

Serverless Labs

Creating a Serverless API

Objective:

Develop a serverless API using AWS Lambda and API Gateway.

Approach:

Define API: Design a simple RESTful API (e.g., for a todo list application).

Lambda Functions: Create Lambda functions for each API method (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE).

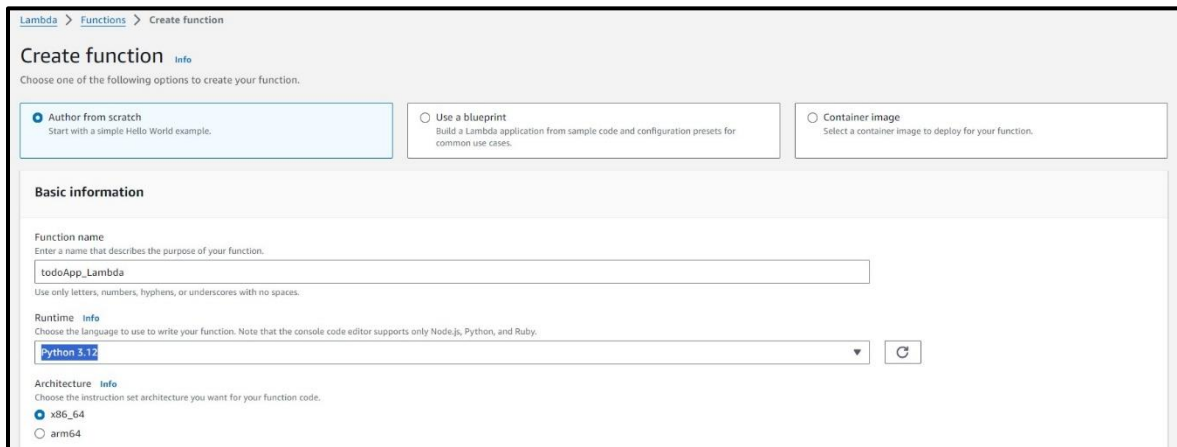
API Gateway Setup: Use API Gateway to set up the API endpoints, connecting each endpoint to the corresponding Lambda function.

Testing: Test the API using tools like Postman or AWS API Gateway test functionality.

Goal:

Gain hands-on experience in building and deploying a serverless API, understanding the integration between Lambda and API Gateway.

1. Creating a Lambda Function



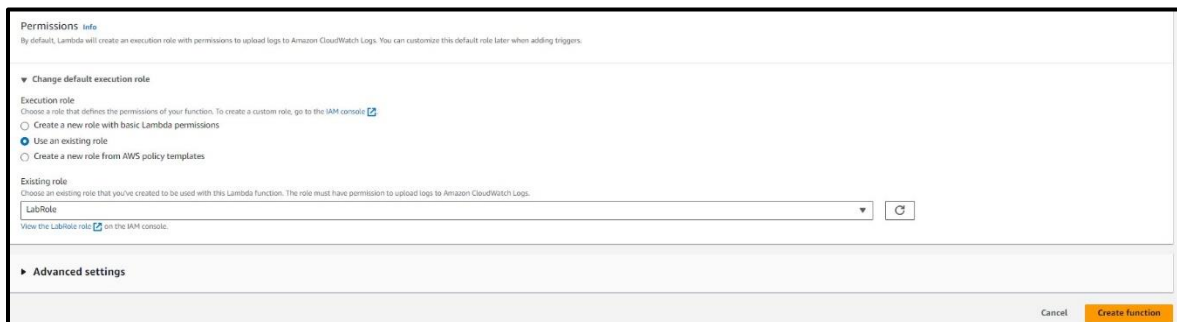
The screenshot shows the 'Create function' page in the AWS Lambda console. At the top, there are three tabs: 'Author from scratch' (selected), 'Use a blueprint', and 'Container image'. Below these, the 'Basic information' section contains the following fields:

- Function name:** A text input field containing 'todoApp_Lambda'.
- Runtime:** A dropdown menu showing 'python 3.12'.
- Architecture:** Radio buttons for 'x86_64' (selected) and 'arm64'.

Figure 1 Lambda Function Creation

2. Lambda Function Permissions

Lambda function permissions are assigned, and Function is created.



