

SNS AND SQS IN Amazon Web Services

1. ABSTRACT

The AWS Cloud provides a broad set of infrastructure services, such as computing power, storage options, networking and databases that are delivered as a utility: on-demand, available in seconds, with pay-as-you-go pricing. From data warehousing to deployment tools, directories to content delivery, over 90 AWS services are available. New services can be provisioned quickly, without upfront capital expense. This allows enterprises, start-ups, small and medium-sized businesses, and customers in the public sector to access the building blocks they need to respond quickly to changing business requirements. This provides you with an overview of the benefits of the AWS Cloud and introduces you to the services that make up the platform.

We are creating application which will allow registration of participant for a an event .once the participant have been registered they are subscribed member of SNS event topic. The application displays all the existing topic and also the different attribute of the message for each participant. These participant are in queue and message sent by Event manager(SNS topic) is been notified to all the existing subscribers through one of the action such as email.

2. INTRODUCTION

In 2006, Amazon Web Services (AWS) began offering IT infrastructure services to businesses in the form of web services—now commonly known as cloud computing. One of the key benefits of cloud computing is the opportunity to replace up-front capital infrastructure expenses with low variable costs that scale with your business.

With the cloud, businesses no longer need to plan for and procure servers and other IT infrastructure weeks or months in advance. Instead, they can instantly spin up hundreds or thousands of servers in minutes and deliver results faster. Today, AWS provides a highly reliable, scalable, low-cost infrastructure platform in the cloud that powers hundreds of thousands of businesses in 190 countries around the world.

The AWS Cloud infrastructure is built around Regions and Availability Zones (AZs). A Region is a physical location in the world where we have multiple AZs. AZs consist of one or more discrete data centers, each with redundant power, networking, and connectivity, housed in separate facilities.

These AZs offer you the ability to operate production applications and databases that are more highly available, fault tolerant, and scalable than would be possible from a single data center. The AWS Cloud operates 42 AZs within 16 geographic Regions around the world, with five more Availability Zones and two more Regions coming online in 2017.

Cloud security at AWS is the highest priority. As an AWS customer, you will benefit from a data center and network architecture built to meet the requirements of the most security sensitive organizations. Security in the cloud is much like security in your on-premises data centers—only without the costs of maintaining facilities and hardware.

In the cloud, you don't have to manage physical servers or storage devices. Instead, you use software-based security tools to monitor and protect the flow of information into and of out of your cloud resources

1.1 SERVICES USED BY THE PROJECT

Amazon SQS Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

SQS is a fast, reliable, scalable, fully managed message queuing service.¹²⁰ Amazon SQS makes it simple and cost-effective to decouple the components of a cloud application. You can use Amazon SQS to transmit any volume of data, without losing messages or requiring other services to be always available. Amazon SQS includes standard queues with high throughput and at-least-once processing, and FIFO queues that provide FIFO (first-in, first-out) delivery and exactly-once processing.

Amazon SNS Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)

SNS is a fast, flexible, fully managed push notification service that lets you send individual messages or to fan-out messages to large numbers of recipients. Amazon SNS makes it simple and cost effective to send push notifications to mobile device users, email recipients or even send messages to other distributed services.

With Amazon SNS, you can send notifications to Apple, Google, Fire OS, and Windows devices, as well as to Android devices in China with Baidu Cloud Push. You can use Amazon SNS to send SMS messages to mobile device users worldwide. Beyond these endpoints, Amazon SNS can also deliver messages to Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS), AWS Lambda functions, or to any HTTP endpoint.

Architecture flow:-

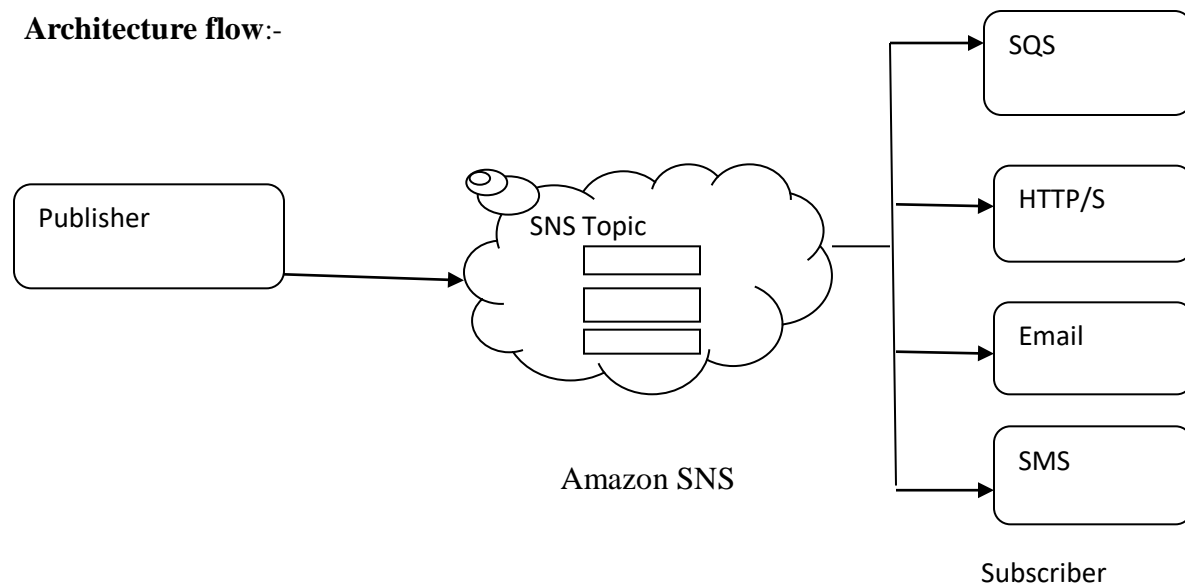


FIG 1

3. GETTING STARTED WITH AMAZON WEB SERVICES

Step 1 :: We login into Amazon web services account through Amazon portal, link is as follows. <https://portal.amazon.com/> . Using mail id and password.

