

# End-end web app

Creating a simple end-end web app which calculates base to the power of the exponent

## Technologies used

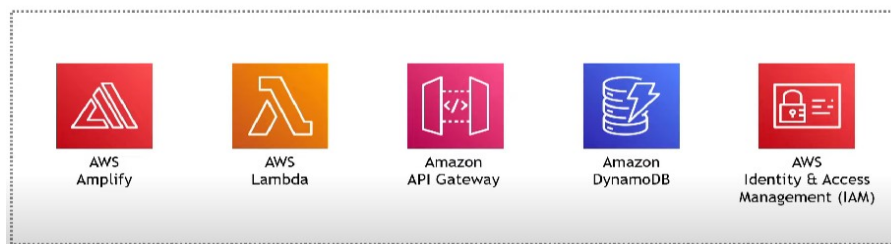
AWS Amplify

AWS Lambda

Amazon API Gateway

Amazon DynamoDB

AWS Identity and Access Management(IAM)



## What we need

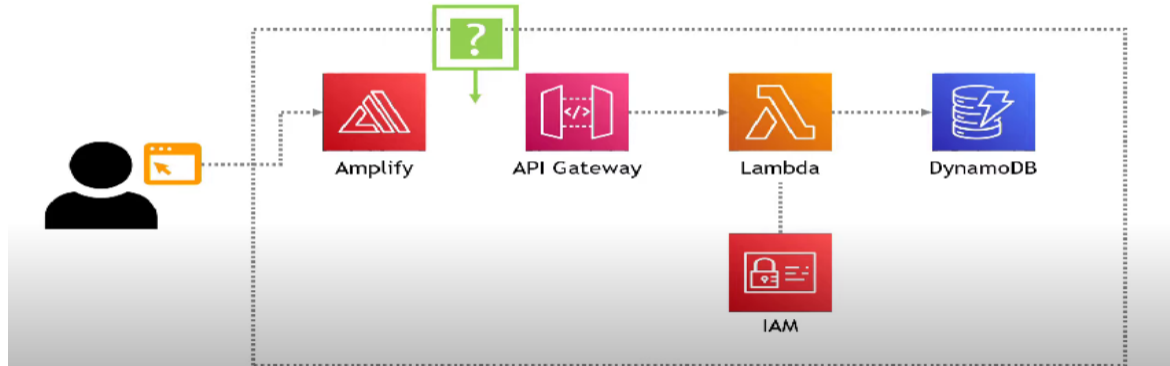
1. A way to create/host a webpage--1st step--using amplify  
This is where users will navigate to check the result.
1. A way to invoke math functionality--invoke lambda function  
This is where the math functionality will be invoked using a lambda function.
1. A way to do math -- 2nd step using lambda function  
Performing the actual math using the lambda function
1. Somewhere to store/return the math result -- store the result in DynamoDB
2. A way to handle permissions-- IAM  
API Gateway : <https://0jmjwm9z86.execute-api.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/dev>

From <<https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/home?region=us-east-2#/apis/0jmjwm9z86/stages/dev>>

## What we need to execute the project

1. A text editor
2. An AWS management console access (Free tier allows the users to access the console for free for upto 12 months)
3. AWS knowledge

CURRENT ARCHITECTURE :



## APPLICATION ARCHITECTURE :

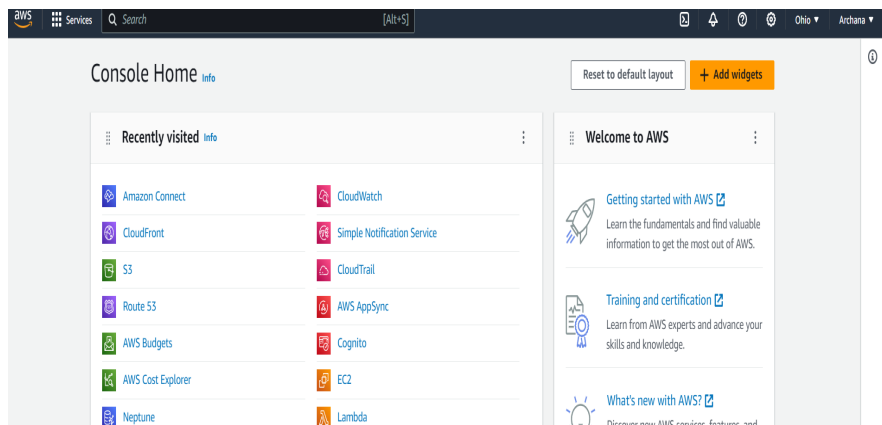
### AWS Amplify :

It's used to create and host web pages. We will use any text editor(notepad++,html ..) to create a simple web page and name it as index.html .This would be the front-end for the app.

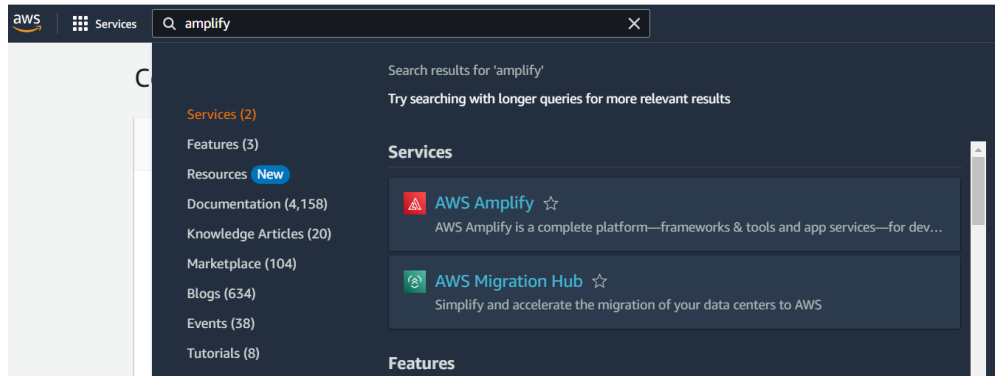
Zip the index.html file so that all the files can be deployed together.