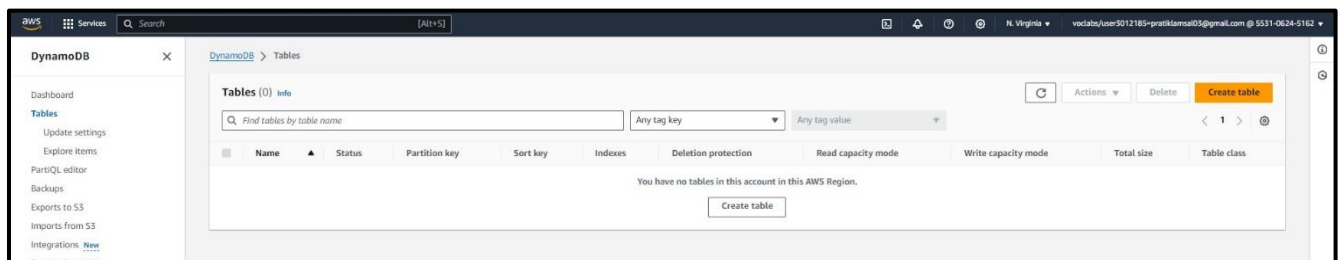
The screenshot shows the 'Permissions' page in the AWS Lambda console. It includes the following sections:

- Change default execution role:** Radio buttons for 'Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions' (selected), 'Use an existing role', and 'Create a new role from AWS policy templates'.
- Existing role:** A dropdown menu showing 'LabRole'.
- Advanced settings:** A section that is currently collapsed.

Figure 2 Lambda Function Permissions

3. Creating a Table

A table is to be created in DynamoDB.

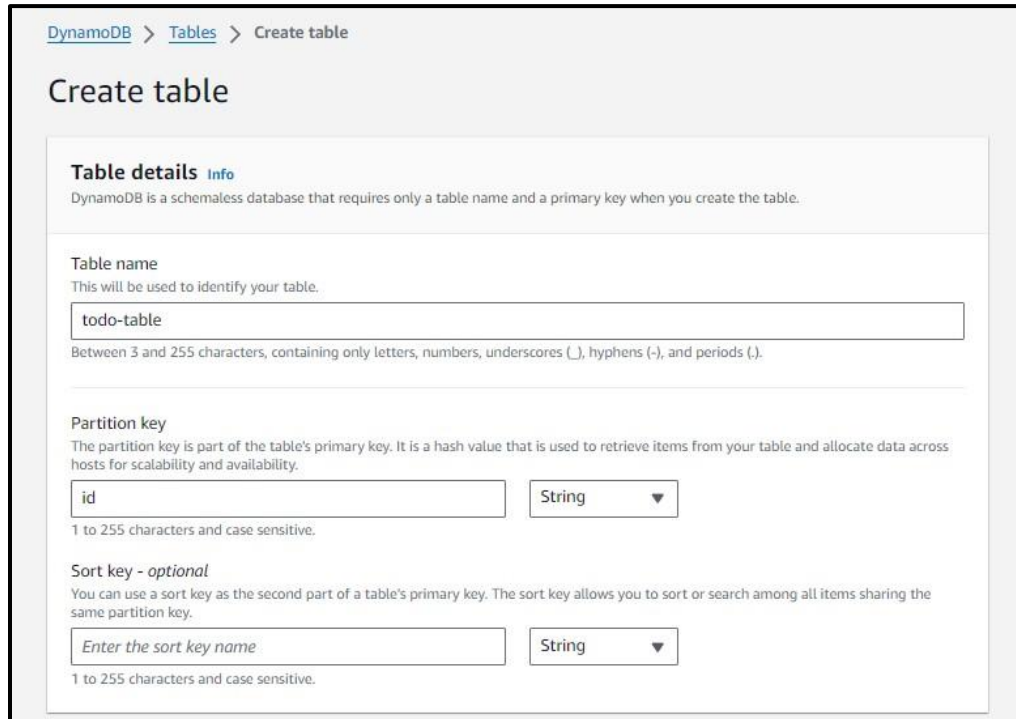


The screenshot shows the 'Tables' page in the AWS DynamoDB console. It features a search bar, a table of existing tables (currently empty), and a 'Create table' button. The table headers are: Name, Status, Partition key, Sort key, Indexes, Deletion protection, Read capacity mode, Write capacity mode, Total size, and Table class.