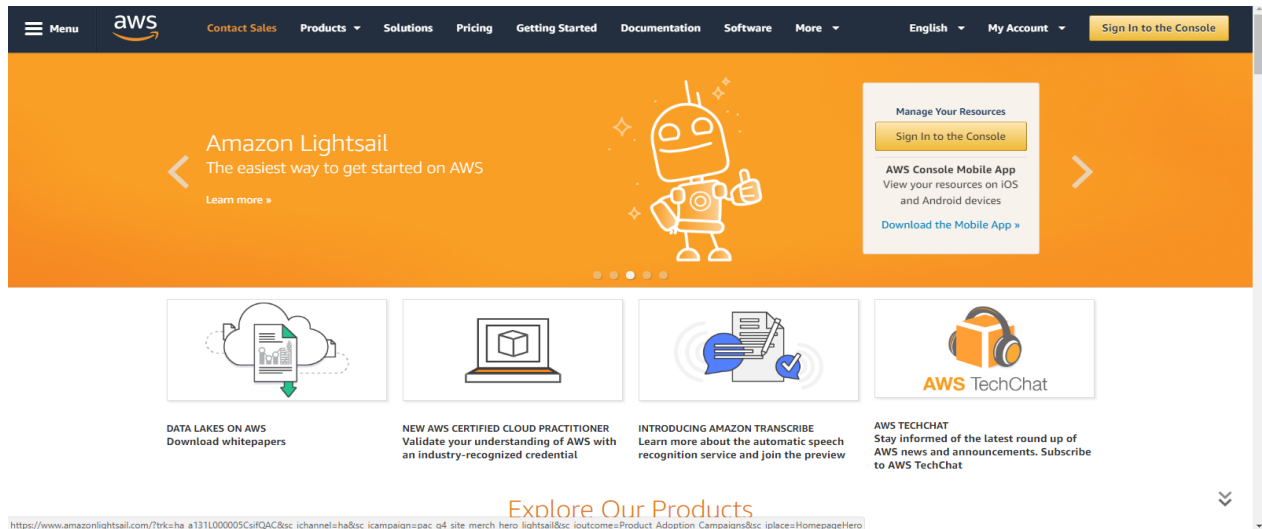


FIG 2

Step 2: selecting the service simple notification service and Fig 2 shows the dashboard where we can create topic.

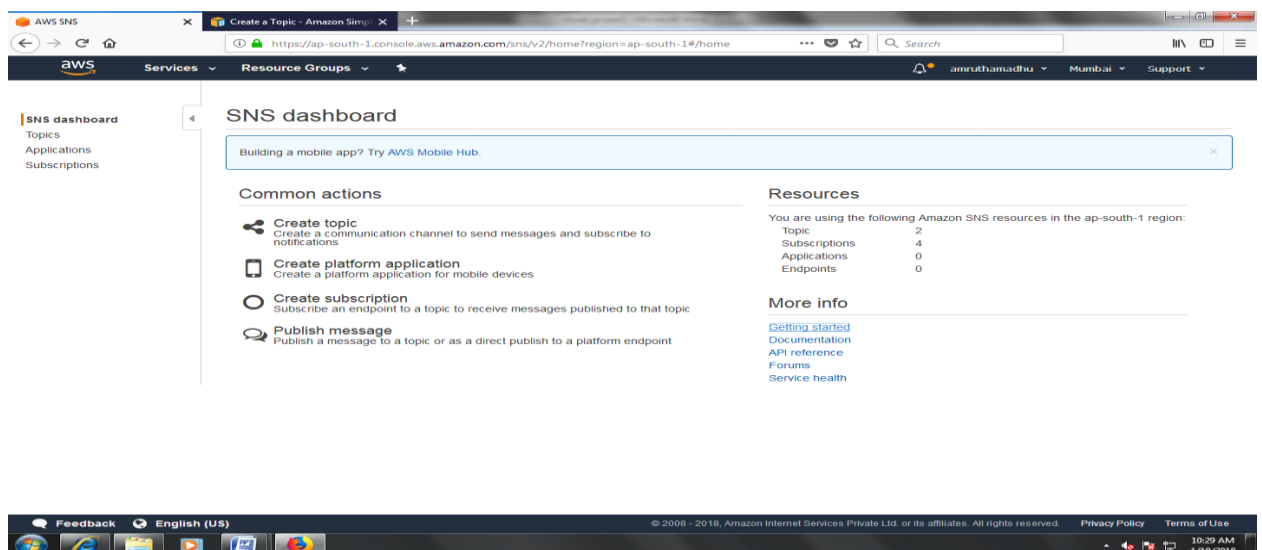


FIG 3

Step 3: In the Amazon SNS console, click Create topic. The Create topic dialog box appears. In the Topic name box, type a topic name. Click Create topic. The new topic appears in the Topics page. Select the new topic and then clicks the topic ARN.