We will use amplify to deploy and host the app .

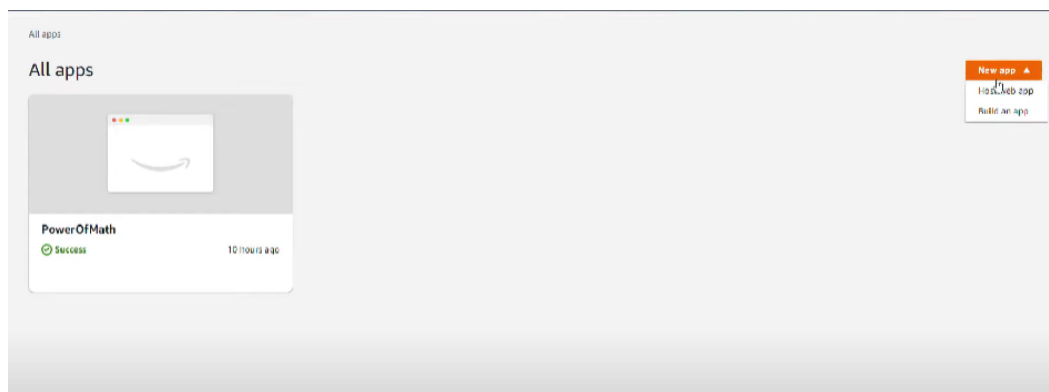
### Navigate to console



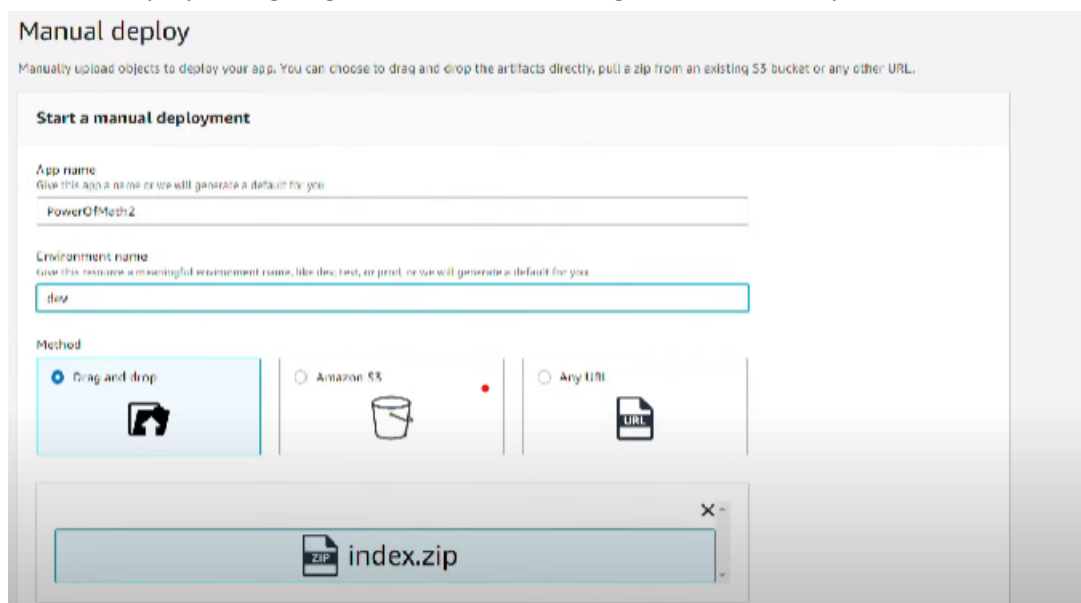
### Search for Amplify



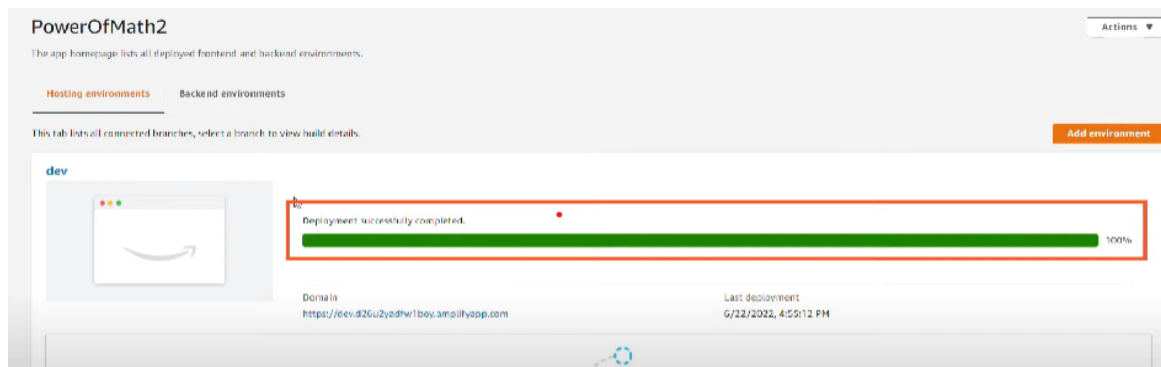
Create a new app



Save and deploy after giving the name and attaching the index.html zip file



Deployment successful will be displayed after you save and deploy