Figure 3 DynamoDB

4. Table Creation

Table with Partition Key is created. It is important to remember the Partition Key as it will be required in later steps.



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.

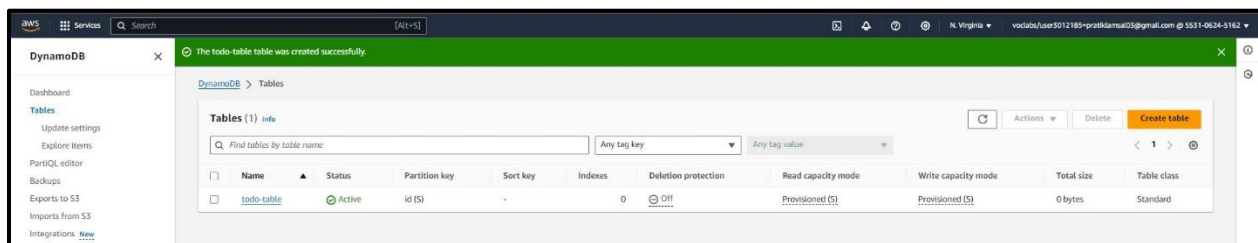
1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

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.

1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

Figure 4 Table Creation

5. Successful Table Creation



The todo-table table was created successfully.

DynamoDB > Tables

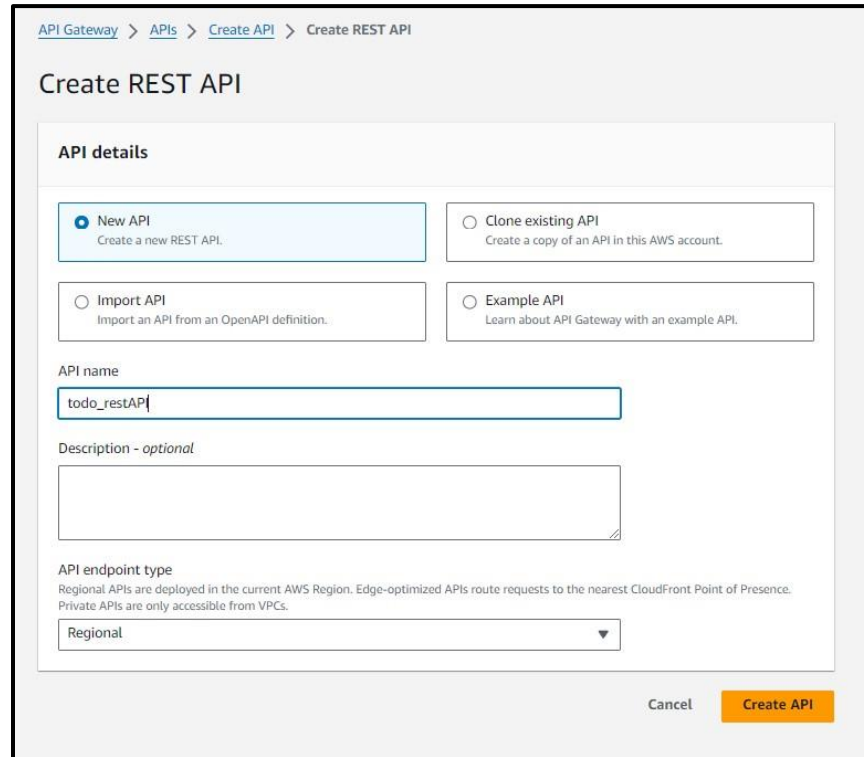
Tables (1) info

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

Figure 5 Successful Table Creation

6. REST API Creation

API Name may change in further steps while trying to perform the task and facing an error. Rest should be correct.



The screenshot shows the 'Create REST API' page in the AWS API Gateway console. The breadcrumb trail at the top is 'API Gateway > APIs > Create API > Create REST API'. The main heading is 'Create REST API'. Under the 'API details' section, there are four radio button options: 'New API' (selected), 'Clone existing API', 'Import API', and 'Example API'. Below these options, there is a text input field for 'API name' containing 'todo_restAPI' and a larger text area for 'Description - optional'. At the bottom of the details section, there is a dropdown menu for 'API endpoint type' set to 'Regional'. At the bottom right of the form, there are 'Cancel' and 'Create API' buttons.

