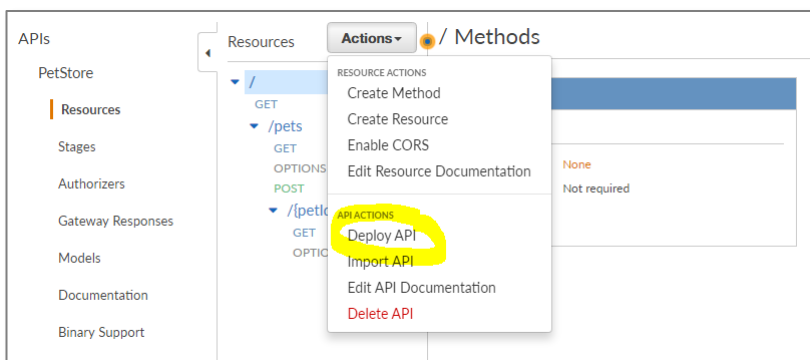


Select "Example API"

Click "Import"



Click "Actions" – "Deploy API"



Select "Deployment stage" – "New Stage"

Give the stage a name

Click "Deploy"

Deploy API

Choose a stage where your API will be deployed. For example, a test version of your API could be deployed to a stage named beta.

Deployment stage: [New Stage]

Stage name*: Demo

Stage description:

Deployment description:

Cancel Deploy

Click on Invoke URL

APIs

PetStore

Resources

Stages

Authorizers

Gateway Responses

Models

Documentation

Binary Support

Dashboard

Usage Plans

API Keys

Custom Domain Names

Stages

Create

Demo

Demo Stage Editor

Delete Stage

Invoke URL: https://60hwiz4rfi.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/Demo

Settings Stage Variables SDK Generation Export Deployment History Documentation History

Configure the metering and caching settings for the Demo stage.

Cache Settings

Enable API cache

CloudWatch Settings

Enable CloudWatch Logs

Enable Detailed CloudWatch Metrics

Default Method Throttling

You will see a welcome page for your new API

Welcome to your Pet Store API

You have successfully deployed your first API. You are seeing this HTML page because the GET method to the root resource of your API returns this content as a Mock integration.

The Pet Store API contains the /pets and /pets/{petId} resources. By making a [GET request](#) to /pets you can retrieve a list of Pets in your API. If you are looking for a specific pet, for example the pet with ID 1, you can make a [GET request](#) to /pets/1.

You can use a REST client such as [Postman](#) to test the POST methods in your API to create a new pet. Use the sample body below to send the POST request:

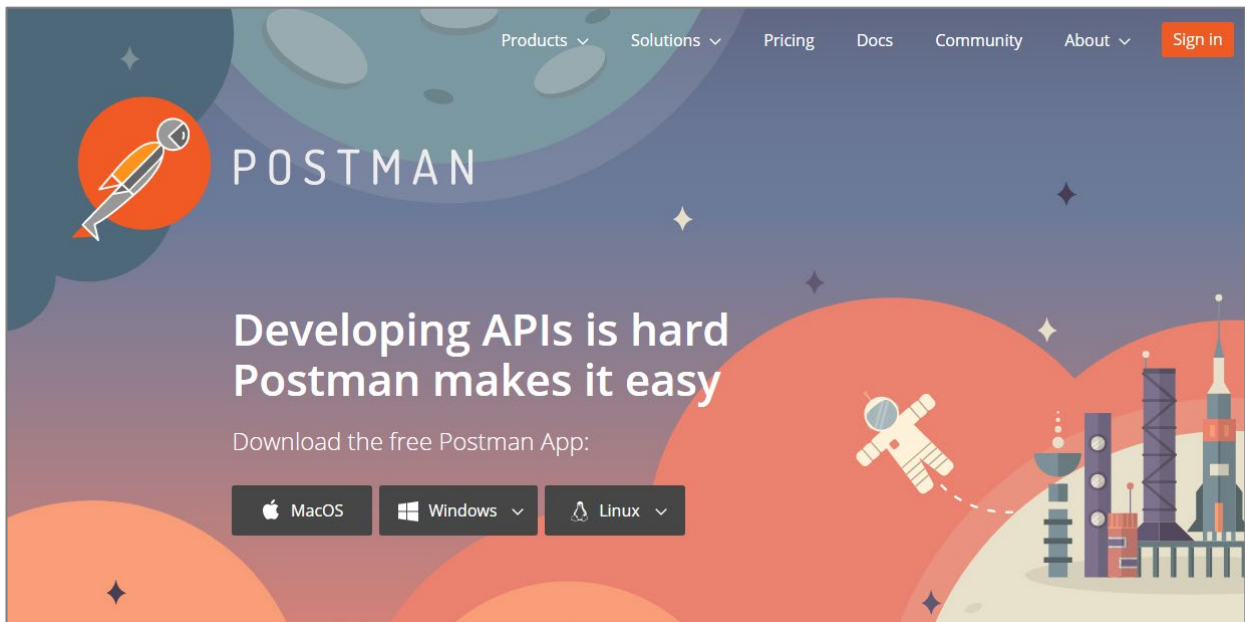
```
{
  "type": "cat",
  "price": 123.11
}
```