It would also display the domain link which will be used to open the web app

DOMAIN : <https://dev.d2c0iw0p8dith7.amplifyapp.com/>

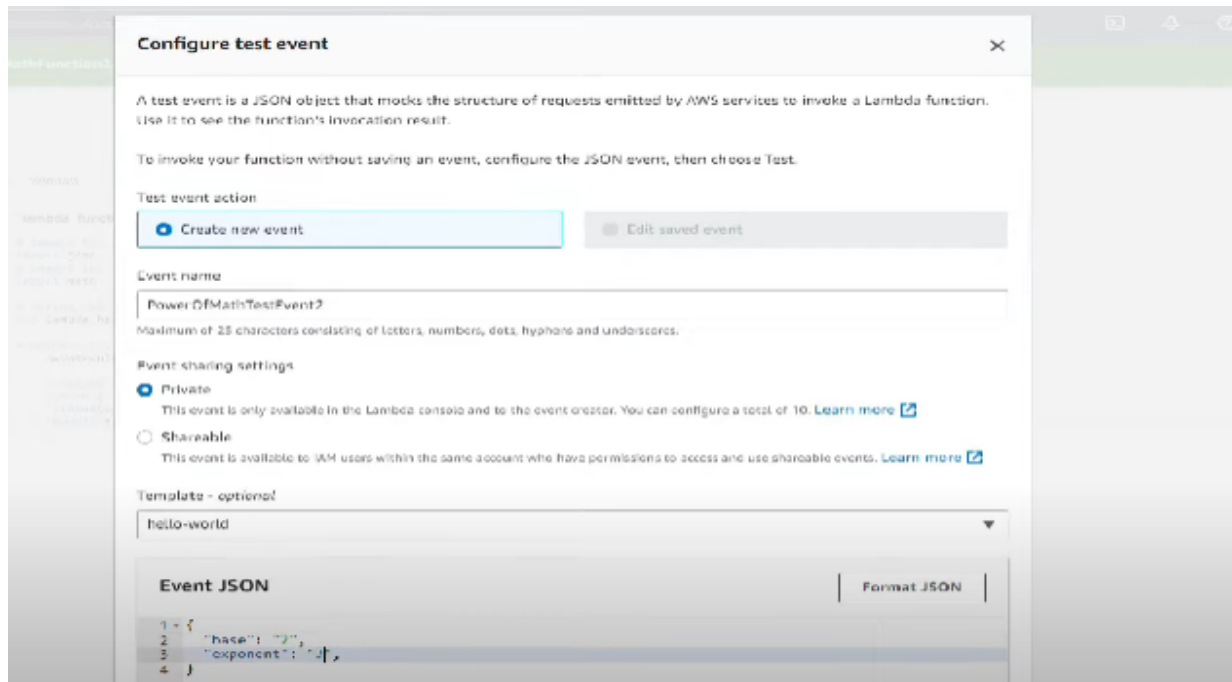
This simple html page would be displayed



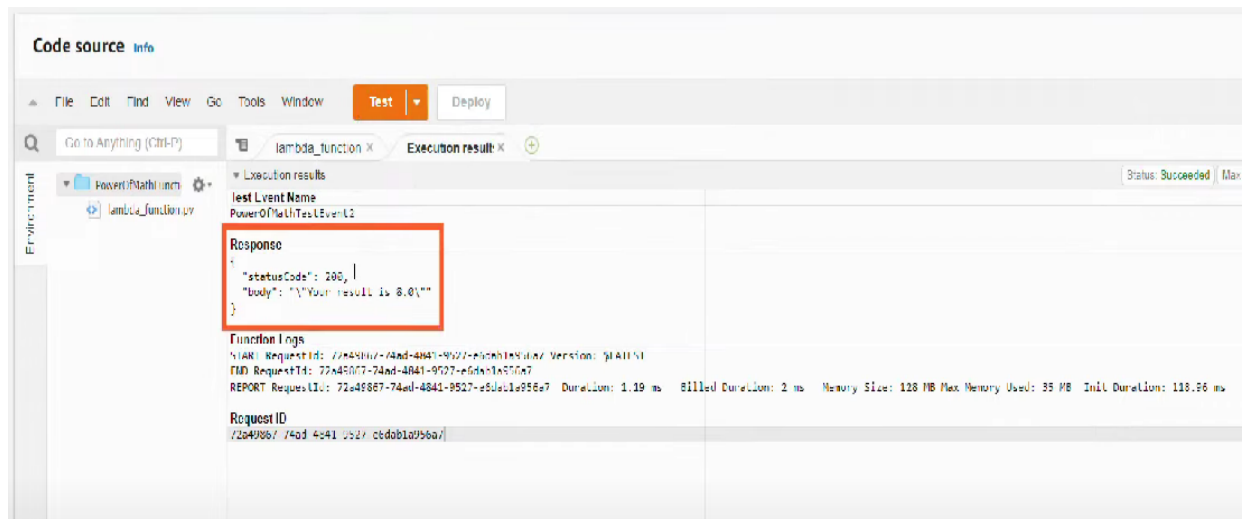
We will try to invoke the lambda function for it to do the math and give the base to the power of the number.