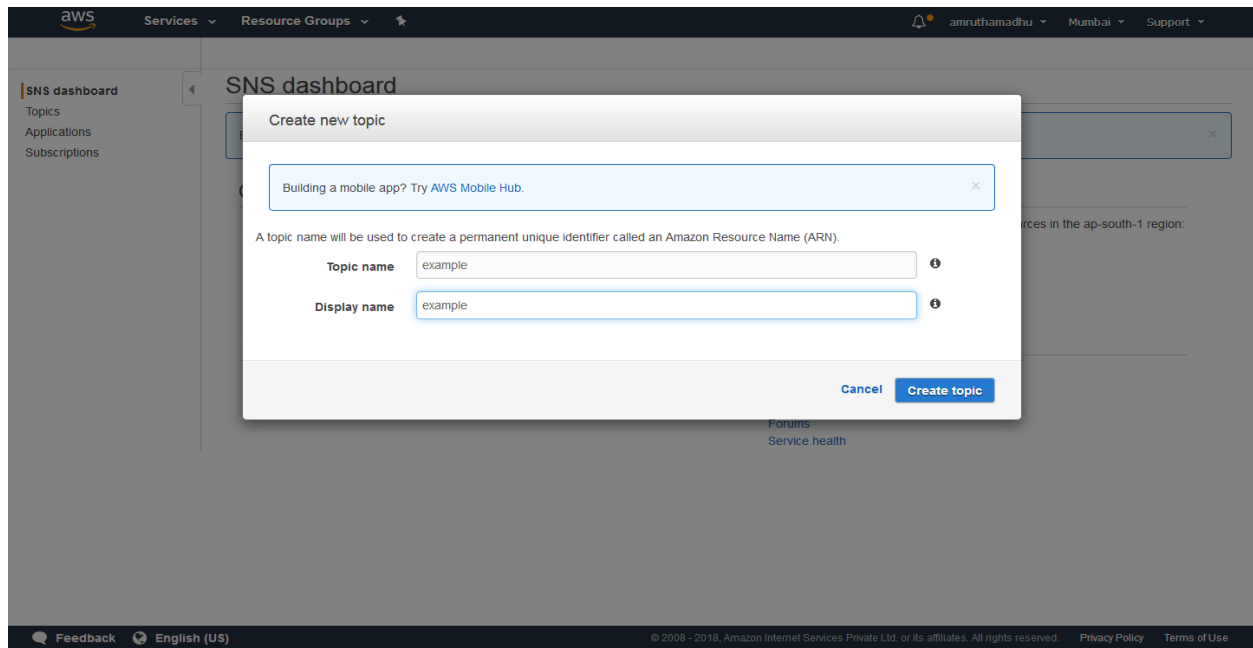


FIG 4

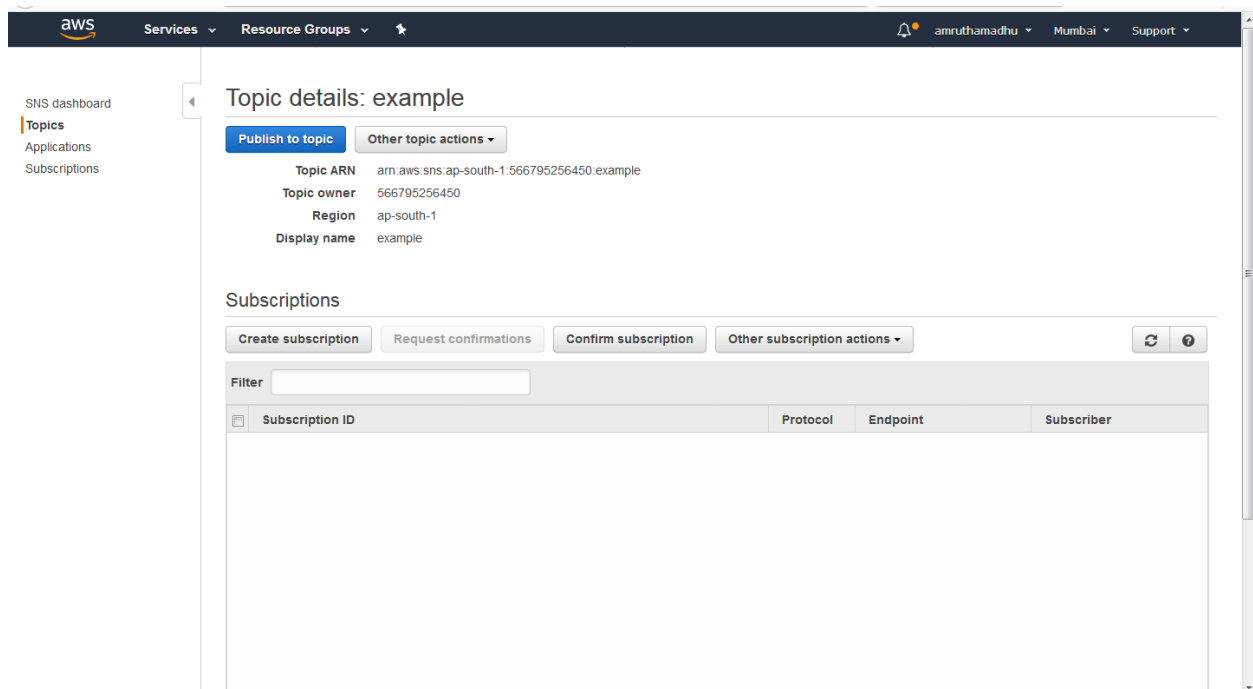


FIG 5

Step 4 : Open the Amazon SNS console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/sns/v2/home>. Click Create subscription. The Create Subscription dialog box appears. In the Topic ARN field, paste the topic ARN you created in the previous task.