Figure 6 API Creation

7. Successful API Creation

API is created successfully. Now, resources for it need to be created.

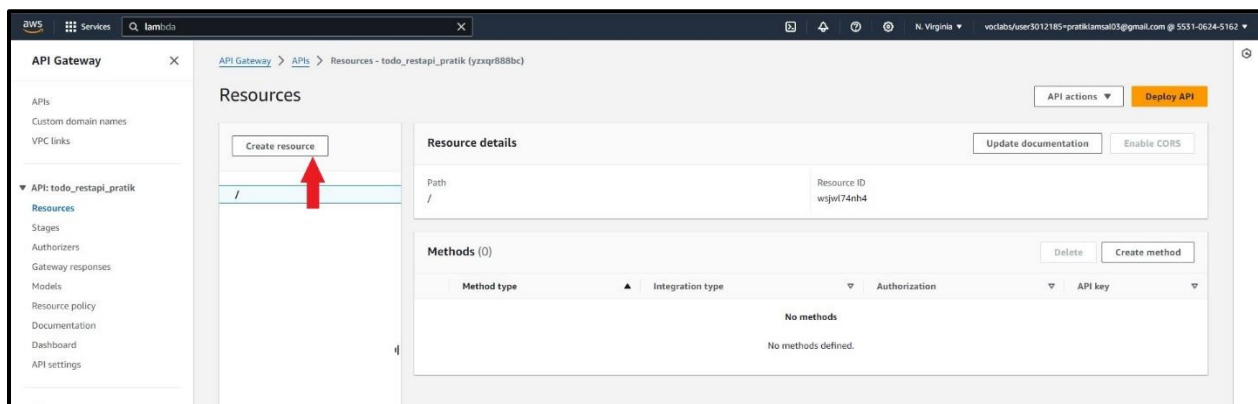
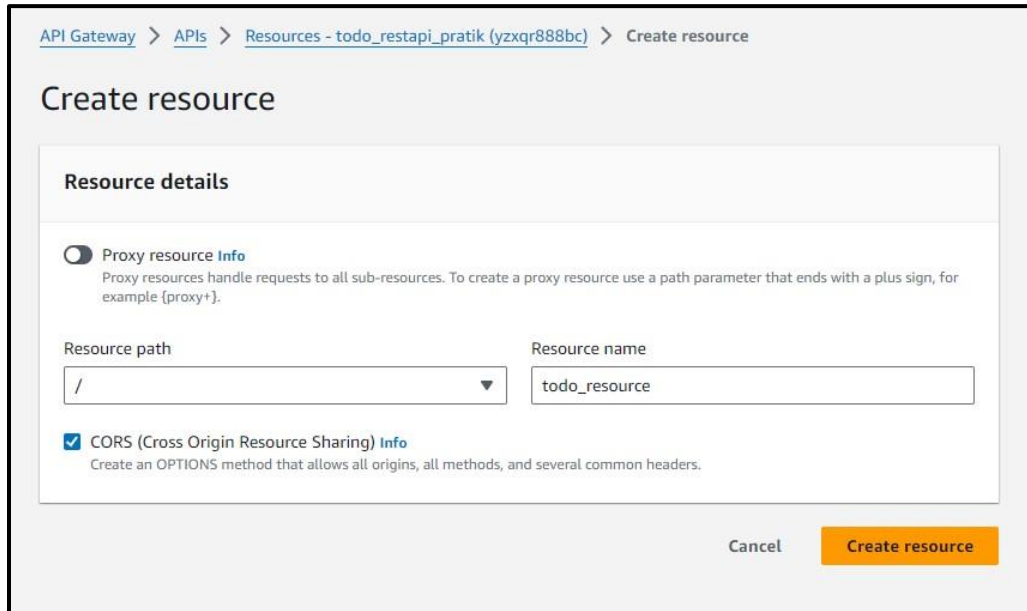


Figure 7 Successful API Creation

8. Resource Creation

Resource Name may also change if I encounter errors in further steps. The rest should be correct.