And we create a python function and write some basic code. Refer to lambda original. Then deploy the function.

Then configure test event. Make sure to give base and exponent values in json



Run the function. It gives status code as 200 and result as 8.



Next step would be to connect the API gateway. Open API gateway on the console and create REST API. Give the name of the API as whatever name you want

Amazon API Gateway APIs > Create Show all hints ?

APIs  
Custom Domain Names  
VPC Links

### Choose the protocol

Select whether you would like to create a REST API or a WebSocket API.

☒ REST ☐ WebSocket

### Create new API

In Amazon API Gateway, a REST API refers to a collection of resources and methods that can be invoked through HTTPS endpoints.

☒ New API ☐ Clone from existing API ☐ Import from Swagger or Open API 3 ☐ Example API

### Settings

Choose a friendly name and description for your API.

API name\*

Description

Endpoint Type Regional ⓘ

\* Required

Create API

We will create method and the type would be post.

APIs Resources Actions ▾ / - POST - Setup ?

Custom Domain Names  
VPC Links

API: PowerOfMathAPI2

Resources  
Stages  
Authorizers  
Gateway Responses  
Models  
Resource Policy  
Documentation  
Dashboard  
Settings

POST

Choose the integration point for your new method.

Integration type ☒ Lambda Function ⓘ  
☐ HTTP ⓘ  
☐ Mock ⓘ  
☐ AWS Service ⓘ  
☐ VPC Link ⓘ

Use Lambda Proxy integration ☐ ⓘ

Lambda Region us-west-2 ⓘ

Lambda Function  ⓘ

Use Default Timeout ☒ ⓘ

Save

Next step is to execute the post method by enabling CORS which basically makes the application run on any origin/domain.

Resources Actions ▾ Enable CORS

POST

Gateway Responses for PowerOfMathAPI2 API

Methods ☒ POST ☐ OPTIONS ⓘ

Access-Control-Allow-Methods OPTIONS, POST ⓘ

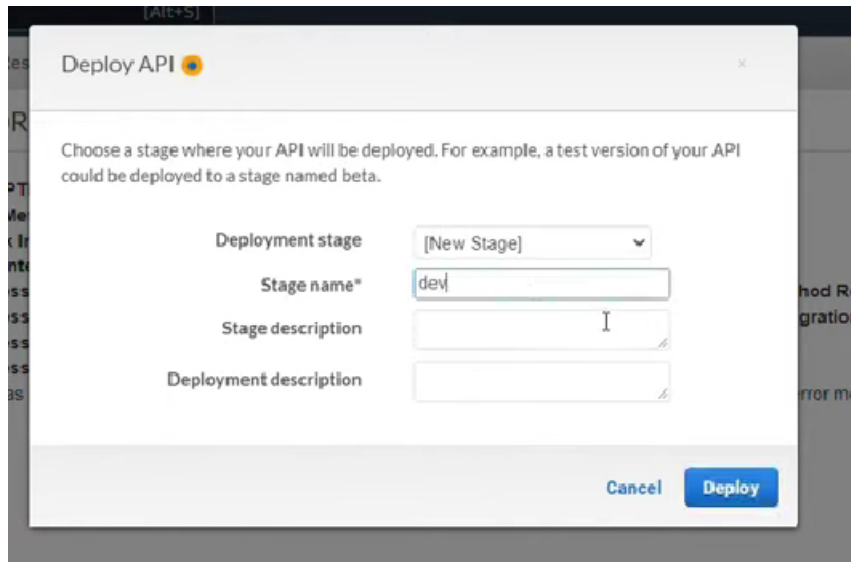
Access-Control-Allow-Headers Content-Type,X-Amz-Date,Authorization ⓘ