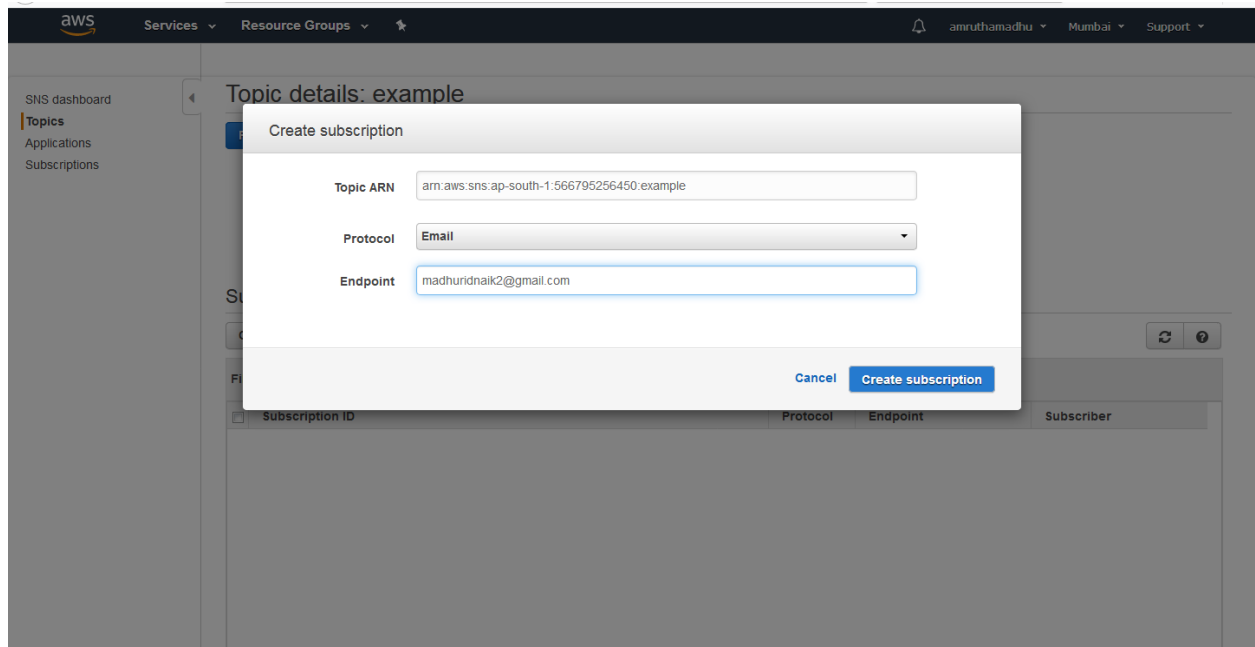


FIG 6

In the Protocol drop-down box, select Email. In the Endpoint box, type an email address you can use to receive the notification. Go to your email application and open the message from AWS Notifications, and then click the link to confirm your subscription.

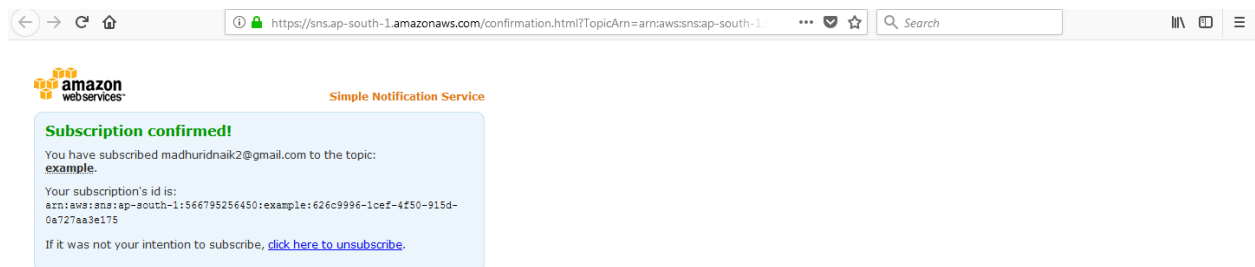
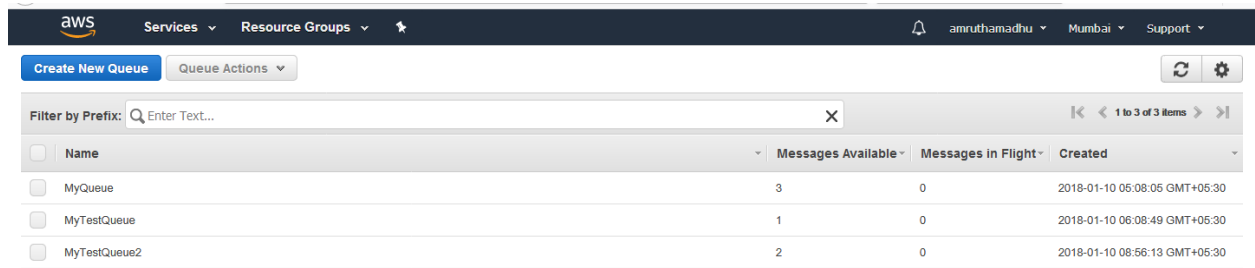


FIG 7

Step 5 : for simple queuing service we need to create a new queue in the console

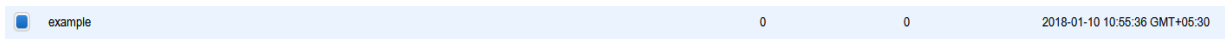


The screenshot shows the AWS SQS console interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Create New Queue' and 'Queue Actions'. Below the tabs is a search bar labeled 'Filter by Prefix:'. A table lists three queues: 'MyQueue', 'MyTestQueue', and 'MyTestQueue2'. Each row shows the queue name, the number of messages available, the number of messages in flight, and the creation timestamp.

Name	Messages Available	Messages in Flight	Created
MyQueue	3	0	2018-01-10 05:08:05 GMT+05:30
MyTestQueue	1	0	2018-01-10 06:08:49 GMT+05:30
MyTestQueue2	2	0	2018-01-10 08:56:13 GMT+05:30

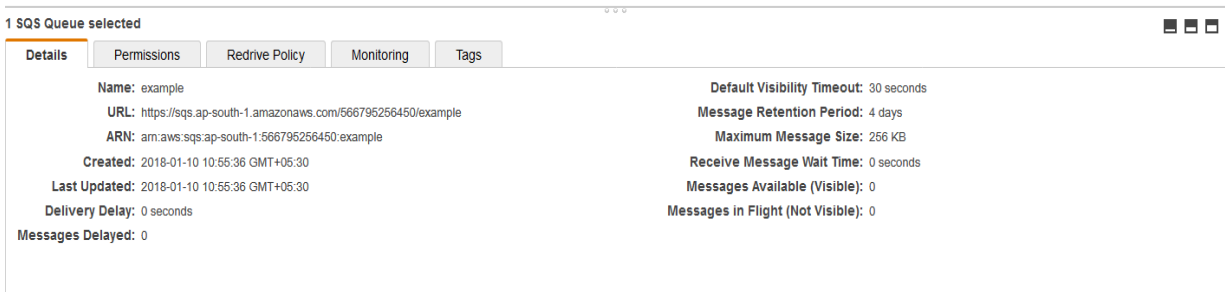
FIG 8

Choose Create New Queue. On the Create New Queue page, ensure that you're in the correct region and then type the Queue Name.