Sending HTTP Requests to your REST API

We will use PostMan to send requests to our REST API

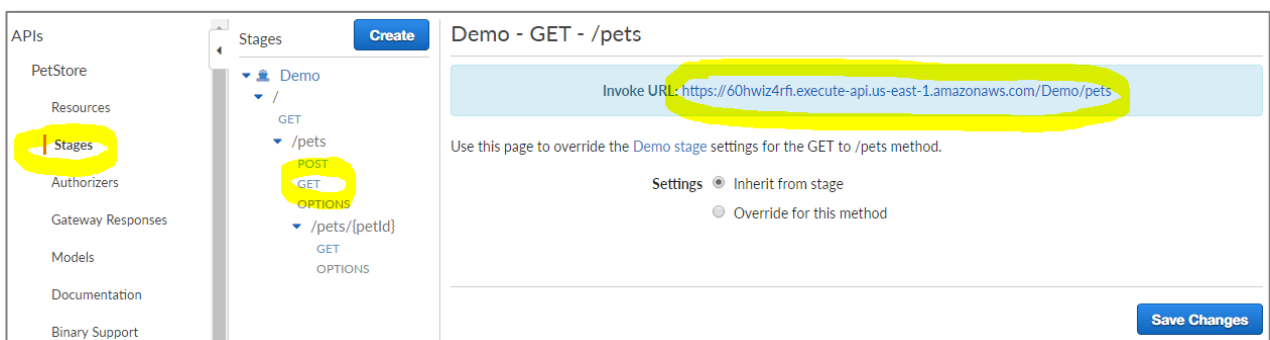
Go to the PostMan website and install PostMan

<https://www.getpostman.com/>



Go to the API Gateway console

Copy the Invoke URL for a GET request to /pets



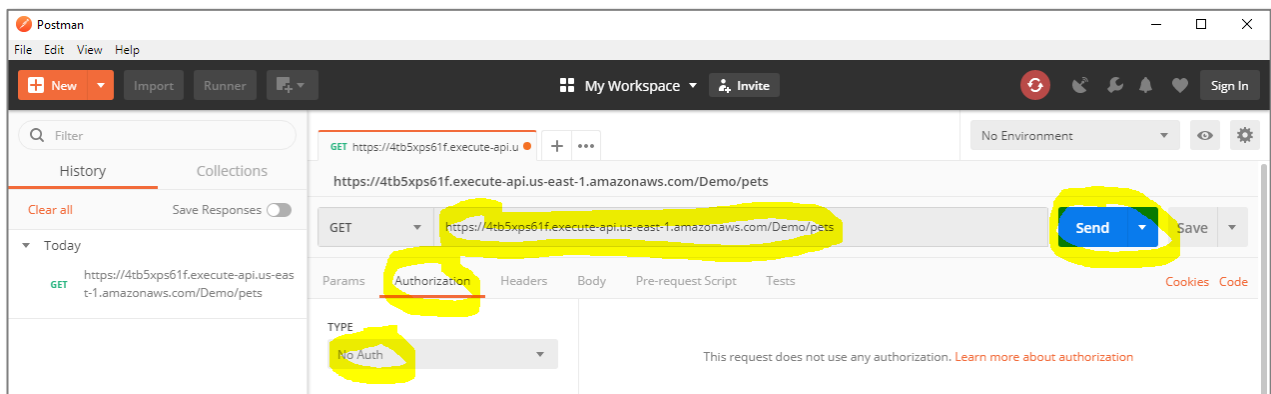
Open PostMan

Select "GET"

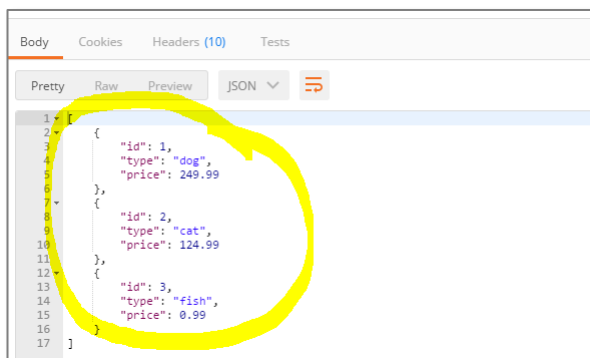
Paste in the URL

Click the Authorization tab and select "No Auth"

Click "Send"

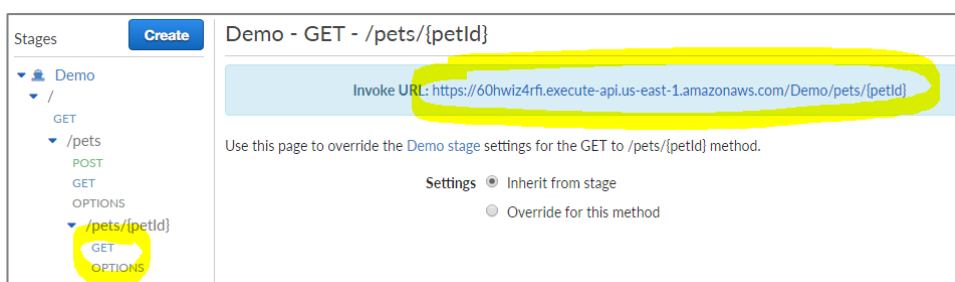


Your API will respond with JSON containing all the Pet entries.