Access-Control-Allow-Origin\*  ⓘ

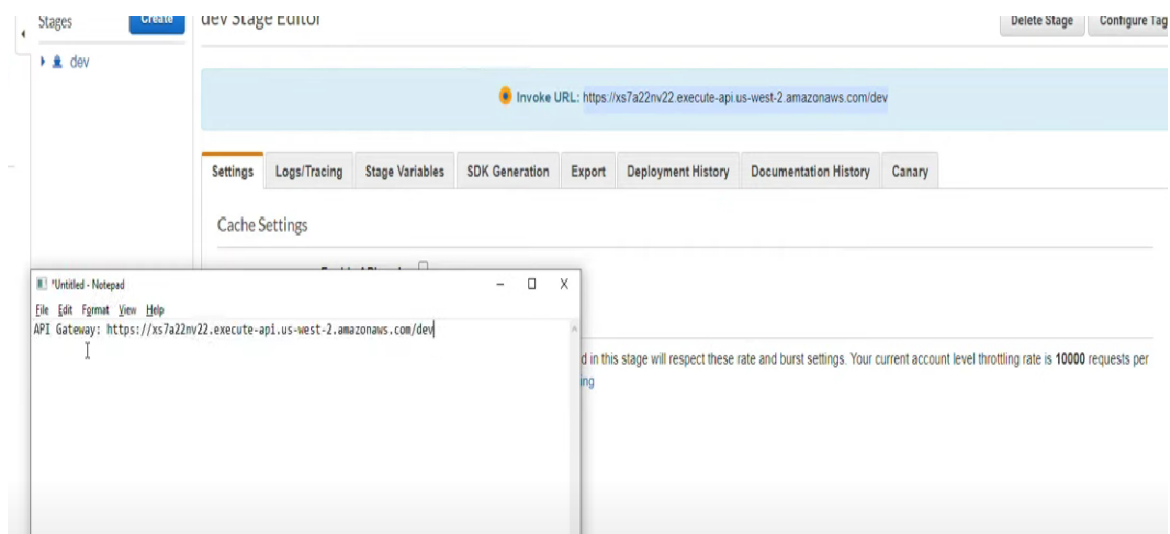
Advanced

Enable CORS and replace existing CORS headers

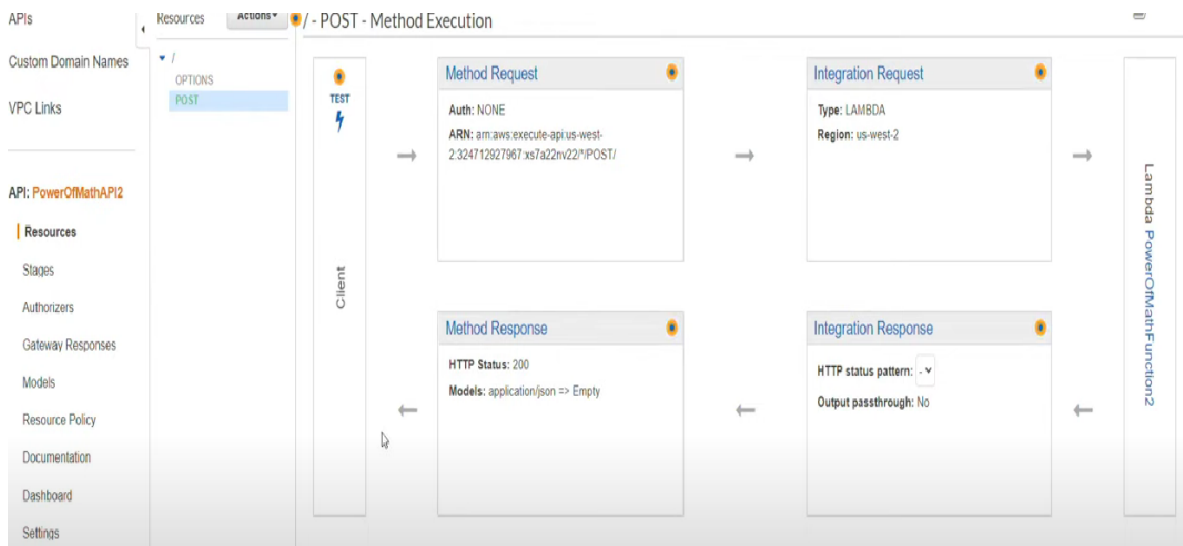
Deploy API from actions menu.



Make sure to copy the API Gateway URL



Go back to the post method page to check the flow of the function.



Now click on test and give base and exponent and their respective values in the body section.

```
{  
  "Base" : 2  
  "Exponent" : 3  
}
```

DynamoDB Database :

Key - value(NO SQL) Database to store/return the values. Go to the console and create table inside dynamoDB.

The screenshot shows the 'Create table' page in the AWS DynamoDB console. The 'Table details' section is expanded, showing the 'Table name' as 'PowerOfMathDatabase2' and the 'Partition key' as 'ID'. The 'Sort key - optional' section is empty. The 'Settings' section is partially visible at the bottom.

**Create table**

**Table details** Info

DynamoDB is a schemaless database that requires only a table name and a primary key when you create the table.

**Table name**  
This will be used to identify your table.  
  
Between 3 and 255 characters, containing only letters, numbers, underscores (\_), hyphens (-), and periods (.).

**Partition key**  
The partition key is part of the table's primary key. It is a hash value that is used to retrieve items from your table and allocate data across hosts for scalability and availability.  
 String  
1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

**Sort key - optional**  
You can use a sort key as the second part of a table's primary key. The sort key allows you to sort or search among all items sharing the same partition key.  
 String  
1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

**Settings**



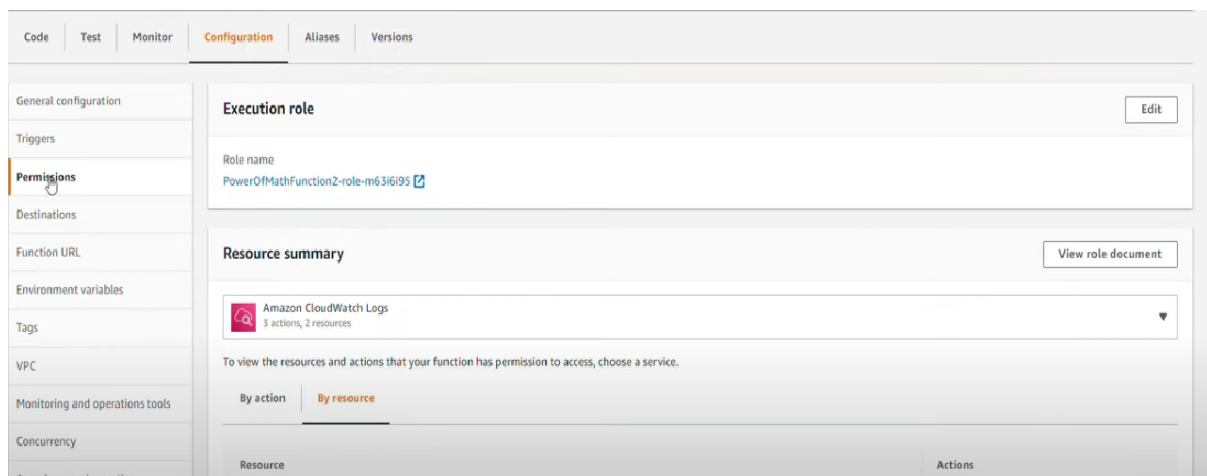
Copy the ARN for the database

arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-2:087276982965:table/PowerOfMathDatabase

