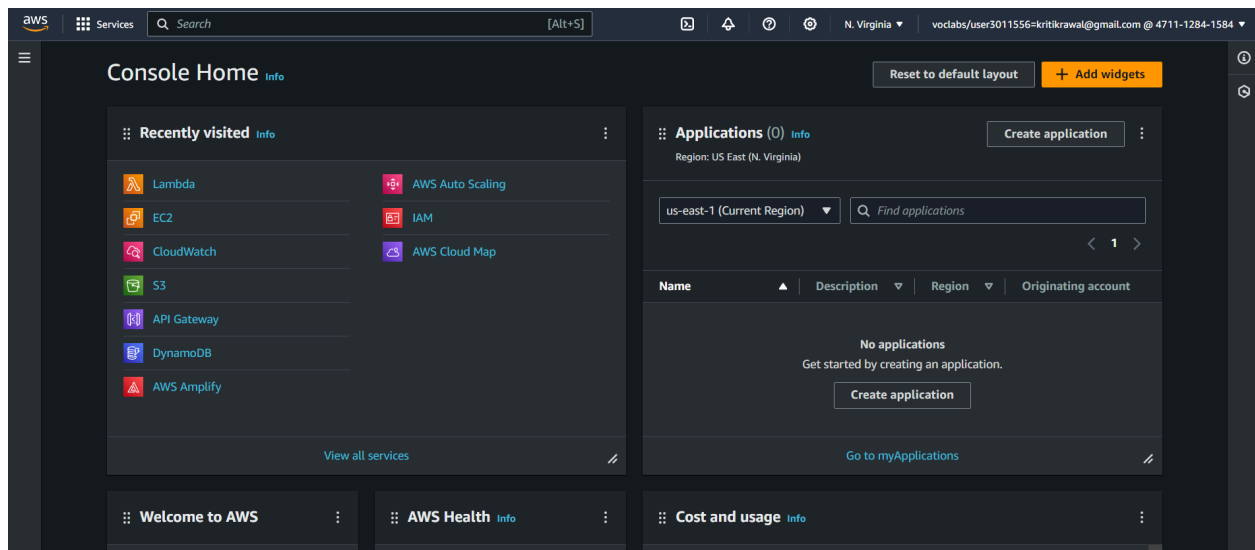
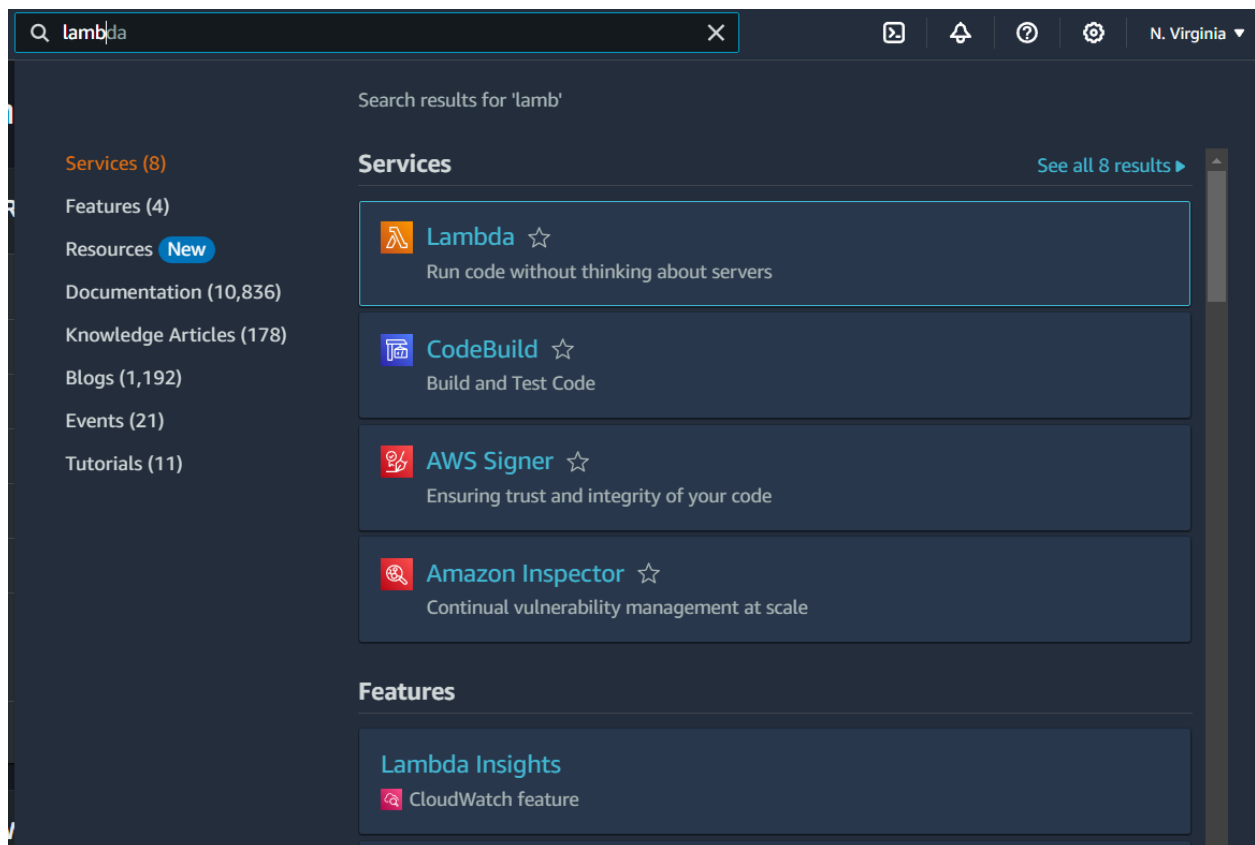