Go Back to the API Gateway console

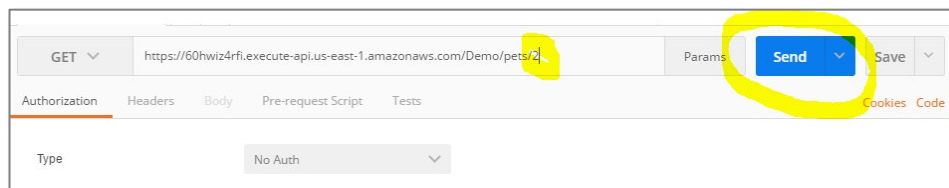
Copy the invoke URL for a GET request to `/pets/{petId}`



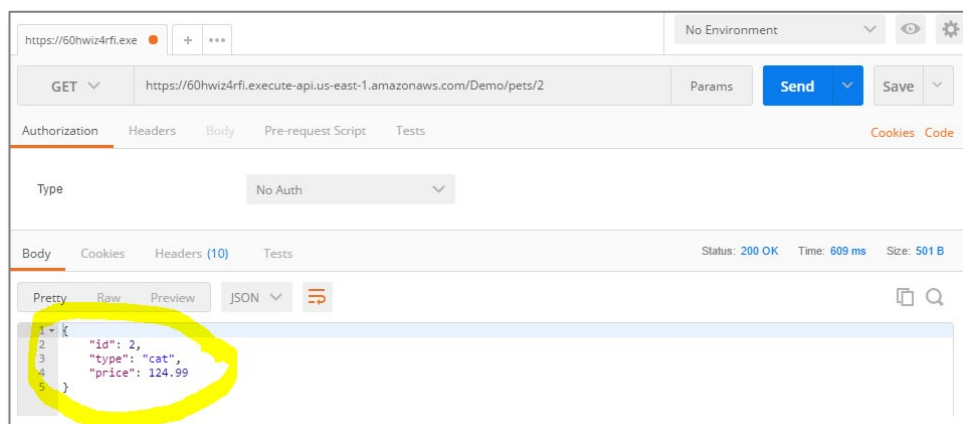
Go back to Postman

Paste in the URL

Remove the `{PetID}` from the end and replace with a number for a pet



The API will return the JSON for the pet id



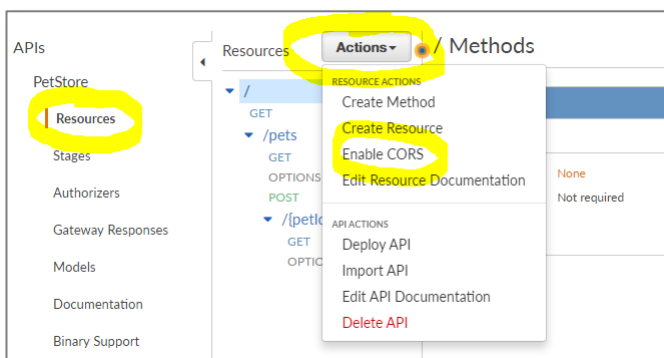
🎬 Creating a Dynamic Serverless App with S3 and API Gateway

In this section, we will use the REST Application Programming Interface (API) we created to deliver dynamic content with a static website.

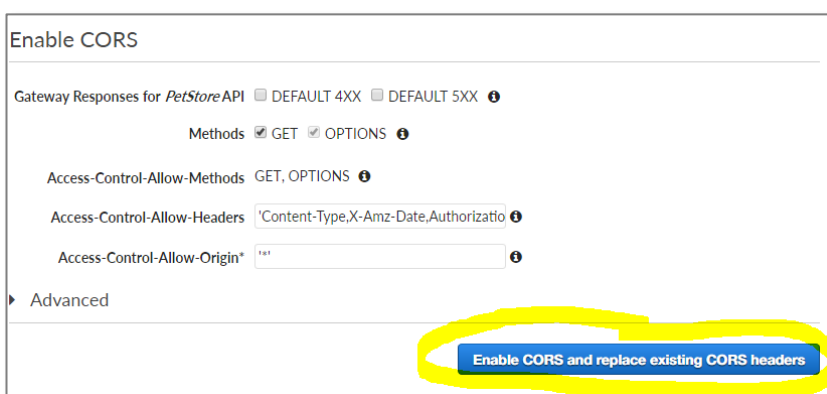
Enable Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) for your API

When your API's resources receive requests from a domain other than the API's own domain, you must enable cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) for selected methods on the resource. Otherwise the action will be blocked by the browser.