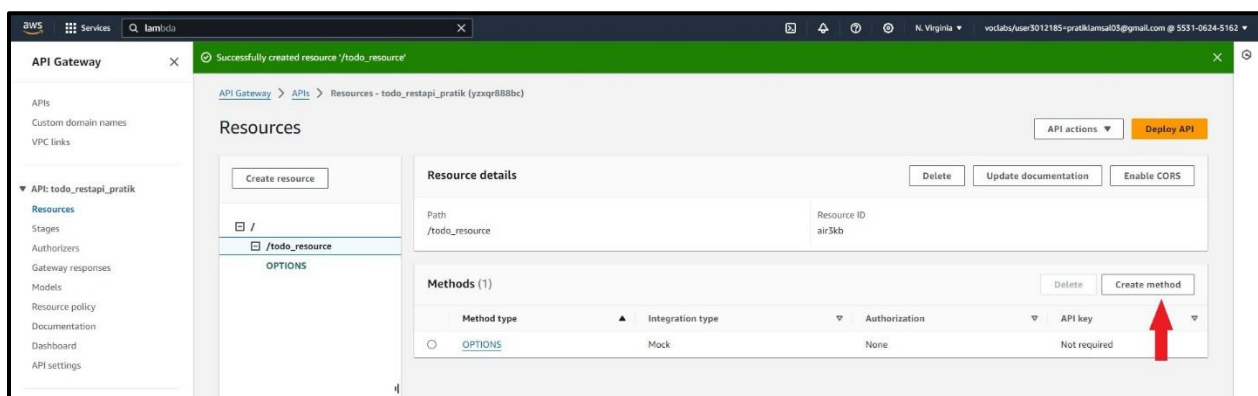


The screenshot shows the 'Create resource' form in the AWS API Gateway console. The breadcrumb trail is 'API Gateway > APIs > Resources - todo_restapi_pratik (yzxqr888bc) > Create resource'. The form has a title 'Create resource' and a section 'Resource details'. In this section, the 'Proxy resource' option is unselected, and the 'CORS (Cross Origin Resource Sharing)' option is selected. The 'Resource path' dropdown is set to '/'. The 'Resource name' text input contains 'todo_resource'. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Create resource' buttons.

Figure 8 Resource Creation

9. Successful Resource Creation

Resource is created successfully. Now, Methods are to be created.



The screenshot shows the AWS API Gateway console with a green banner at the top stating 'Successfully created resource "/>

Figure 9 Successful Resource Creation

10. Method Creation

All methods required for the task are created one by one. Lambda function created in previous steps is selected for all methods.

Create method

Method details

Method type
GET

Integration type

- ☒ **Lambda Proxy**
Integrate your API with a Lambda function.
- ☐ **HTTP Proxy**
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**


Figure 10 GET Method


Create method


Method details


Method type
POST


Integration type

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


☐ **HTTP Proxy**
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


Figure 11 POST Method


Create method


Method details


Method type
PUT


Integration type

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


☐ **HTTP Proxy**
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

Figure 12 PUT Method

Create method

Method details


Method type

DELETE

Integration type


☒ **Lambda Proxy**

Integrate your API with a Lambda function.




☐ **HTTP Proxy**

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**

Figure 13 DELETE Method

11. Enabling CORS

After method are created, CORS can be enabled for all. The option is available in left side of the screen. On clicking the Enable CORS button, the following window appears. All methods are allowed. The button placement for it is shown in next step.

API Gateway > APIs > Resources - todo_restapi_pratik (yzxqr888bc) > Enable CORS

Enable CORS

CORS settings Info

To allow requests from scripts running in the browser, configure cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) for your API.

Gateway responses

API Gateway will configure CORS for the selected gateway responses.

☐ Default 4XX

☐ Default 5XX

Access-Control-Allow-Methods

☒ DELETE

☒ GET

☒ OPTIONS

☒ POST

☒ PUT

Access-Control-Allow-Headers

API Gateway will configure CORS for the selected gateway responses.

Content-Type,X-Amz-Date,Authorization,X-API-Key,X-Amz-Security-Token

Access-Control-Allow-Origin

Enter an origin that can access the resource. Use a wildcard "*" to allow any origin to access the resource.