From <<https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/dynamodbv2/home?region=us-east-2#table?name=PowerOfMathDatabase>>

DOMAIN : <https://dev.d2c0iw0p8dith7.amplifyapp.com/>

Now we have to give permissions to lambda function. Navigate to lambda function and go to configuration tab



Click on the "Role name" which you see and it opens the permissions tab to add the required permissions.

Click on add permissions and navigate to create policy.

## PowerOfMathFunction2-role-m63i6i95

[Delete](#)

### Summary

[Edit](#)

Creation date  
June 22, 2022, 16:58 (UTC-07:00)

ARN  
[arn:aws:iam::324712927967:role/service-role/PowerOfMathFunction2-role-m63i6i95](#)

Last activity  
None

Maximum session duration  
1 hour

**Permissions** | Trust relationships | Tags | Access Advisor | Revoke sessions

### Permissions policies (1)

You can attach up to 10 managed policies.

[Simulate](#)[Remove](#)[Add permissions](#)[Attach policies](#)[Create inline policy](#)

Filter policies by property or policy name and press enter

☐ Policy name



Type



Description

☐ [AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole-42634447-818e-46c4-a5ba-a8de659cf8e](#)

Customer managed

### Permissions boundary - (not set)

Set a permissions boundary to control the maximum permissions this role can have. This is not a common setting but can be used to delegate permission management to others.

Create the policy . Navigate to JSON

### Create policy

A policy defines the AWS permissions that you can assign to a user, group, or role. You can create and edit a policy in the visual editor and using JSON. [Learn more](#)

Visual editor

**JSON**

```
1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Sid": "VisualEditor0",
6       "Effect": "Allow",
7       "Action": [
8         "dynamodb:PutItem",
9         "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
10        "dynamodb:GetItem",
11        "dynamodb:Scan",
12        "dynamodb:Query",
13        "dynamodb:UpdateItem"
14      ],
15       "Resource": "YOUR-TABLE-ARN"
16     }
17   ]
18 }
```

Replace the ARN with the ARN that we copied earlier

arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-2:087276982965:table/PowerOfMathDatabase

Review Policy and give a name

## Create policy

1 2

### Review policy

Before you create this policy, provide the required information and review this policy.

Name\*

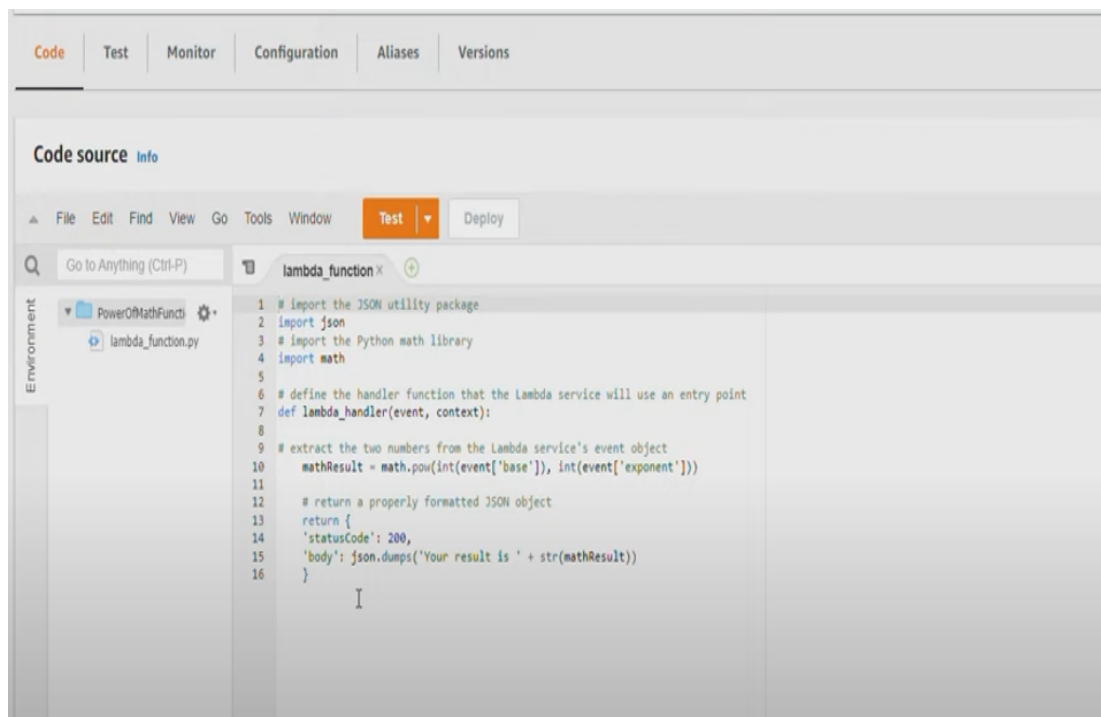
Maximum 128 characters. Use alphanumeric and \*, @, \_ characters.