The screenshot shows the 'Create New Queue' page. It displays a single queue named 'example' with 0 messages available and 0 messages in flight. The creation timestamp is 2018-01-10 10:55:36 GMT+05:30.

Name	Messages Available	Messages in Flight	Created
example	0	0	2018-01-10 10:55:36 GMT+05:30

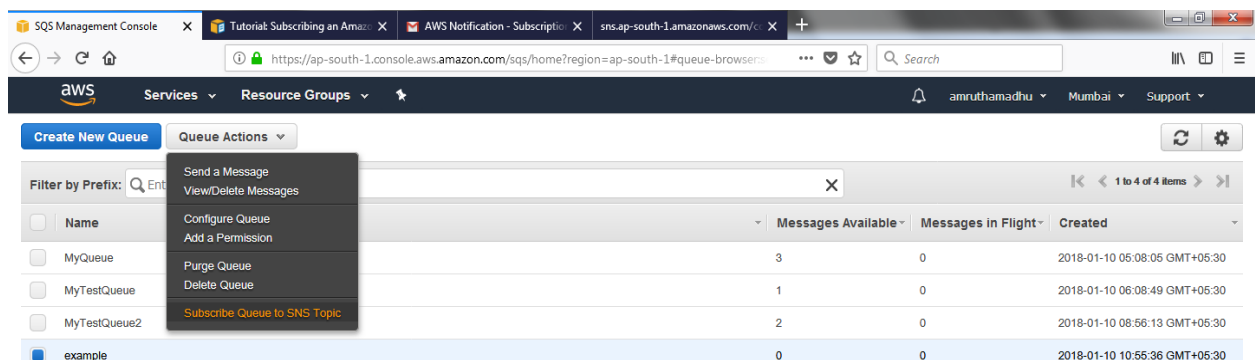


The screenshot shows the 'Details' tab for a selected SQS queue. It displays various attributes of the queue, including its name, URL, ARN, creation and last update timestamps, delivery delay, and message retention period.

Attribute	Value
Name	example
URL	https://sqs.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/566795256450/example
ARN	arn:aws:sqs:ap-south-1:566795256450:example
Created	2018-01-10 10:55:36 GMT+05:30
Last Updated	2018-01-10 10:55:36 GMT+05:30
Delivery Delay	0 seconds
Messages Delayed	0
Default Visibility Timeout	30 seconds
Message Retention Period	4 days
Maximum Message Size	256 KB
Receive Message Wait Time	0 seconds
Messages Available (Visible)	0
Messages in Flight (Not Visible)	0

FIG 9

Step 6: From Queue Actions, select Subscribe Queue to SNS Topic (or Subscribe Queues to SNS Topic).



The screenshot shows the AWS SQS console with the 'Queue Actions' dropdown menu open. The menu options include 'Send a Message', 'View/Delete Messages', 'Configure Queue', 'Add a Permission', 'Purge Queue', 'Delete Queue', and 'Subscribe Queue to SNS Topic'. The 'example' queue is selected in the background table.

Name	Messages Available	Messages in Flight	Created
MyQueue	3	0	2018-01-10 05:08:05 GMT+05:30
MyTestQueue	1	0	2018-01-10 06:08:49 GMT+05:30
MyTestQueue2	2	0	2018-01-10 08:56:13 GMT+05:30
example	0	0	2018-01-10 10:55:36 GMT+05:30