*

► Additional settings

Cancel Save

Figure 14 Enabling CORS

12. CORS Enabled Successfully

Successfully enabled CORS

API Gateway > APIs > Resources - todo_restapi_pratik (yzxqr888bc)

Resources

Create resource

API actions Deploy API

Resource details

Path /todo_resource Resource ID scv92g

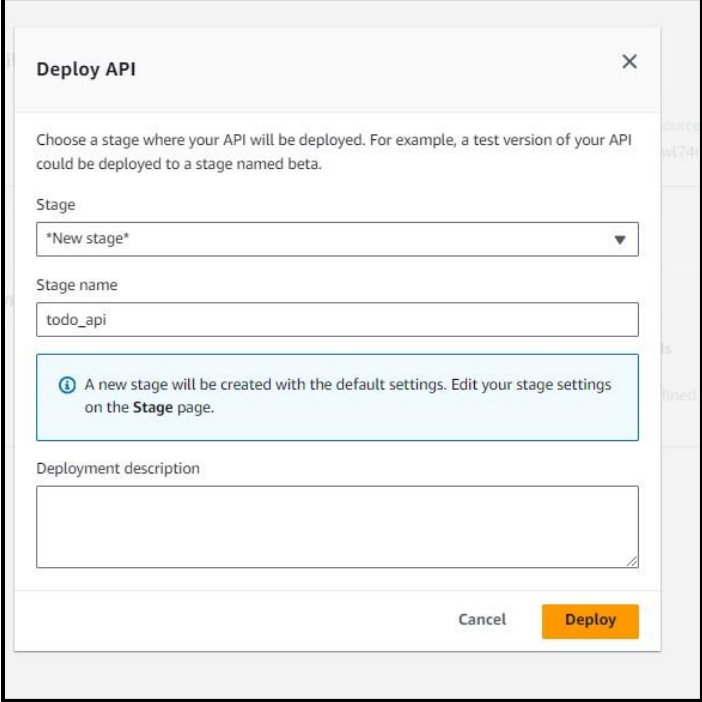
Methods (5)

Method type	Integration type	Authorization	API key
DELETE	Lambda	None	Not required
GET	Lambda	None	Not required
OPTIONS	Mock	None	Not required
POST	Lambda	None	Not required
PUT	Lambda	None	Not required

Figure 15 CORS Enabled Successfully

13. API Deployment

Now, API is to be deployed. On clicking the Deploy button on top-right of the Resources screen, the following window appears. API is deployed in a New Stage.

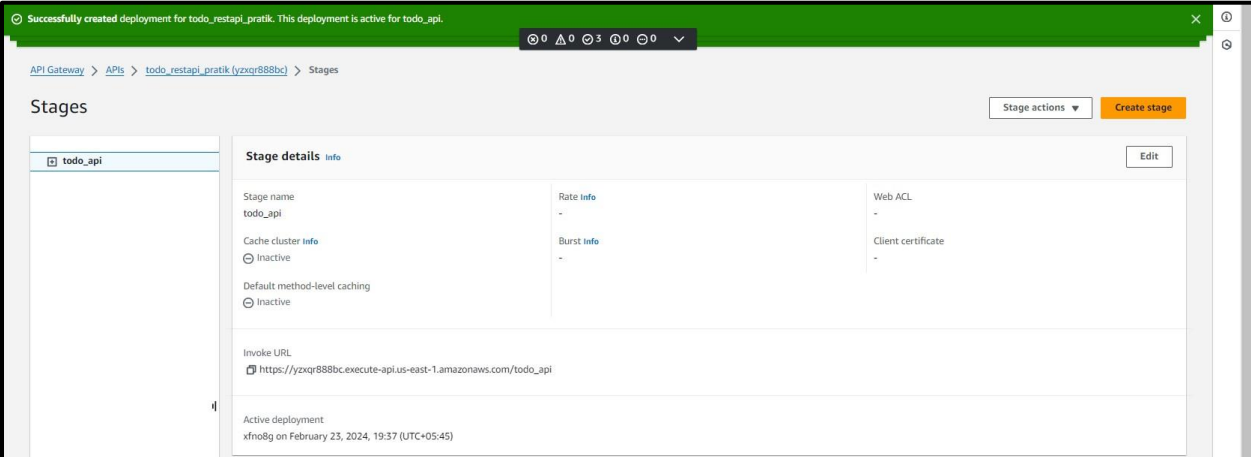


The image shows a 'Deploy API' dialog box with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The dialog contains the following elements:

- Text:** '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:** A dropdown menu currently showing '*New stage*'.
- Stage name:** A text input field containing 'todo_api'.
- Information box:** A light blue box with an information icon and text: 'A new stage will be created with the default settings. Edit your stage settings on the Stage page.'
- Deployment description:** A large, empty text area.
- Buttons:** 'Cancel' and 'Deploy' (highlighted in orange) at the bottom right.