## TASK 2:

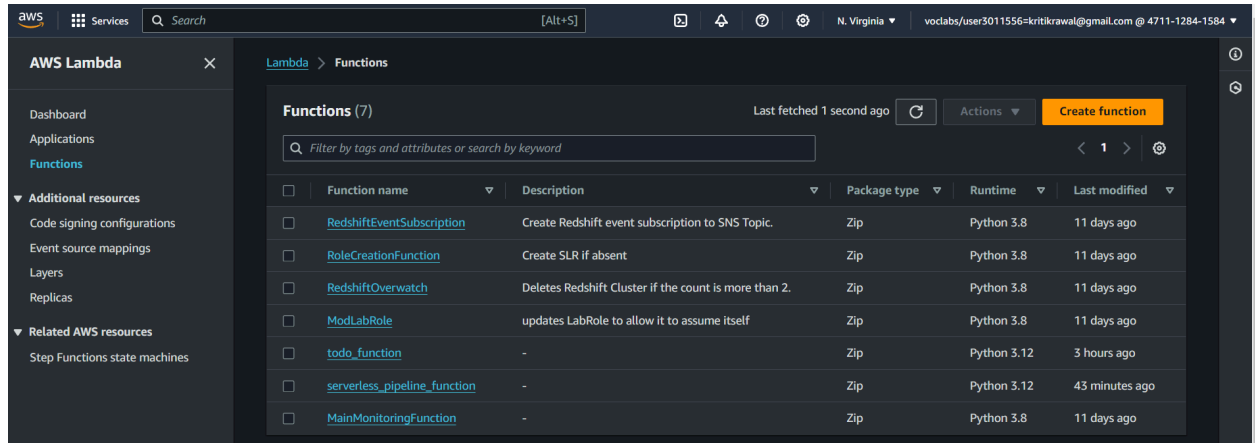
1. Navigate to <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/console/home?region=us-east-1>



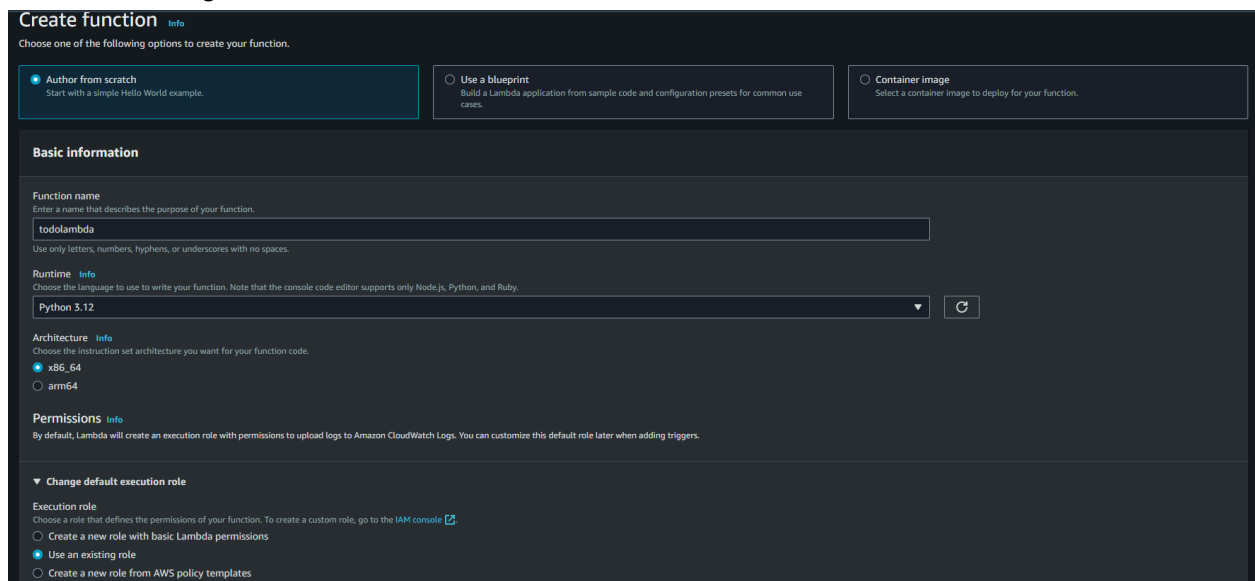
2. Search Lambda



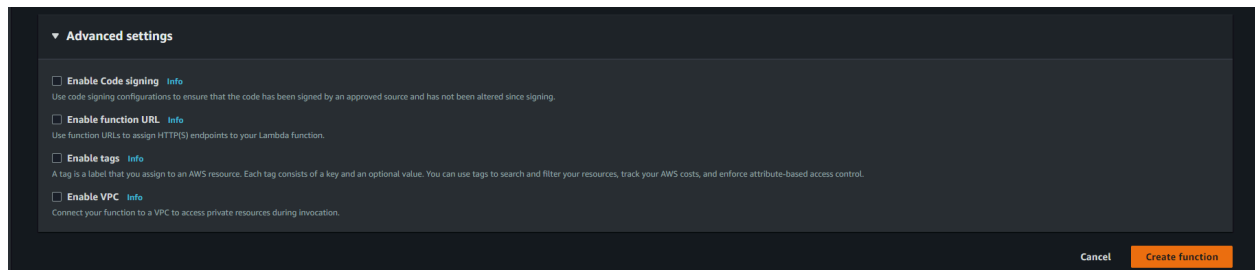
### 3. Click on the create function.



### 4. Specify the function name, select Python 3.12 in runtime and select Use an existing role in Change default execution role.