FIG 10

Choose the existing sns topic or create a new sns topic and enter the

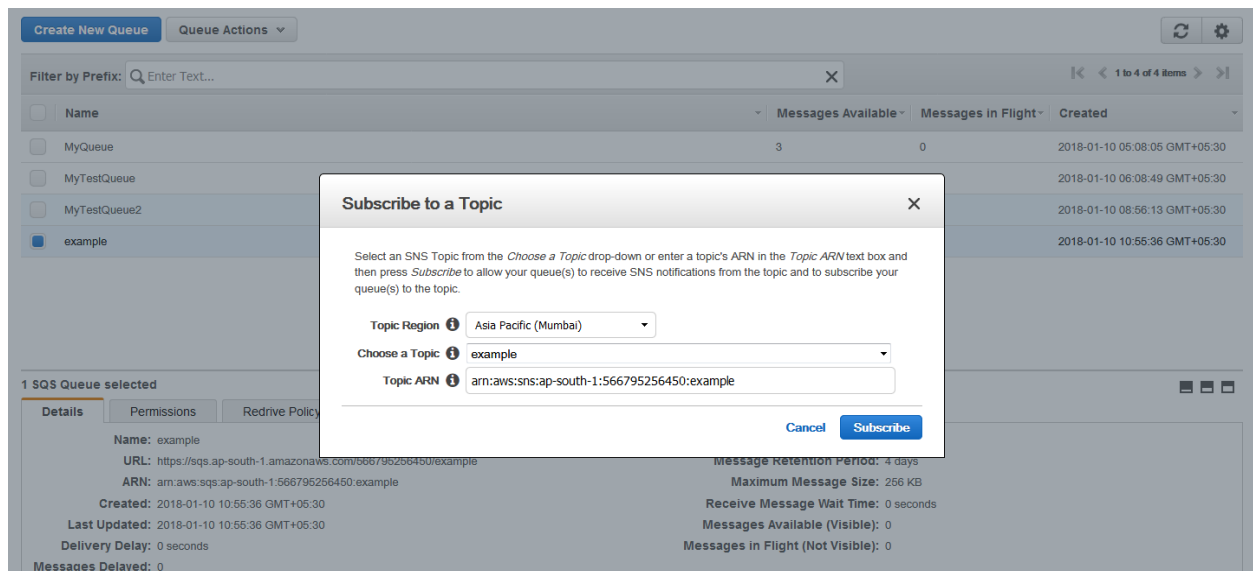


FIG 11

Write the message that need to be published to all the subscriber

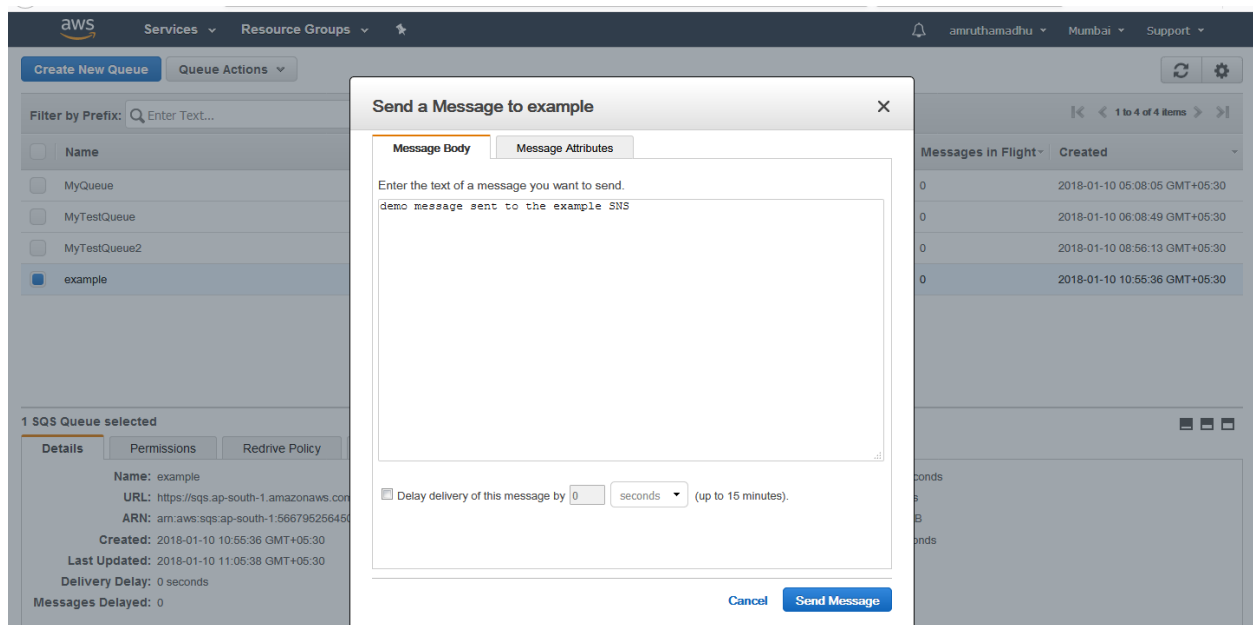


FIG12

View of the message and also polling the message

View/Delete Messages in example

View up to: messages Poll queue for: seconds

Polling for new messages once every 2 seconds.

[Polling for Messages...](#) [Stop Now](#)

Delete	Body	Size	Sent	Receive Count
<input type="checkbox"/>	demo message sent to example SNS	32 bytes	2018-01-10 11:09:38 GMT+05:30	1

[More Details](#)

40%

Polling the queue at 0.6 receives/second. Stopping in 17.9 seconds. Messages shown above are currently hidden from other consumers.

[Close](#) [Delete Messages](#)

FIG 13

4. EXECUTION AND RESULT:-

In order to connect the platform to the cloud we need to have the credential data so that user can access the cloud API .

First we need to create a folder named .aws under C:\users\username. Inside .aws folder include credentials, which contains the details such as

- aws_access_key
- aws_secret_key

4.1 SNS code:

```
package com.test.AmazonSimpleNotificationService;

import java.io.IOException;

import com.amazonaws.AmazonClientException;
import com.amazonaws.auth.profile.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import com.amazonaws.regions.Regions;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.AmazonSNS;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.AmazonSNSClientBuilder;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.Topic;

public class AmazonSNSSample {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

        ProfileCredentialsProvider credentialsProvider = new ProfileCredentialsProvider();
        try {
            credentialsProvider.getCredentials();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new AmazonClientException(
                "Cannot load the credentials from the credential profiles file. "+e);
        }

        AmazonSNS sns = AmazonSNSClientBuilder.standard()
            .withCredentials(credentialsProvider)
            .withRegion(Regions.AP_SOUTH_1)
            .build();

        System.out.println("=====");
        System.out.println("Getting Started with Amazon SNS");
        System.out.println("=====\\n");

        try {
            // List All Topics and Send Message to all Topics
            System.out.println("List All Topics\\n");

            for (Topic queueTopic : sns.listTopics().getTopics()) {
                System.out.println(" queueTopic: " + queueTopic);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    System.out.println("\nSend Message to all Topics\n");

    for (Topic queueTopic : sns.listTopics().getTopics()) {
        sns.publish(queueTopic.getTopicArn(),
            "This is Message from Java API to :: " + queueTopic.getTopicArn(),
            "Test Message Title");
        System.out.println("Message Sent to:: " + queueTopic.getTopicArn());
    }

} catch (Exception ex) {
    System.out.println("Error Message: " + ex.getMessage());
}
}
}