Figure 16 API Deployment

14. Stage Creation



The image shows the 'API Gateway' console interface for 'APIs > todo_restapi_pratik (yzxqr888bc) > Stages'. A green banner at the top states: 'Successfully created deployment for todo_restapi_pratik. This deployment is active for todo_api.' Below this, the 'Stages' section shows a table with one entry: 'todo_api'. To the right, the 'Stage details' panel for 'todo_api' is displayed, showing:

- Stage name:** todo_api
- Cache cluster:** Inactive
- Default method-level caching:** Inactive
- Invoke URL:** https://yzxqr888bc.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/todo_api
- Active deployment:** xfm08g on February 23, 2024, 19:37 (UTC+05:45)
- Rate info:** -
- Burst info:** -
- Web ACL:** -
- Client certificate:** -

Buttons for 'Stage actions', 'Create stage', and 'Edit' are visible at the top right of the details panel.

Figure 17 Stage Creation

15. Testing POST Method

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with a sidebar on the left containing a 'Create resource' button and a list of HTTP methods (DELETE, GET, OPTIONS, POST, PUT) for the endpoint `/todo_resource`. The main area displays the 'Request body' as a JSON object:

```
1 {
2   "httpMethod": "POST",
3   "id": "1",
4   "task": "Serverless lab",
5   "status": "Pending"
6 }
```

Below the request body, a 'Test' button is visible. The 'Test results' section shows the following details:

Request	Latency	Status
<code>/todo_resource</code>	1116	200

The 'Response body' is:

```
{ "statusCode": 200, "message": "Added Successfull" }
```

The 'Response headers' are:

```
{
  "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*",
  "Content-Type": "application/json",
  "X-Amzn-Trace-Id": "Root=1-65d8a34e-9d801b95ac1220d0668582b7d;Parent=4ddc58d4f3a5522c;Sampled=0;lineage=7d5cee76;0"
}
```

Figure 18 POST Method-1

The screenshot shows the same REST client interface as Figure 18, but with a different request body:

```
1 {
2   "httpMethod": "POST",
3   "id": "2",
4   "task": "Serverfull",
5   "status": "Complete"
6 }
```

The 'Test results' section shows the following details:

Request	Latency	Status
<code>/todo_resource</code>	73	200

The 'Response body' is:

```
{ "statusCode": 200, "message": "Added Successfull" }
```

The 'Response headers' are:

```
{
  "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*",
  "Content-Type": "application/json",
  "X-Amzn-Trace-Id": "Root=1-65d8a38d-cf2a3e9e0f1a872d683986;Parent=007d74ba340b41f5;Sampled=0;lineage=7d5cee76;0"
}
```