#### Summary

Q Filter

Service	Access level	Resource	Request condition
Allow (1 of 326 services) Show remaining 325			
DynamoDB	Limited Read, Write	TableName   string like   PowerOfMathDatabase2	None

Now we will go to code under lambda function and replace the code that we created earlier  
Code : Power of math lambda final



The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console interface. At the top, there are tabs for Code, Test, Monitor, Configuration, Aliases, and Versions. The 'Code source' tab is selected, showing a code editor for a file named 'lambda\_function.py'. The code is in Python and defines a lambda handler function. The code imports the JSON utility package, json, and the Python math library, math. It then defines a lambda\_handler function that takes an event and context as arguments. Inside the function, it extracts the 'base' and 'exponent' from the event object and calculates the power of the base to the exponent using math.pow. Finally, it returns a JSON object with a status code of 200 and a body message.

```
1 # Import the JSON utility package
2 import json
3 # Import the Python math library
4 import math
5
6 # Define the handler function that the Lambda service will use as an entry point
7 def lambda_handler(event, context):
8
9     # Extract the two numbers from the Lambda service's event object
10     mathResult = math.pow(int(event['base']), int(event['exponent']))
11
12     # Return a properly formatted JSON object
13     return {
14         'statusCode': 200,
15         'body': json.dumps('Your result is ' + str(mathResult))
16     }
```

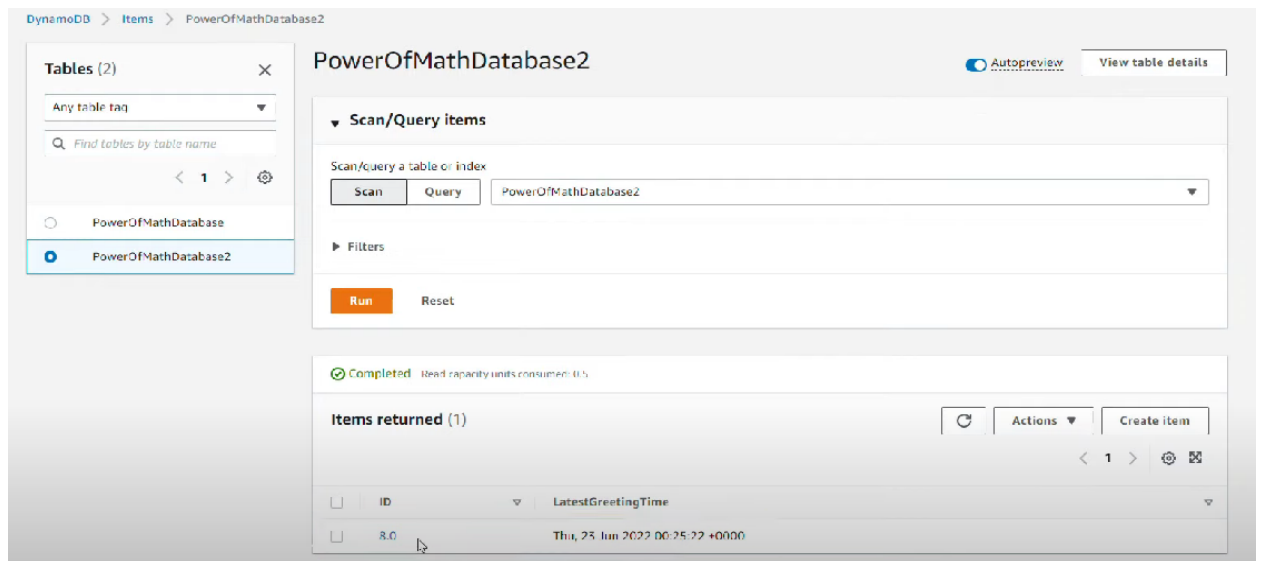
We have 2 imports in this code one boto3 package for python and another import to show date and time while you execute the code

Save and deploy the changes

Initiate test to see the result

Status code would be 200 and result is 8

We can go to dynamo db to check the value stored



The current architecture misses the connection between the amplify and API gateway because we need to update the html code to create the connection

Inside the html code feel free to update the CSS styling

Under the body tag we have form to input the text and fields to input the numbers and we have calculate button as well.