### 5. Create the function.



AWS

Dashb

Appli

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to

▼ Addit

Code

Event

Layer

Repl

▼ Relat

Step I

Business Applications

Cloud Financial Management

Compute

Containers

Customer Enablement

Database

Developer Tools

End User Computing

Front-end Web & Mobile

Game Development

Internet of Things

Machine Learning

Management & Governance

Media Services

Migration & Transfer

Networking & Content Delivery

Quantum Technologies

Robotics

Satellite

Security, Identity, & Compliance

Storage

Recently visited

Lambda

Run code without thinking about servers

Console Home

View resource insights, service shortcuts, and feature updates

EC2

Virtual Servers in the Cloud

CloudWatch

Monitor Resources and Applications

S3

Scalable Storage in the Cloud

API Gateway

Build, Deploy and Manage APIs

★ DynamoDB

Managed NoSQL Database

AWS Amplify

AWS Amplify is a complete platform—frameworks & tools and app services—for developing, building, testing, and running mobile and web apps

AWS Auto Scaling

AWS Auto Scaling enables you to quickly scale your entire application on AWS

IAM

Manage access to AWS resources

## 7. Create the table.

[DynamoDB](#) > [Tables](#) > [Create table](#)

# 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.

### Table settings

☒ **Default settings**  
The fastest way to create your table. You can modify these settings now or after your table has been created.

☐ **Customize settings**  
Use these advanced features to make DynamoDB work better for your needs.

## 8. Check the table.

The mydatabase.db table was created successfully. ✕

[DynamoDB](#) > [Tables](#)

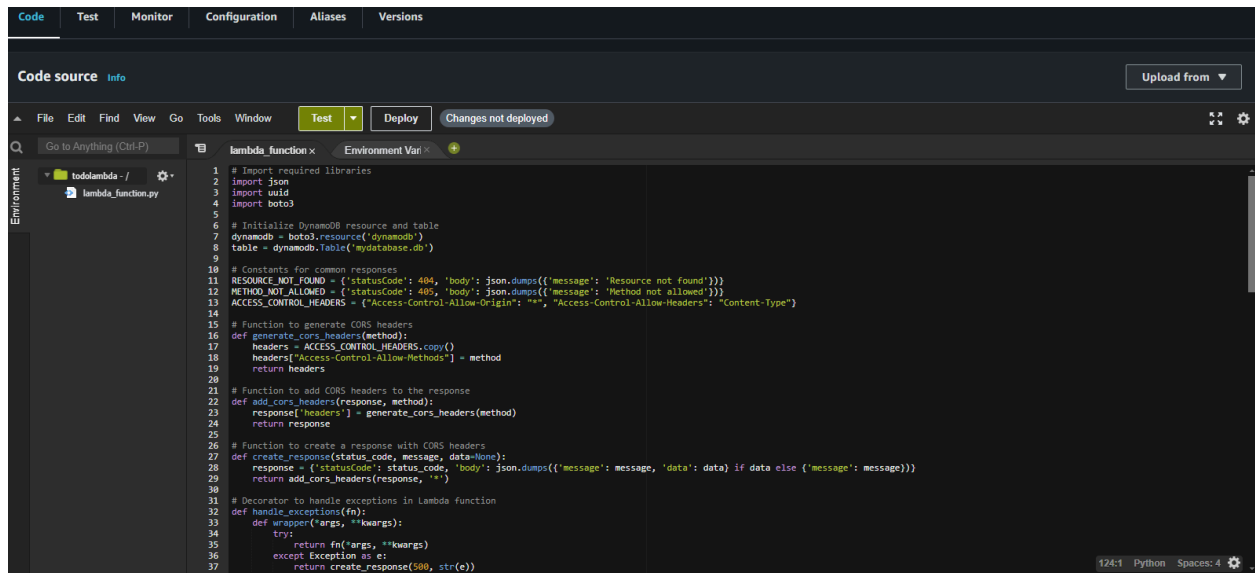
**Tables (1/2)** [Info](#) [Refresh](#) [Actions](#) [Delete](#) [Create table](#)

Any tag key ▼ Any tag value ▼

< 1 > ⌂

|                                     | Name          | Status | Partition key | Sort key | Indexes | Deletion protection | Read capacity mode | Write capacity mode | Total size | Table class |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|----------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | mydatabase.db | Active | id (S)        | -        | 0       | Off                 | Provisioned (5)    | Provisioned (5)     | 0 bytes    | Standard    |

## 9. Write the code in the code source.



The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console's code editor. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Code, Test, Monitor, Configuration, Aliases, and Versions. The 'Code' tab is active, displaying the 'Code source' section with an 'Info' link and an 'Upload from' button. Below the navigation bar is a standard IDE menu (File, Edit, Find, View, Go, Tools, Window) and buttons for 'Test' and 'Deploy'. The main editor area shows the source code for a file named 'lambda\_function.py'. The code is a Python Lambda function that interacts with AWS DynamoDB. It includes imports for boto3, json, uuid, and botocore. It initializes a DynamoDB resource and a table named 'mydatabase.db'. The code defines constants for common responses (RESOURCE\_NOT\_FOUND, METHOD\_NOT\_ALLOWED) and CORS headers (ACCESS\_CONTROL\_HEADERS). It includes functions to generate CORS headers, add CORS headers to a response, and create a response with CORS headers. The main function is decorated with a decorator to handle exceptions in a Lambda function. The code is as follows:

```
1 # Import required libraries
2 import json
3 import uuid
4 import boto3
5
6 # Initialize DynamoDB resource and table
7 dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
8 table = dynamodb.Table('mydatabase.db')
9
10 # Constants for common responses
11 RESOURCE_NOT_FOUND = {'statusCode': 404, 'body': json.dumps({'message': 'Resource not found'})}
12 METHOD_NOT_ALLOWED = {'statusCode': 405, 'body': json.dumps({'message': 'Method not allowed'})}
13 ACCESS_CONTROL_HEADERS = {'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*', 'Access-Control-Allow-Headers': 'Content-Type'}
14
15 # Function to generate CORS headers
16 def generate_cors_headers(method):
17     headers = ACCESS_CONTROL_HEADERS.copy()
18     headers['Access-Control-Allow-Methods'] = method
19     return headers
20
21 # Function to add CORS headers to the response
22 def add_cors_headers(response, method):
23     response['headers'] = generate_cors_headers(method)
24     return response
25
26 # Function to create a response with CORS headers
27 def create_response(status_code, message, data=None):
28     response = {'statusCode': status_code, 'body': json.dumps({'message': message, 'data': data if data else {'message': message}})}
29     return add_cors_headers(response, '')
30
31 # Decorator to handle exceptions in Lambda function
32 def handle_exceptions(fn):
33     def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
34         try:
35             return fn(*args, **kwargs)
36         except Exception as e:
37             return create_response(500, str(e))
```

10. Go to choose an API gateway and choose REST API.

[API Gateway](#) > [APIs](#) > [Create API](#)

## Choose an API type

### HTTP API

Build low-latency and cost-effective REST APIs with built-in features such as OIDC and OAuth2, and native CORS support.