```

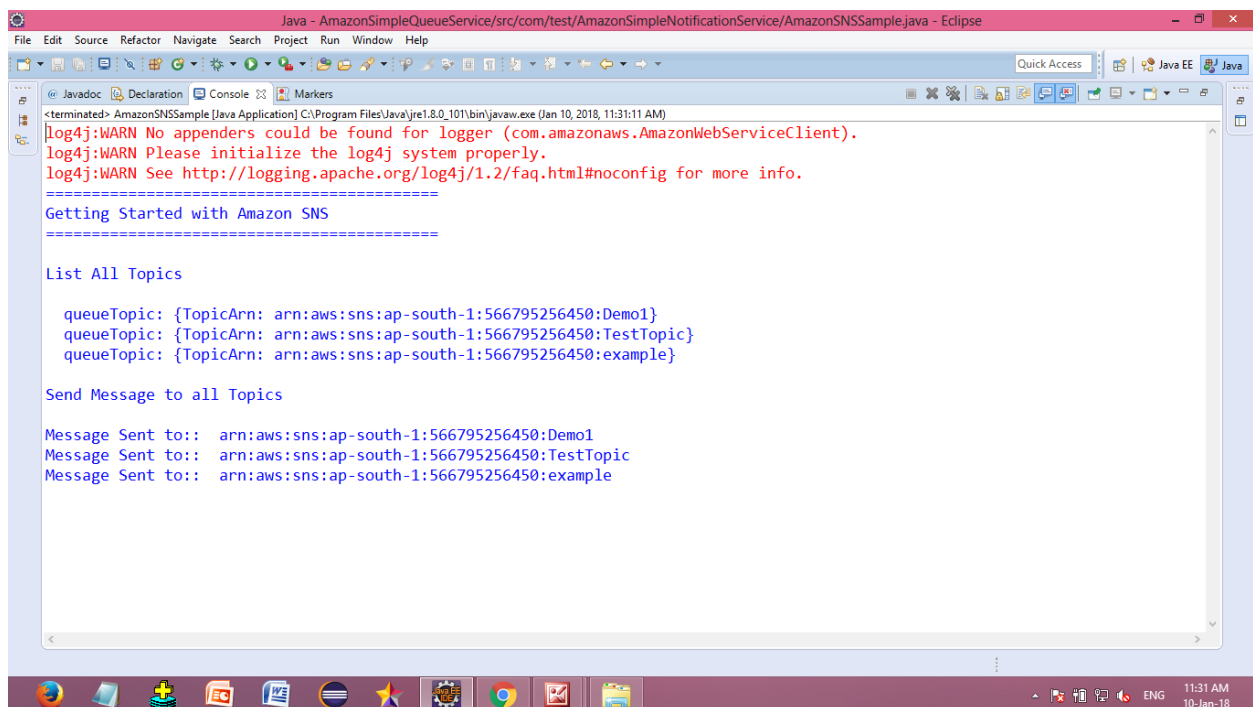


FIG 14

It will list out all the topics that were created and sends the notification to all the subscribers

4.2 SQS code

```

package com.test.AmazonSimpleQueueService;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map.Entry;

import com.amazonaws.AmazonClientException;
import com.amazonaws.AmazonServiceException;

```

```

import com.amazonaws.auth.AWSCredentials;
import com.amazonaws.auth.profile.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import com.amazonaws.regions.Regions;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.AmazonSQS;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.AmazonSQSClientBuilder;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.Message;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;

public class SimpleQueueServiceSample {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        ProfileCredentialsProvider credentialsProvider = new ProfileCredentialsProvider();
        try {
            credentialsProvider.getCredentials();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new AmazonClientException(
                "Cannot load the credentials from the credential profiles file. "+e);
        }

        AmazonSQS sqs = AmazonSQSClientBuilder.standard()
            .withCredentials(credentialsProvider)
            .withRegion(Regions.AP_SOUTH_1)
            .build();
        System.out.println("=====");
        System.out.println("Getting Started with Amazon SQS");
        System.out.println("=====\\n");

        try {
            // Create a queue
            System.out.println("Creating a new SQS queue \\n");
            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest("MyTestQueue2");
            String myQueueUrl = sqs.createQueue(createQueueRequest).getQueueUrl();

            // List queues
            System.out.println("Listing all queues in your account.\\n");
            for (String queueUrl : sqs.listQueues().getQueueUrls()) {
                System.out.println("QueueUrl: " + queueUrl);
            }
            //System.out.println();

            // Send a message
            //System.out.println("Sending a message to all Queues.\\n");
            // sqs.sendMessage(new SendMessageRequest(queueUrl, "This is the message from SQS API."));

            // Receive messages
            System.out.println("Receiving messages from all queues.\\n");
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest(queueUrl);

```

```

List<Message> messages = sqs.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).getMessages();
for (Message message : messages) {
    System.out.println(" Message");
    System.out.println(" MessageId: " + message.getMessageId());
    System.out.println(" ReceiptHandle: " + message.getReceiptHandle());
    System.out.println(" MD5OfBody: " + message.getMD5OfBody());
    System.out.println(" Body: " + message.getBody());
    for (Entry<String, String> entry : message.getAttributes().entrySet()) {
        System.out.println(" Attribute");
        System.out.println(" Name: " + entry.getKey());
        System.out.println(" Value: " + entry.getValue());
    }
}
System.out.println("\n\n");
//System.out.println("Deleting all message.\n");
//String messageReceiptHandle = messages.get(0).getReceiptHandle();
//sqs.deleteMessage(new DeleteMessageRequest(queueUrl, messageReceiptHandle));
}
// System.out.println("Deleting the MyTestQueue queue.\n");
// sqs.deleteQueue(new DeleteQueueRequest(myQueueUrl));

} catch (AmazonServiceException ase) {

    System.out.println("Error Message: " + ase.getMessage());

} catch (AmazonClientException ace) {
    System.out.println("Error Message: " + ace.getMessage());
}
}