"CallAPI" will do the work in calculating the base to the exponent power

```
<body>
  <h1>TO THE POWER OF MATH!</h1>
  <form>
    <label>Base number:</label>
    <input type="text" id="base">
    <label>...to the power of:</label>
    <input type="text" id="exponent">
    <!-- set button onClick method to call function we defined passing input values as parameter -->
    <button type="button" onclick=
      "callAPI(document.getElementById('base').value,document.getElementById('exponent').value)">
      CALCULATE</button>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Under the script tag CallAPI function is called

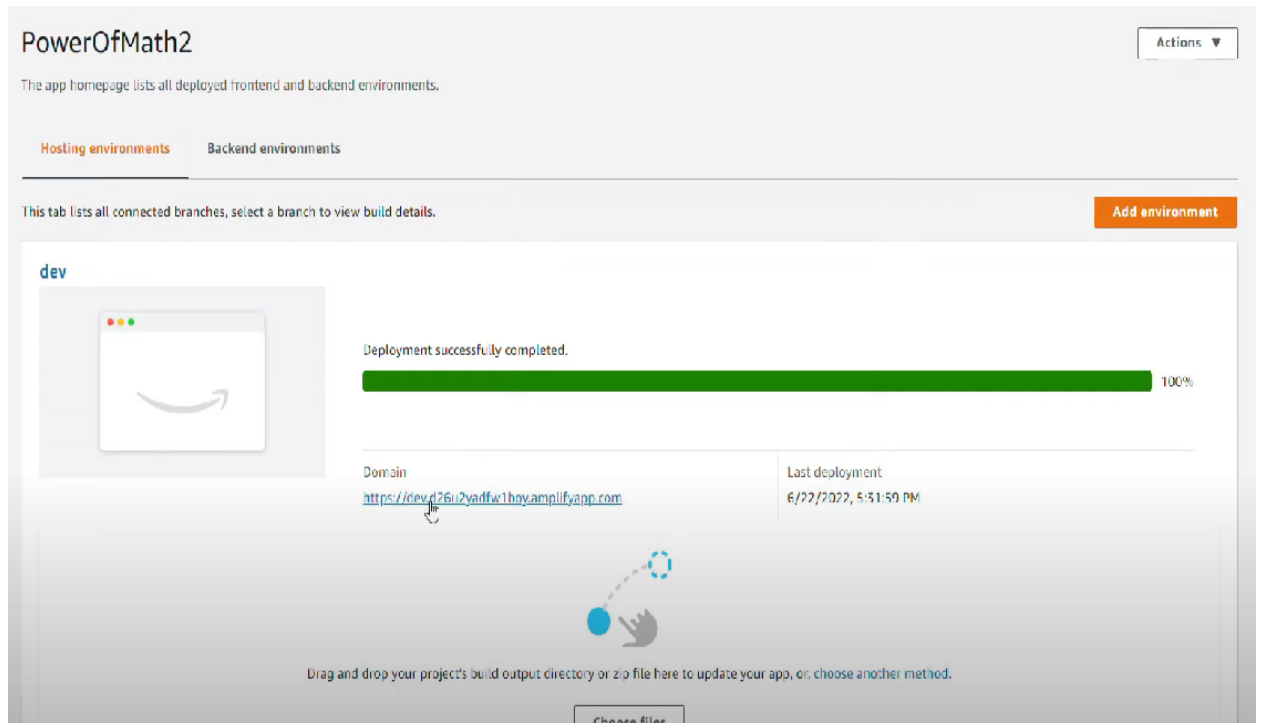
```
<style>
<script>
  // callAPI function that takes the base and exponent numbers as parameters
  var callAPI = (base,exponent)=>{
    // instantiate a headers object
    var myHeaders = new Headers();
    // add content type header to object
    myHeaders.append("Content-Type", "application/json");
    // using built in JSON utility package turn object to string and store in a variable
    var raw = JSON.stringify({"base":base,"exponent":exponent});
    // create a JSON object with parameters for API call and store in a variable
    var requestOptions = {
      method: 'POST',
      headers: myHeaders,
      body: raw,
      redirect: 'follow'
    };
    // make API call with parameters and use promises to get response
    fetch("YOUR API GATEWAY ENDPOINT", requestOptions)
      .then(response => response.text())
      .then(result => alert(JSON.parse(result).body))
      .catch(error => console.log('error', error));
  }
</script>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>TO THE POWER OF MATH!</h1>
</body>
```

Update with the ARN to create the API gateway Endpoint

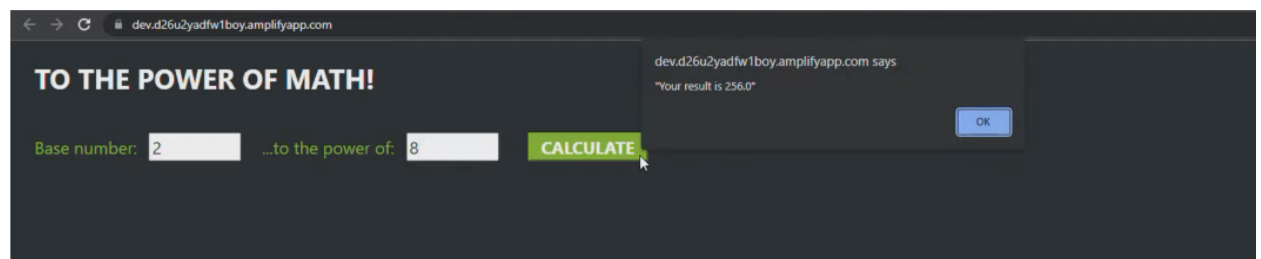
```
<style>
<script>
  // callAPI function that takes the base and exponent numbers as parameters
  var callAPI = (base,exponent)=>{
    // instantiate a headers object
    var myHeaders = new Headers();
    // add content type header to object
    myHeaders.append("Content-Type", "application/json");
    // using built in JSON utility package turn object to string and store in a variable
    var raw = JSON.stringify({"base":base,"exponent":exponent});
    // create a JSON object with parameters for API call and store in a variable
    var requestOptions = {
      method: 'POST',
      headers: myHeaders,
      body: raw,
      redirect: 'follow'
    };
    // make API call with parameters and use promises to get response
    fetch("YOUR API GATEWAY ENDPOINT", requestOptions)
      .then(response => response.text())
      .then(result => alert(JSON.parse(result).body))
      .catch(error => console.log('error', error));
  }
</script>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>TO THE POWER OF MATH!</h1>
</body>
```

It executes and gives the alert as result.

We zip all the folders together and re-deploy through Amplify



Click on the Domain name to navigate to the web to check results



If not being used delete things from the AWS management console.