Works with the following:  
Lambda, HTTP backends

[Import](#) [Build](#)

### WebSocket API

Build a WebSocket API using persistent connections for real-time use cases such as chat applications or dashboards.

Works with the following:  
Lambda, HTTP, AWS Services

[Build](#)

### REST API

Develop a REST API where you gain complete control over the request and response along with API management capabilities.

Works with the following:  
Lambda, HTTP, AWS Services

[Import](#) [Build](#)

## 11. Create the API

[API Gateway](#) > [APIs](#) > [Create API](#) > **Create REST API**

### Create REST API

#### API details

☒ **New API**  
Create a new REST API.

☐ **Clone existing API**  
Create a copy of an API in this AWS account.

☐ **Import API**  
Import an API from an OpenAPI definition.

☐ **Example API**  
Learn about API Gateway with an example API.

**API name**

**Description - optional**

**API endpoint type**  
Regional APIs are deployed in the current AWS Region. Edge-optimized APIs route requests to the nearest CloudFront Point of Presence. Private APIs are only accessible from VPCs.  

Regional

▼

Cancel

Create API

12. Choose on create resource and create the resource.

[API Gateway](#) > [APIs](#) > [Resources - todo-api \(ljytx3d7sc\)](#) > **Create resource**

## Create resource

### Resource details

☐ **Proxy resource** [Info](#)  
Proxy resources handle requests to all sub-resources. To create a proxy resource use a path parameter that ends with a plus sign, for example {proxy+}.

Resource path

Resource name

☒ **CORS (Cross Origin Resource Sharing)** [Info](#)  
Create an OPTIONS method that allows all origins, all methods, and several common headers.

[Cancel](#) [Create resource](#)



13. Go to create method and choose GET in method type and also choose the todo function.

## Create method


### Method details

Method type


GET ▼

Integration type


☒ **Lambda function**  
Integrate your API with a Lambda function.




☐ **HTTP**  
Integrate with an existing HTTP endpoint.




☐ **Mock**  
Generate a response based on API Gateway mappings and transformations.



☐ **AWS service**  
Integrate with an AWS Service.



☐ **VPC link**  
Integrate with a resource that isn't accessible over the public internet.



☒ **Lambda proxy integration**  
Send the request to your Lambda function as a structured event.

**Lambda function**  
Provide the Lambda function name or alias. You can also provide an ARN from another account.

us-east-1 ▼    🔍 arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:471112841584:function:todo ✕

**i** Grant API Gateway permission to invoke your Lambda function. To turn off, update the function's resource policy yourself, or provide an invoke role that API Gateway uses to invoke your function.

☒ **Default timeout**  
The default timeout is 29 seconds.

Cancel    Create method

14. Go to create resource and enter the resource name.

[API Gateway](#) > [APIs](#) > [Resources - todo-api \(ljytx3d7sc\)](#) > **Create resource**

## Create resource

### Resource details

☐ **Proxy resource** [Info](#)  
Proxy resources handle requests to all sub-resources. To create a proxy resource use a path parameter that ends with a plus sign, for example {proxy+}.

Resource path  
/

▼

Resource name  
todd

☒ **CORS (Cross Origin Resource Sharing)** [Info](#)  
Create an OPTIONS method that allows all origins, all methods, and several common headers.

Cancel

Create resource

15. Create GET in todo.

[API Gateway](#) > [APIs](#) > [Resources - todo-api \(ljytx3d7sc\)](#) > **Create method**

## Create method


### Method details

Method type


GET ▼

Integration type


☒ **Lambda function**  
Integrate your API with a Lambda function.




☐ **HTTP**  
Integrate with an existing HTTP endpoint.




☐ **Mock**  
Generate a response based on API Gateway mappings and transformations.



☐ **AWS service**  
Integrate with an AWS Service.



☐ **VPC link**  
Integrate with a resource that isn't accessible over the public internet.



☒ **Lambda proxy integration**  
Send the request to your Lambda function as a structured event.

**Lambda function**  
Provide the Lambda function name or alias. You can also provide an ARN from another account.

us-east-1 ▼    🔍 arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:471112841584:function:todo ✕

❗ Grant API Gateway permission to invoke your Lambda function. To turn off, update the function's resource policy yourself, or provide an invoke role that API Gateway uses to invoke your function.

☒ **Default timeout**  
The default timeout is 29 seconds.

[Cancel](#) [Create method](#)

16. In the similar way create PUT, POST and DELETE.

API Gateway > APIs > Resources - todo-api (jytx3d7sc) > Create method

### Create method

**Method details**

Method type  
PUT

Integration type

- ☒ **Lambda function**  
Integrate your API with a Lambda function.
- ☐ **HTTP**  
Integrate with an existing HTTP endpoint.
- ☐ **Mock**  
Generate a response based on API Gateway mappings and transformations.
- ☐ **AWS service**  
Integrate with an AWS Service.
- ☐ **VPC link**  
Integrate with a resource that isn't accessible over the public internet.

☒ **Lambda proxy integration**  
Send the request to your Lambda function as a structured event.

Lambda function  
Provide the Lambda function name or alias. You can also provide an ARN from another account.

us-east-1

**Grant API Gateway permission to invoke your Lambda function. To turn off, update the function's resource policy yourself, or provide an invoke role that API Gateway uses to invoke your function.**

☒ **Default timeout**  
The default timeout is 29 seconds.