Go to API Gateway console and Select “Resources” – “Actions” – “Enable CORS”



Click “Enable CORS and replace existing CORS headers”



Add Public Policy to Stage

Create a public policy for the API (put in your account ID and API ID)

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "execute-api:Invoke",
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:execute-api: us-east-1:account-id:api-id/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

The screenshot shows the Amazon API Gateway console. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads: Amazon API Gateway > APIs > PetStore (4tb5xps61f) > Resource Policy. The left-hand navigation menu includes: APIs, PetStore, Resources, Stages, Authorizers, Gateway Responses, Models, Resource Policy (highlighted), Documentation, Dashboard, Settings, Usage Plans, API Keys, Custom Domain Names, Client Certificates, VPC Links, and Settings. The main content area is titled 'Resource Policy' and contains the following text: 'Configure access control to this private API using a Resource Policy. Access can be controlled by IAM condition elements, including conditions on AWS account, Source VPC, VPC Endpoints (Private API), and/or IP range. If the Principal in the policy is set to *, other authorization types can be used alongside the resource policy. If the Principal is set to AWS, then authorization will fail for all resources not secured with AWS_IAM auth, including unsecured resources. [Learn more](#).' Below this text is a JSON policy document, which is highlighted with a yellow circle. The policy is:

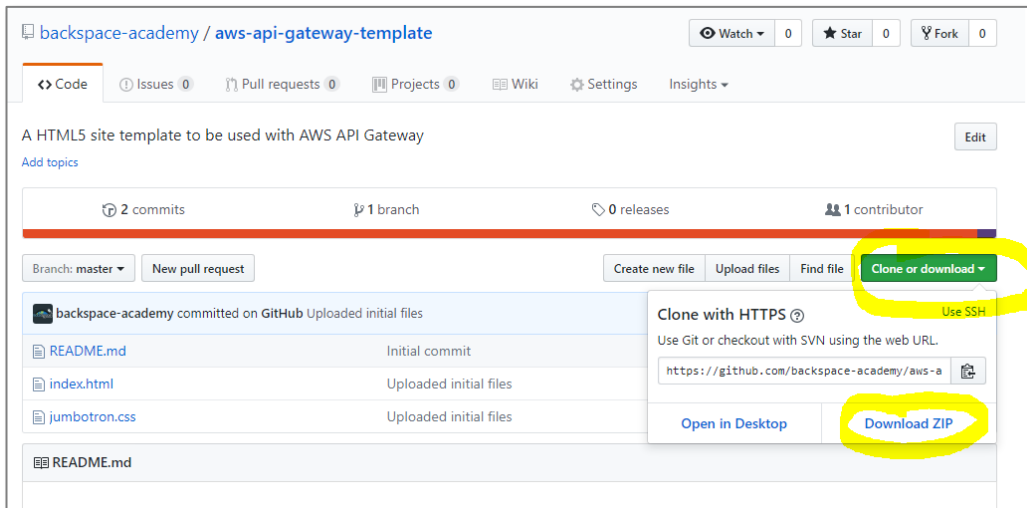
```
1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Effect": "Allow",
6       "Principal": "*",
7       "Action": "execute-api:Invoke",
8       "Resource": [
9         "arn:aws:execute-api: us-east-1:361919435810:4tb5xps61f/*"
10      ]
11    }
12  ]
13 }
14
```

 At the bottom of the console, there are three example buttons: 'AWS Account Whitelist', 'IP Range Blacklist', and 'Source VPC Whitelist'. A yellow circle highlights a 'Save' button in the bottom right corner.

Create a Static Website

Go to GitHub.com and download the zip file for the template application.

<https://github.com/backspace-academy/aws-api-gateway-template>



Open js/app.js and edit the getPet function with your API endpoint for requesting pets:



```
// Send request to API
```

```
function getPet(){
```

```
    // Put your endpoint here, not this!!!!
```

```
    var apiEndpoint = 'https://1234567890.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/Demo/pets';
```

```
    var petId = $('#petId').val();
```

```
    var numPets = 3;
```

```
    if (petId>numPets) {
```

```
        alert('Invalid entry - exceeds number of pets');
```

```
    }
```

```
else if (petId<1) {  
    alert('Invalid entry - must be greater than zero');  
}  
else{  
    // Send the request  
    var apiRequest = apiEndpoint + "/" + petId;  
    $.get(apiRequest, function(data, status){  
        // Display the response  
        alert( '\nStatus: ' + status + '\nType: ' + data.type + '\nPrice: $' + data.price);  
    });  
}  
}
```

Make sure you are in US-East (N. Virginia) region. From the AWS console select “S3” from the Storage services.

Create a public bucket.

The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' wizard in the AWS Management Console. The first step, 'Name and region', is active. The 'Bucket name' field contains 'backspace-aws-api-gateway-template' and is highlighted with a yellow circle. The 'Region' dropdown is set to 'US East (N. Virginia)'. Below, the 'Copy settings from an existing bucket' section shows a dropdown for 'Select bucket (optional)' with '5 Buckets' selected. At the bottom, the 'Next' button is highlighted with a green circle.