```

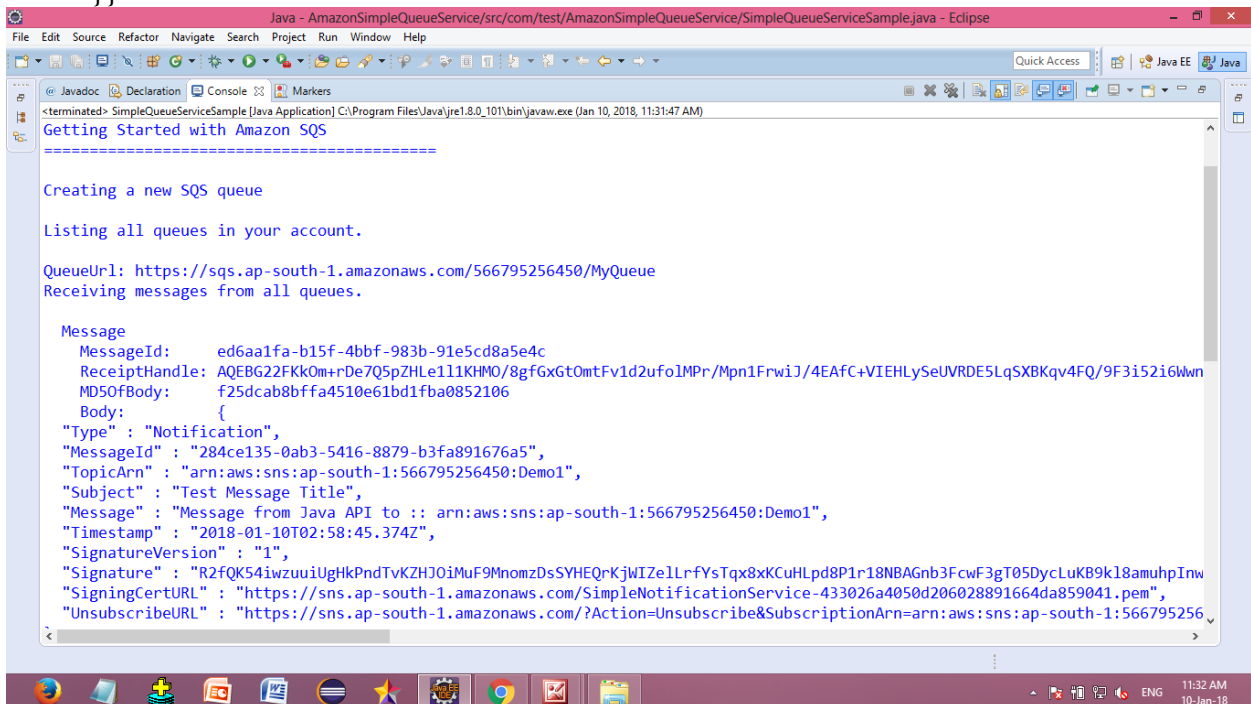


FIG 15

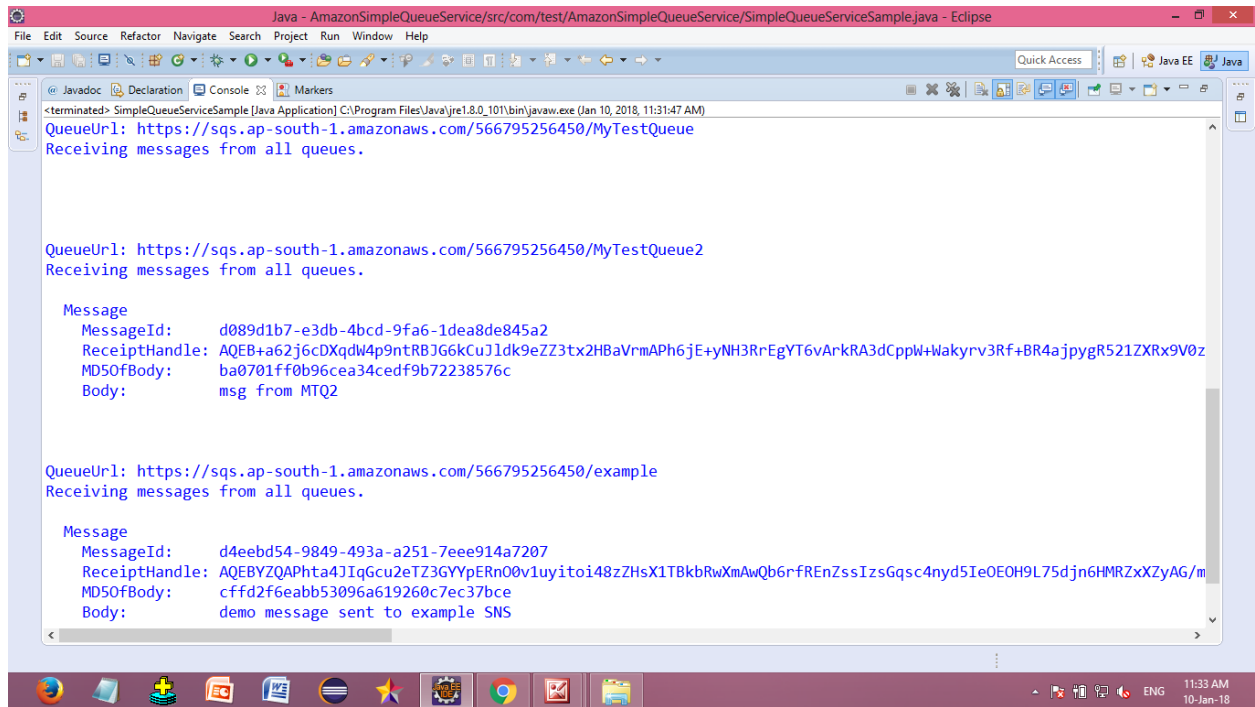


FIG 16

Here it will allow to create new queue or we can use the existing queue. Lists all the queue and send the subscription request to SNS and displays all the attributes of the sender and also displays the message on console as well as send the email to the subscriber.