Cancel Create method

API Gateway > APIs > Resources - todo-api (jytx3d7sc) > Create method

### Create method

**Method details**

Method type  
POST

Integration type

- ☒ **Lambda function**  
Integrate your API with a Lambda function.
- ☐ **HTTP**  
Integrate with an existing HTTP endpoint.
- ☐ **Mock**  
Generate a response based on API Gateway mappings and transformations.
- ☐ **AWS service**  
Integrate with an AWS Service.
- ☐ **VPC link**  
Integrate with a resource that isn't accessible over the public internet.

☒ **Lambda proxy integration**  
Send the request to your Lambda function as a structured event.

Lambda function  
Provide the Lambda function name or alias. You can also provide an ARN from another account.

us-east-1

**Grant API Gateway permission to invoke your Lambda function. To turn off, update the function's resource policy yourself, or provide an invoke role that API Gateway uses to invoke your function.**

☒ **Default timeout**  
The default timeout is 29 seconds.

Cancel Create method

API Gateway > APIs > Resources - todo-api (jytx3d7sc) > Create method

### Create method

**Method details**

Method type  
DELETE

Integration type

- ☒ **Lambda function**  
Integrate your API with a Lambda function.
- ☐ **HTTP**  
Integrate with an existing HTTP endpoint.
- ☐ **Mock**  
Generate a response based on API Gateway mappings and transformations.
- ☐ **AWS service**  
Integrate with an AWS Service.
- ☐ **VPC link**  
Integrate with a resource that isn't accessible over the public internet.

☒ **Lambda proxy integration**  
Send the request to your Lambda function as a structured event.

Lambda function  
Provide the Lambda function name or alias. You can also provide an ARN from another account.

us-east-1

**Grant API Gateway permission to invoke your Lambda function. To turn off, update the function's resource policy yourself, or provide an invoke role that API Gateway uses to invoke your function.**

☒ **Default timeout**  
The default timeout is 29 seconds.

Cancel Create method

## 17. Deploy the API

### 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.

Stage

\*New stage\*

Stage name

dev

**i** A new stage will be created with the default settings. Edit your stage settings on the Stage page.

Deployment description

Cancel Deploy

## 18. Go to the lambda function.

Lambda > Functions > todolambda

todolambda

Throttle Copy ARN Actions

Function overview info

Export to Application Composer Download

Diagram Template

todolambda

Layers (0)

API Gateway (5)

+ Add destination

Description

Last modified 3 minutes ago

Function ARN arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:471112841584:function:todolambda

Function URL info

Code Test Monitor Configuration Aliases Versions

Code source info

Upload from

File Edit Find View Go Tools Window Test Deploy Changes not deployed

Environment

Go to Anything (Ctrl-P)

todolambda /

lambda\_function.py

```
1 # Import required libraries
2 import json
3 import uuid
4 import boto3
5
6 # Initialize DynamoDB resource and table
7 dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
8 table = dynamodb.Table('todos-todo-us-east-1')
9
10 # Constants for common responses
11 RESOURCE_NOT_FOUND = {'statusCode': 404, 'body': json.dumps({'message': 'Resource not found'})}
12 METHOD_NOT_ALLOWED = {'statusCode': 405, 'body': json.dumps({'message': 'Method not allowed'})}
13 ACCESS_CONTROL_HEADERS = {'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*', 'Access-Control-Allow-Headers': 'Content-Type'}
14
15 # Function to generate CORS headers
16 def generate_cors_headers(method):
17     headers = ACCESS_CONTROL_HEADERS.copy()
18     headers['Access-Control-Allow-Methods'] = method
19     return headers
20
21 # Function to generate CORS headers for the specified method
```

## 19. Click on deploy

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console for the 'todolambda' function. The 'Function overview' tab is active, displaying a diagram with an API Gateway trigger connected to the 'todolambda' function. The function has 0 layers and 5 destinations. The 'Code source' tab is also visible, showing the Python code for the function. The code includes imports for json, uuid, and boto3, and defines a handler function that interacts with a DynamoDB table.

**Function overview**

Diagram Template

todolambda

Layers (0)

API Gateway (5)

+ Add trigger

+ Add destination

Description

Last modified 3 minutes ago

Function ARN: arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:471112841584:function:todolambda

Function URL: Info

**Code source**

```
1 # Import required libraries
2 import json
3 import uuid
4 import boto3
5
6 # Initialize DynamoDB resource and table
7 dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
8 table = dynamodb.Table('mydatabase.db')
9
10 # Constants for common responses
11 RESOURCE_NOT_FOUND = {'statusCode': 404, 'body': json.dumps({'message': 'Resource not found'})}
12 METHOD_NOT_ALLOWED = {'statusCode': 405, 'body': json.dumps({'message': 'Method not allowed'})}
13 ACCESS_CONTROL_HEADERS = {'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*', 'Access-Control-Allow-Headers': 'Content-Type'}
14
15 # Function to generate CORS headers
16 def generate_cors_headers(method):
17     headers = ACCESS_CONTROL_HEADERS.copy()
18     headers['Access-Control-Allow-Methods'] = method
19     return headers
20
21 # Function to handle CORS requests to the resource
```

## 20. Go to API gateway and select stages.

The screenshot shows the AWS API Gateway console for the 'todolambda' API. The 'Stages' tab is active, displaying the 'dev' stage details. The stage is currently inactive. The console shows the stage name, rate limit, cache cluster, and the URL of the Lambda function. The 'Logs and tracing' section shows that CloudWatch logs, Detailed metrics, and X-Ray tracing are all inactive.