Click *Next*

Create bucket

1 Name and region 2 **Configure options** 3 Set permissions 4 Review

Properties

Versioning
☐ Keep all versions of an object in the same bucket. [Learn more](#)

Server access logging
☐ Log requests for access to your bucket. [Learn more](#)

Tags
 You can use tags to track project costs. [Learn more](#)

Key Value
 + Add another

Object-level logging
☐ Record object-level API activity using AWS CloudTrail for an additional cost. See [CloudTrail pricing](#) or [learn more](#)

Default encryption
☐ Automatically encrypt objects when they are stored in S3. [Learn more](#)

► Advanced settings

Management

Previous **Next**

Uncheck *Block new public bucket policies (Recommended)*

Click *Next*

Create bucket

1 Name and region 2 Configure options 3 **Set permissions** 4 Review

Note: You can grant access to specific users after you create the bucket.

Public access settings for this bucket

Use the Amazon S3 block public access settings to enforce that buckets don't allow public access to data. You can also configure the Amazon S3 block public access settings at the account level. [Learn more](#)

Manage public access control lists (ACLs) for this bucket

☒ Block new public ACLs and uploading public objects (Recommended)

☒ Remove public access granted through public ACLs (Recommended)

Manage public bucket policies for this bucket

☒ Block new public bucket policies (Recommended)

☒ Block public and cross-account access if bucket has public policies (Recommended)

Manage system permissions

Do not grant Amazon S3 Log Delivery group write access to this bucket

Previous **Next**

Click *Create bucket*

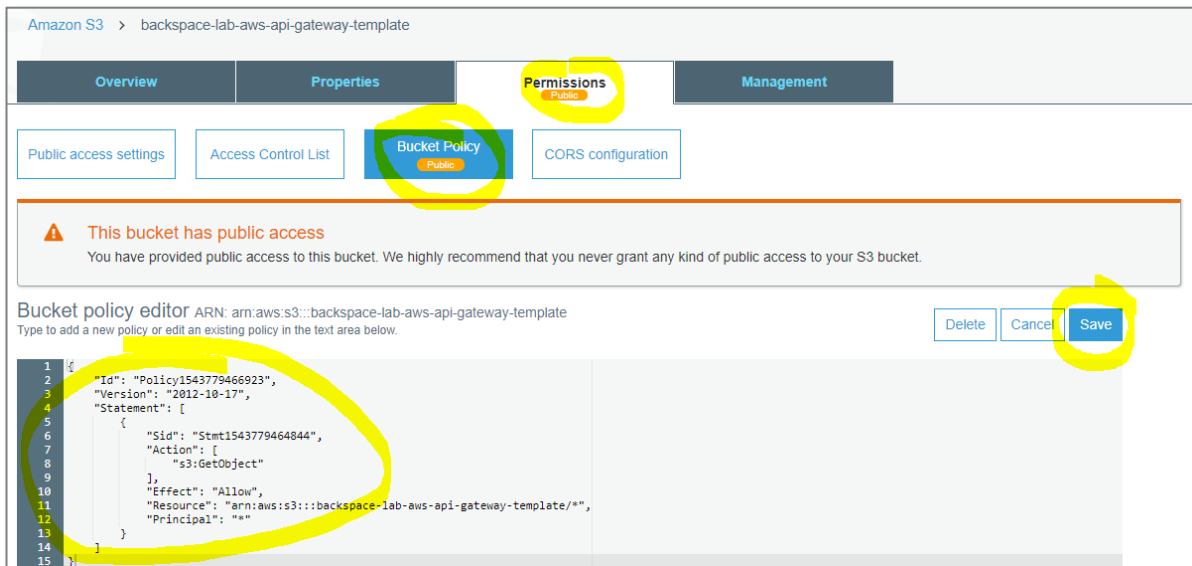
Add a public bucket policy (change bucket name to yours)

```
{
  "Id": "Policy1543779466923",
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Stmt1543779464844",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::your_bucket_name_goes_here/*",
      "Principal": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

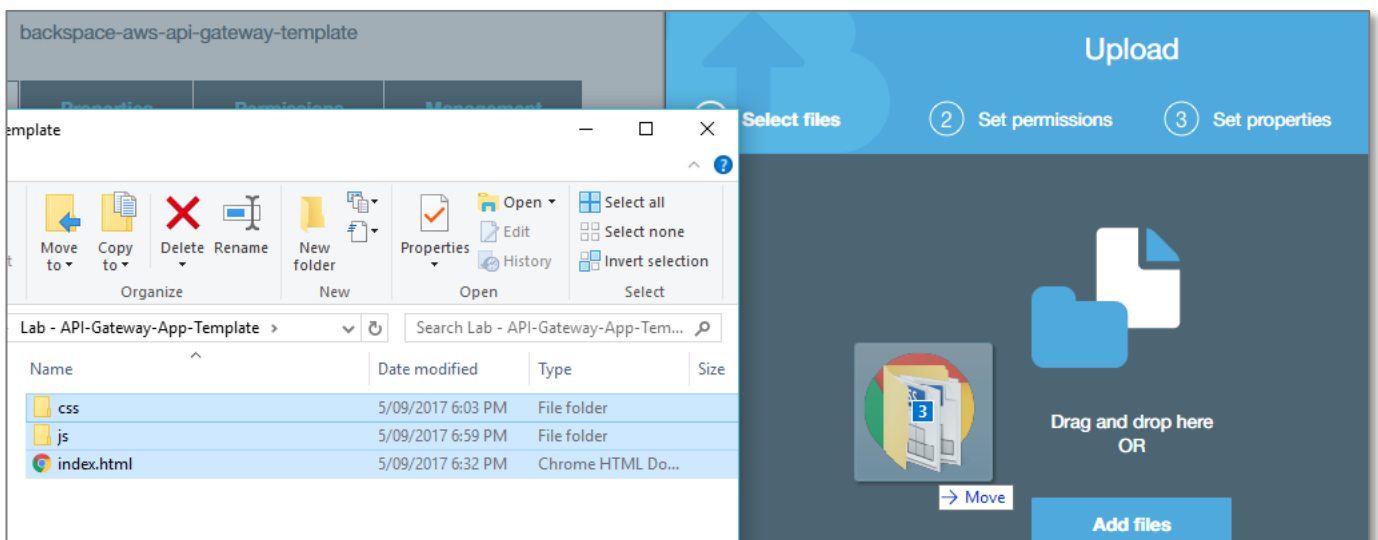
```

}
]
}

```



Unzip the template application and upload to the bucket (with drag and drop).



Select public permissions

Upload

1 Select files 2 **Set permissions** 3 Set properties 4 Review

8 Files Size: 45.6 KB Target path: backspace-lab-aws-api-gateway-template

Manage users

User ID	Objects	Object permissions
labs(Owner)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Write	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Write

Access for other AWS account + Add account

Account	Objects	Object permissions
---------	---------	--------------------

Manage public permissions

☒ Grant public read access to this object(s)

Warning: This object(s) has public read access. Everyone in the world will have read access to this object(s).

Upload Previous **Next**

Click *Upload* to start uploading

Upload

1 Select files 2 Set permissions 3 **Set properties** 4 Review

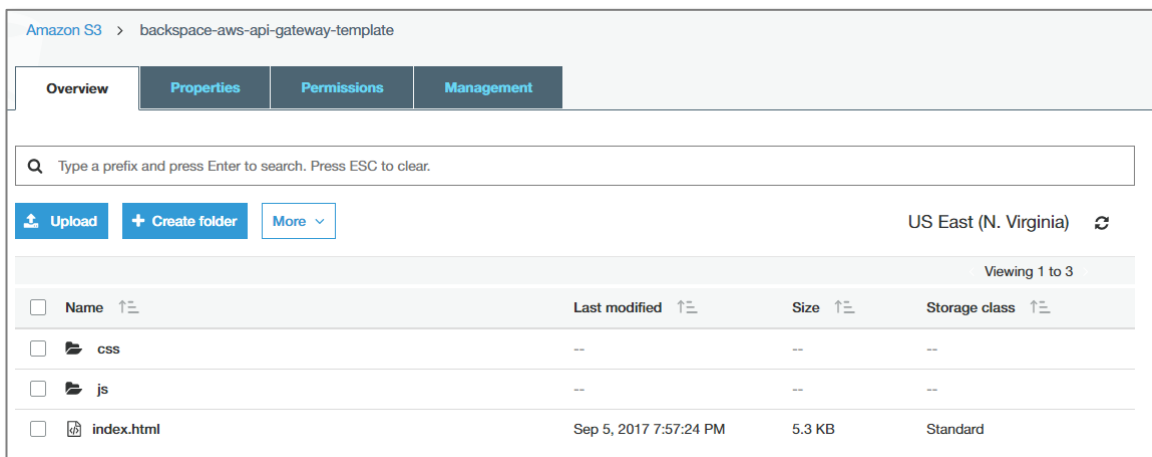
8 Files Size: 45.6 KB Target path: backspace-lab-aws-api-gateway-template

Storage class

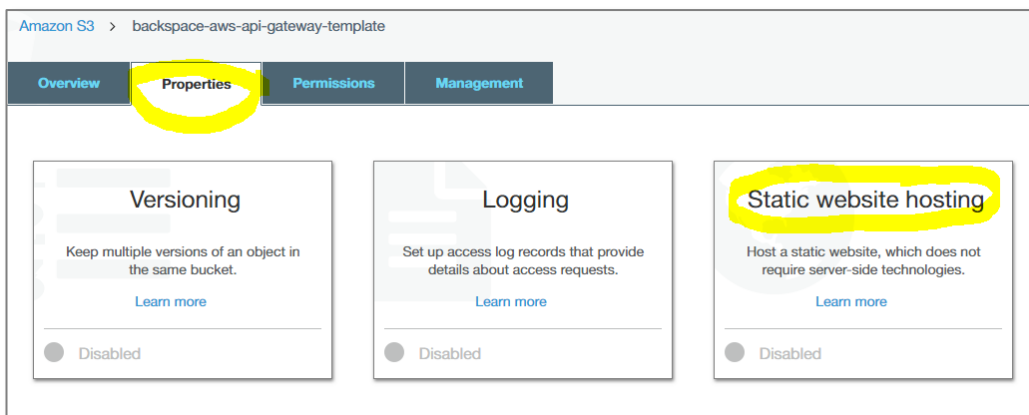
Choose a storage class based on your use case and access requirements. [Learn more](#) or see [Amazon S3 pricing](#)

Storage class	Designed for	Availability Zones	Min storage duration	Min billable object size	Monitoring and automation fees	Retrieval fees