**API Gateway**

APIs > todolambda (f7b3d7fc) > Stages

**Stages**

Stage actions Create stage

**Stage details**

Stage name: dev

Rate info: -

Web ACL: -

Cache cluster info: Inactive

Burst info: -

Client certificate: -

Default method-level caching: Inactive

Invoke URL: https://f7b3d7fc.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/dev

Active deployment: bdepmc on February 24, 2024, 23:59 (UTC+05:45)

**Logs and tracing**

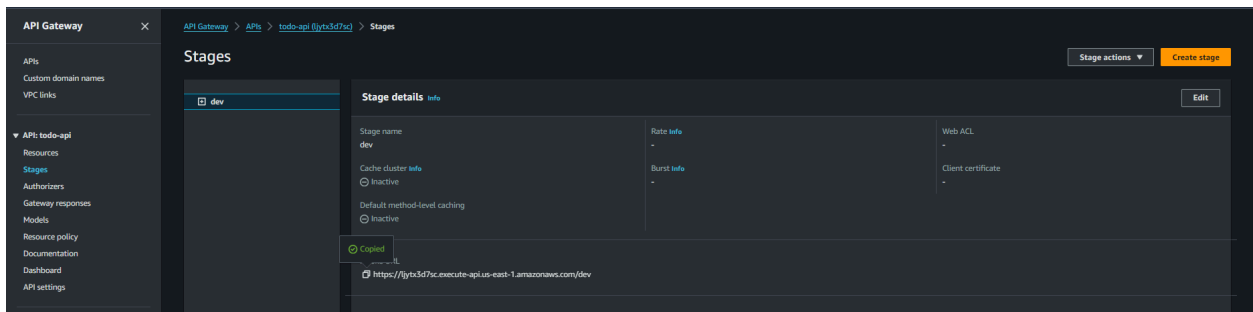
CloudWatch logs: Inactive

Detailed metrics: Inactive

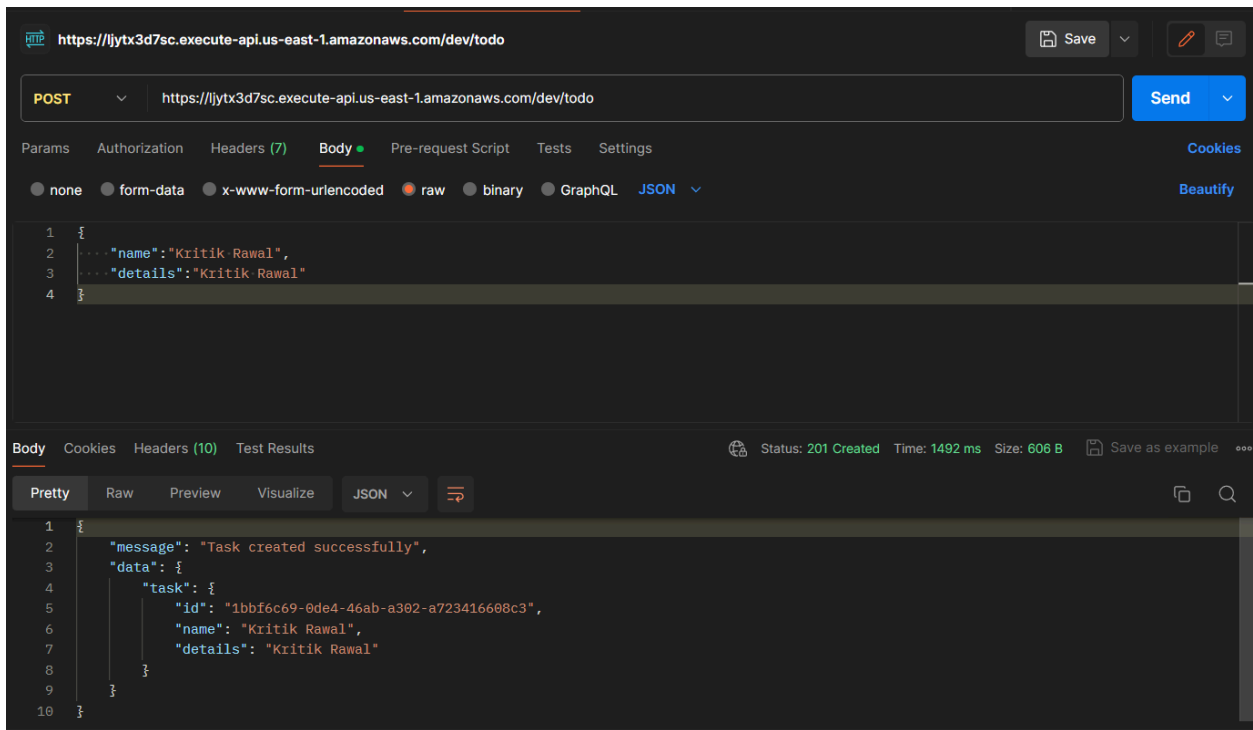
X-Ray tracing: Inactive

Custom access logging: Inactive

## 21. Copy the invoke URL.



## 22. Go to postman and check.



23. In the dynamodb check the items returned.

The screenshot shows the AWS DynamoDB console interface. On the left, a sidebar lists tables: 'mydatabase.db' (selected) and 'todos-db'. The main panel is titled 'mydatabase.db' and includes an 'Autopreview' toggle and a 'View table details' button. Below this, the 'Scan or query items' section is active, with the 'Scan' radio button selected. It shows 'Table - mydatabase.db' and 'All attributes' selected for the attribute projection. A 'Run' button is visible. Below the scan options, the 'Items returned (1)' section shows a single item in a table format:

|                          | id (String)           | details      | name         |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1bbf6c69-0de4-46ab... | Kritik Rawal | Kritik Rawal |

24. Send a GET request.

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with a GET request to 'https://jytx3d7sc.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/dev/todos'. The request body is a JSON object: 

```
{  "name": "Kritik Rawal",  "details": "Kritik Rawal"}
```

. The response status is '200 OK' with a time of '949 ms' and size of '591 B'. The response body is displayed in 'Pretty' format as a JSON object:

```
{  "message": "Tasks retrieved successfully",  "data": [    {      "details": "Kritik Rawal",      "id": "1bbf6c69-0de4-46ab-a302-a723416608c3",      "name": "Kritik Rawal"    }  ]}
```