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Standard	Frequently accessed data	≥ 3	-	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/> Intelligent-Tiering	Long-lived data with changing or unknown access patterns	≥ 3	30 days	-	Per-object fees apply	-
<input type="radio"/> Standard-IA	Long-lived, infrequently accessed data	≥ 3	30 days	128KB	-	Per-GB fees apply
<input type="radio"/> One Zone-IA	Long-lived, infrequently accessed, non-critical data	≥ 1	30 days	128KB	-	Per-GB fees apply
<input type="radio"/> Glacier	Data archiving with retrieval times ranging from minutes to hours	≥ 3	90 days	-	-	Per-GB fees apply
<input type="radio"/> Reduced Redundancy	Frequently accessed, non-critical	≥ 3	-	-	-	-

Upload Previous Next

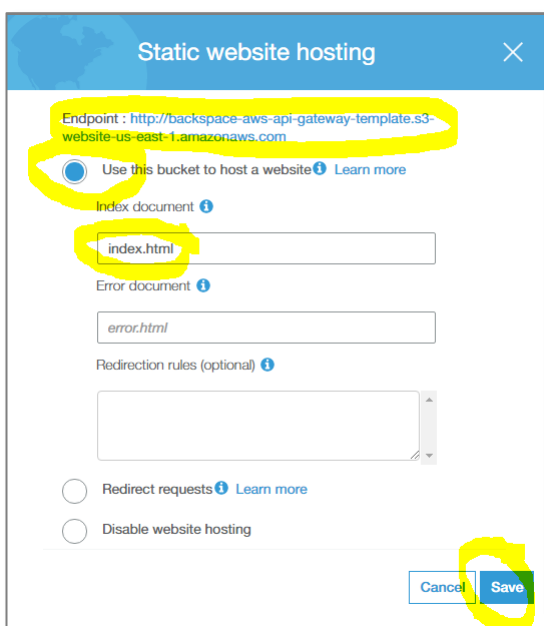


Enable static website hosting for the bucket



Copy the website endpoint

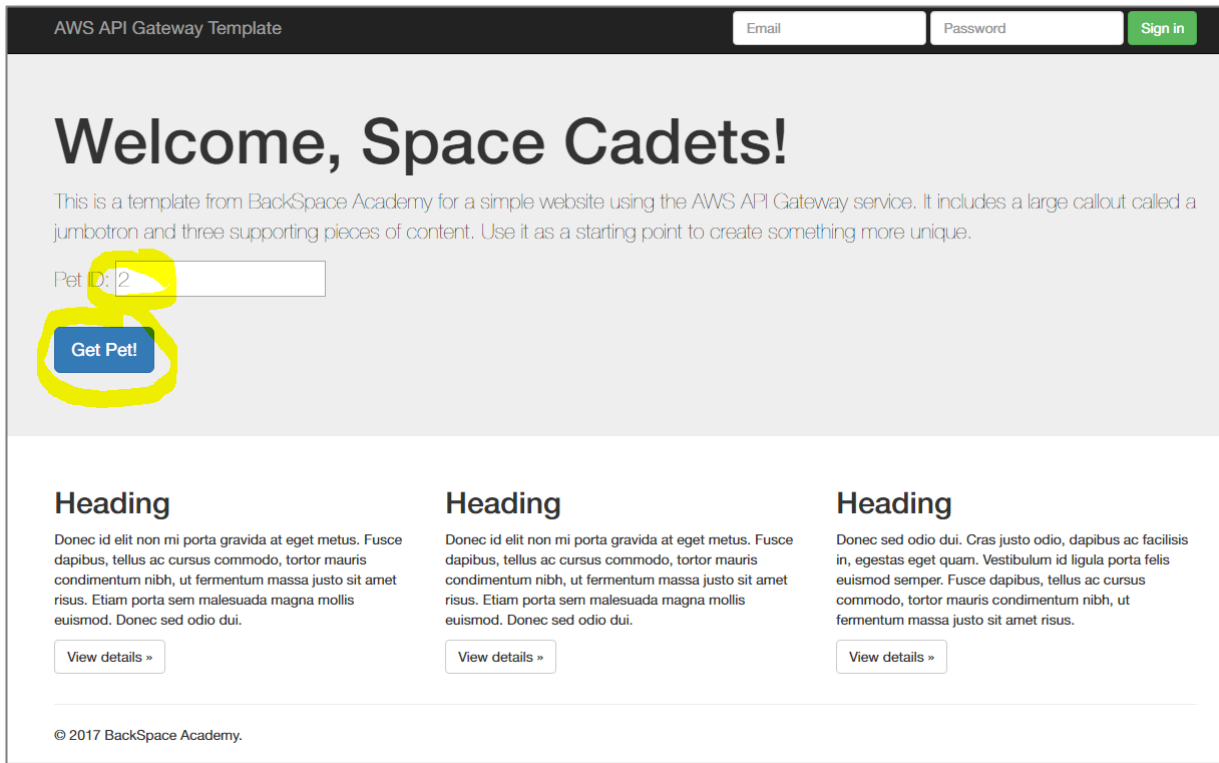
Enter the Index document



Go to the web site endpoint in your browser.

Enter a number between 1 and 3 for Pet ID

Click “Get Pet!”



The screenshot shows a web application titled "AWS API Gateway Template". At the top right, there are input fields for "Email" and "Password", and a "Sign in" button. The main heading is "Welcome, Space Cadets!". Below this, a paragraph describes the template. There is a form with a label "Pet ID:" and a text input field