## 25. Send a POST request.

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- Method:** PUT
- URL:** `https://llytx3d7sc.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/dev/todo?id=1bbf6c69-0de4-46ab-a302-a723416608c3`
- Body:**

```
{
  "name": "Created the new task",
  "details": "Detail is updated"
}
```
- Status:** 200 OK
- Time:** 945 ms
- Size:** 483 B
- Response Body:**

```
{
  "message": "Task updated successfully"
}
```

## 26. DELETE the request.

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- Method:** DELETE
- URL:** `https://llytx3d7sc.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/dev/todo?id=1bbf6c69-0de4-46ab-a302-a723416608c3`
- Body:**

```
{
  "name": "Created the new task",
  "details": "Detail is updated"
}
```
- Status:** 200 OK
- Time:** 494 ms
- Size:** 483 B
- Response Body:**

```
{
  "message": "Task deleted successfully"
}
```

27. Refresh the page.

DynamoDB > Explore items > mydatabase.db

Tables (2) ×

Any tag key ▾

Any tag value ▾

🔍 Find tables by table name

< 1 > ⚙️

● mydatabase.db

○ todos-db

mydatabase.db

Autopreview View table details

▶ Scan or query items  
Expand to query or scan items.

✔️ Completed. Read capacity units consumed: 0.5 ×

Items returned (0) 🔄 Actions ▾ Create item

< 1 > ⚙️ 🗨️

The query did not return any results.

## TASK 1:

1. Create a new S3 bucket.

## Create bucket [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

### General configuration

AWS Region

US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

Bucket type [Info](#)

☒ **General purpose**

Recommended for most use cases and access patterns. General purpose buckets are the original S3 bucket type. They allow a mix of storage classes that redundantly store objects across multiple Availability Zones.

☐ **Directory - New**

Recommended for low-latency use cases. These buckets use only the S3 Express One Zone storage class, which provides faster processing of data within a single Availability Zone.

Bucket name [Info](#)

S3frontend

Bucket name must be unique within the global namespace and follow the bucket naming rules. [See rules for bucket naming](#)

Copy settings from existing bucket - *optional*

Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

**Choose bucket**

Format: s3://bucket/prefix

### Default encryption [Info](#)

Server-side encryption is automatically applied to new objects stored in this bucket.

Encryption type [Info](#)

☒ **Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3)**

☐ Server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (SSE-KMS)

☐ Dual-layer server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (DSSE-KMS)

Secure your objects with two separate layers of encryption. For details on pricing, see [DSSE-KMS pricing](#) on the [Storage](#) tab of the [Amazon S3 pricing page](#).


**Bucket Key**

Using an S3 Bucket Key for SSE-KMS reduces encryption costs by lowering calls to AWS KMS. S3 Bucket Keys aren't supported for DSSE-KMS. [Learn more](#)

☐ Disable

☒ **Enable**

### ► Advanced settings

 After creating the bucket, you can upload files and folders to the bucket, and configure additional bucket settings.

Cancel

Create bucket

## 2. Upload the files inside the bucket.

Amazon S3 > Buckets > s3frontend > Upload

### Upload Info

Add the files and folders you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK or Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#)

Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose **Add files** or **Add folder**.

**Files and folders** (4 Total, 12.1 KB) Remove Add files Add folder

All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.

| <input type="checkbox"/> | Name       | Folder | Type            |
|--------------------------|------------|--------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | error.html | -      | text/html       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | index.html | -      | text/html       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | script.js  | -      | text/javascript |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | style.css  | -      | text/css        |

## 3. Go to properties

Amazon S3

Buckets  
Access Grants  
Access Points  
Object Lambda Access Points  
Multi-Region Access Points  
Batch Operations  
IAM Access Analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

▼ Storage Lens  
Dashboards  
Storage Lens groups  
AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight 7

Amazon S3 > Buckets > s3frontend

### s3frontend Info

Objects **Properties** Permissions Metrics Management Access Points

#### Bucket overview

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| AWS Region<br>US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1 | Amazon Resource Name (ARN)<br>arn:aws:s3::s3frontend | Creation date<br>February 26, 2024, 21:35:31 (UTC+05:45) |
|---|--|--|

#### Bucket Versioning Edit

Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#)

Bucket Versioning  
Disabled  
Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete  
An additional layer of security that requires multi-factor authentication for changing Bucket Versioning settings and permanently deleting object versions. To modify MFA delete settings, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or the Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#)  
Disabled

#### 4. Add the file name.

Specify the home or default page of the website.

**Error document - optional**  
This is returned when an error occurs.

**Redirection rules – optional**  
Redirection rules, written in JSON, automatically redirect webpage requests for specific content. [Learn more](#)

1

JSON   Ln 1, Col 1   Errors: 0   Warnings: 0  

Cancel   **Save changes**

#### 5. Copy the name of URL.

**Static website hosting** Edit

Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

Static website hosting

Enabled

Hosting type

Bucket location

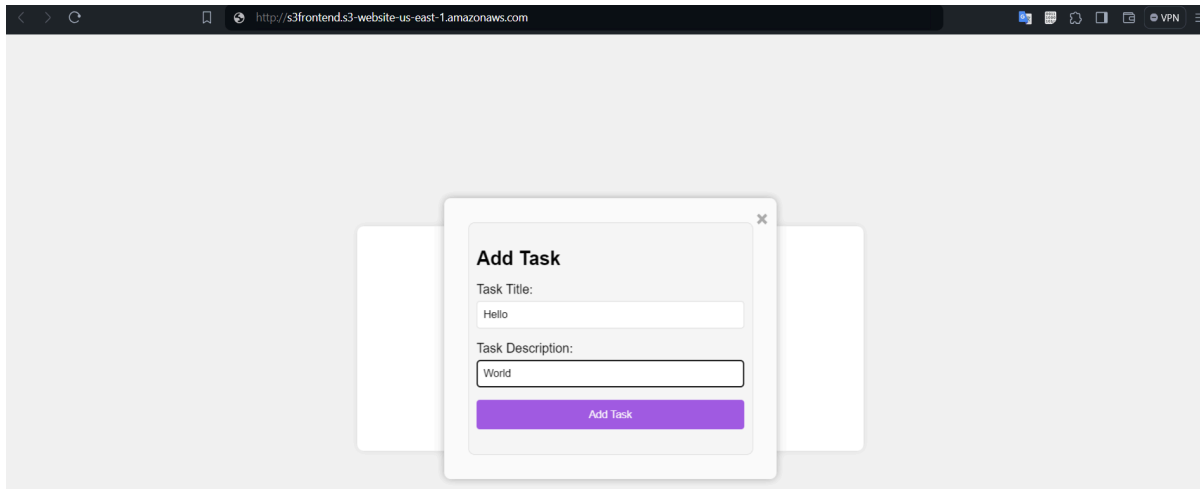
Static website endpoint copied to clipboard

When you configure your bucket as a static website, the website is available at the AWS Region-specific website endpoint of the bucket. [Learn more](#)

<http://s3frontend.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>

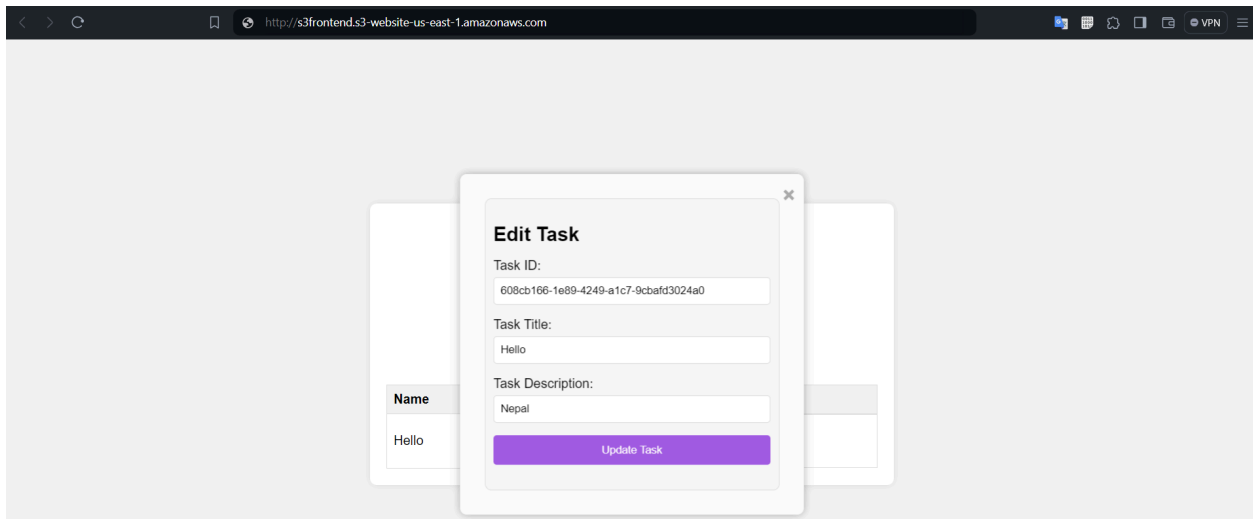
6. Perform the CRUD operations.

A. Adding the task



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `http://s3frontend.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com`. The browser's address bar and tabs are visible. The main content area is a light gray background. In the center, there is a modal form titled "Add Task" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The form contains two input fields: "Task Title:" with the value "Hello" and "Task Description:" with the value "World". Below these fields is a purple button labeled "Add Task".

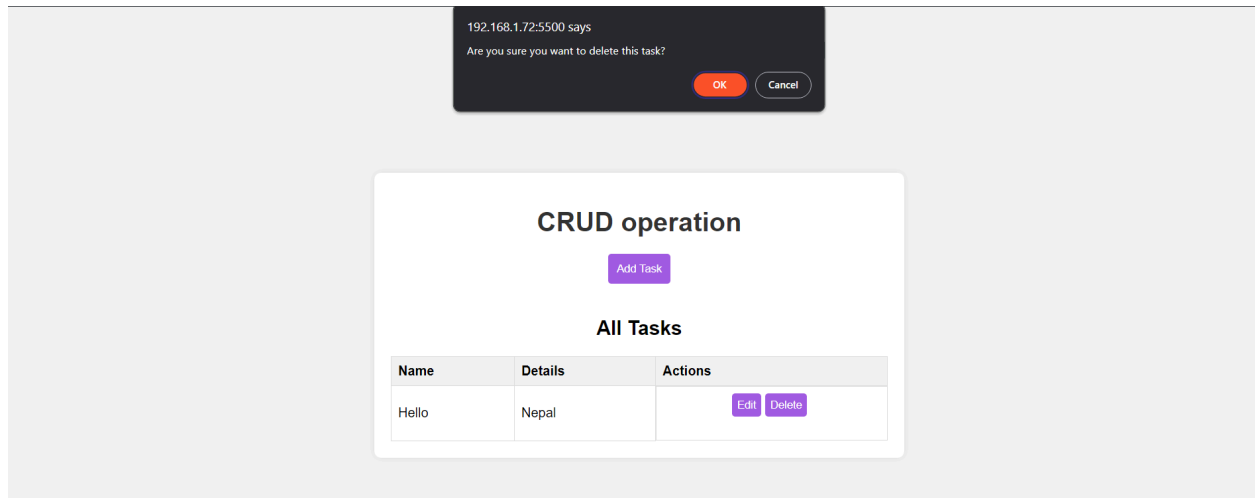
B. Editing the task



The screenshot shows the same web browser window. The modal form is now titled "Edit Task" and has a close button (X) in the top right corner. It contains three input fields: "Task ID:" with the value "608cb166-1e89-4249-a1c7-9cbafd3024a0", "Task Title:" with the value "Hello", and "Task Description:" with the value "Nepal". Below these fields is a purple button labeled "Update Task". In the background, a table is partially visible with the following content:

| Name  |
|-------|
| Hello |

### C. Deleting the task.



### 7. Check the details in the DynamoDB