containing the number "2". Below the input field is a blue button labeled "Get Pet!". The button and the input field are circled in yellow. Below the form, there are three columns of placeholder text, each starting with "Heading" and "Donec id elit non mi porta gravida at eget metus." Each column has a "View details »" button. At the bottom left, there is a copyright notice: "© 2017 BackSpace Academy."

The app will return the details for that pet ID and the status of the request.



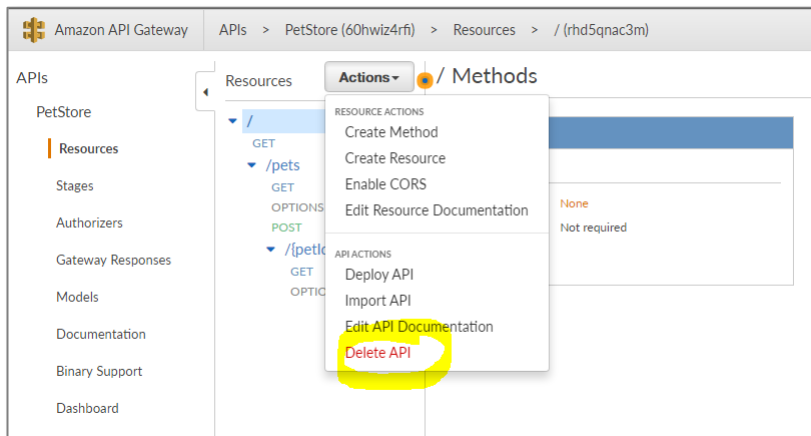
The screenshot shows the same web application as before, but with a modal dialog box open. The dialog box has a title bar that says "...ws-api-gateway-template.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com says:". Inside the dialog, the text "Status: success" is circled in yellow. Below it, the text "Type: cat" and "Price: \$124.99" are displayed. There is an "OK" button at the bottom right of the dialog. The background website is slightly dimmed.

Clean Up

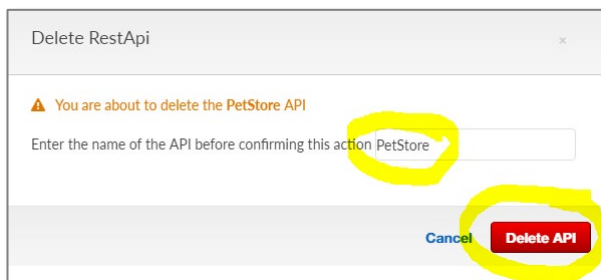
Now that we have finished the lab we can delete the resources to avoid costs.

Go back to the API Gateway console

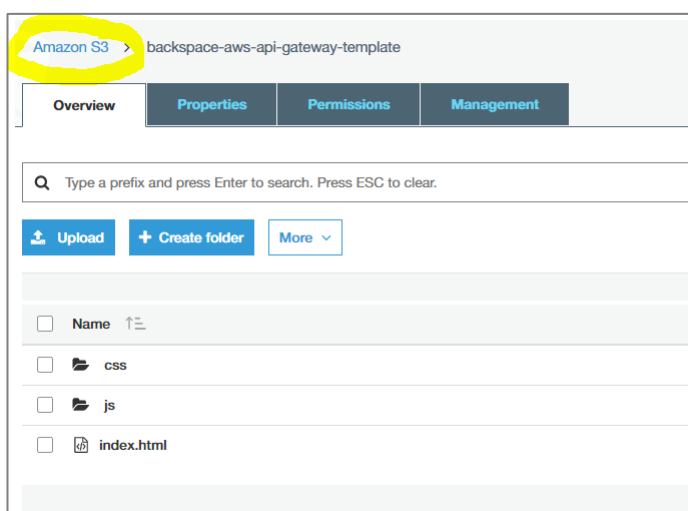
Select “Actions” – “Delete API”



Enter API name and delete



Go back to the Amazon S3 console dashboard



Select the bucket and delete