Figure 19 POST Method-2

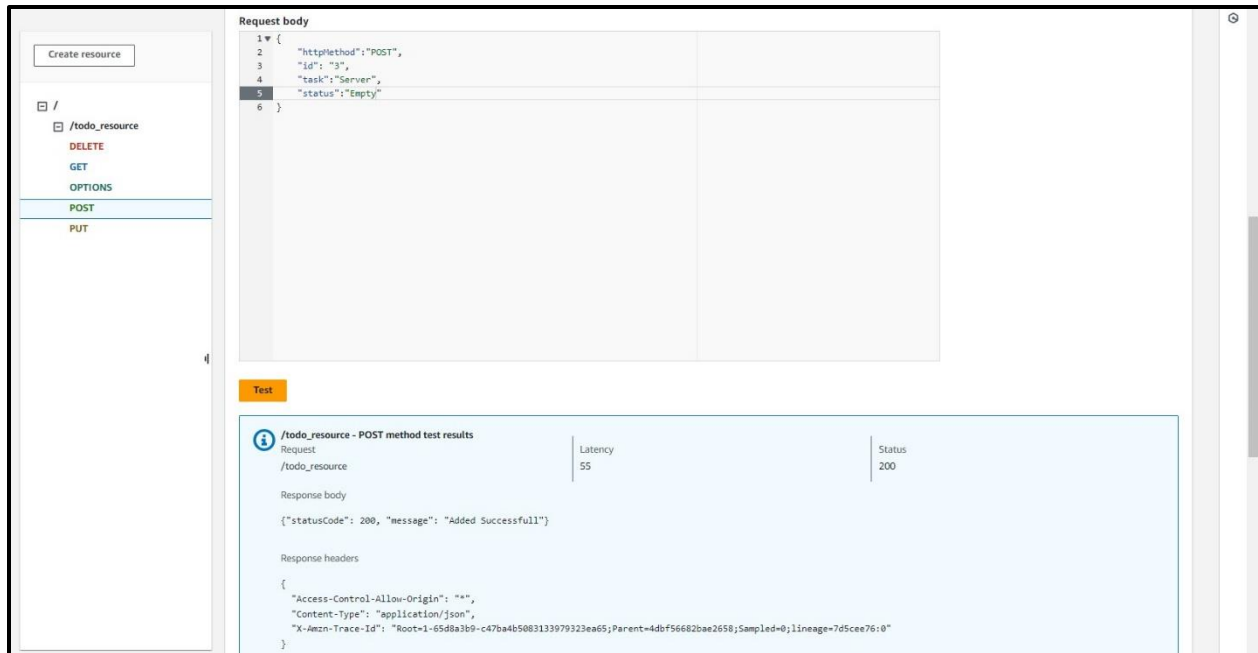


Figure 20 POST Method-3

16. POST Method Result

POST is successful.

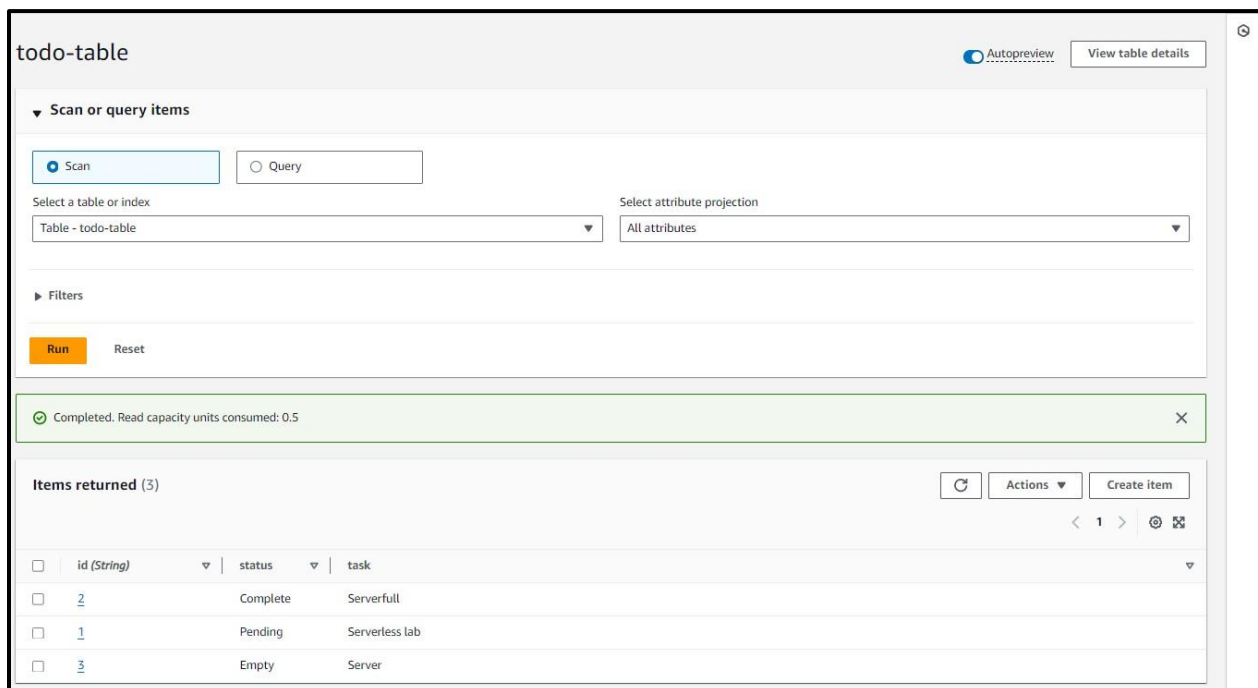


Figure 21 Table with items from POST method

17. Testing GET Method

GET Method tested using Postman. GET is also successful.

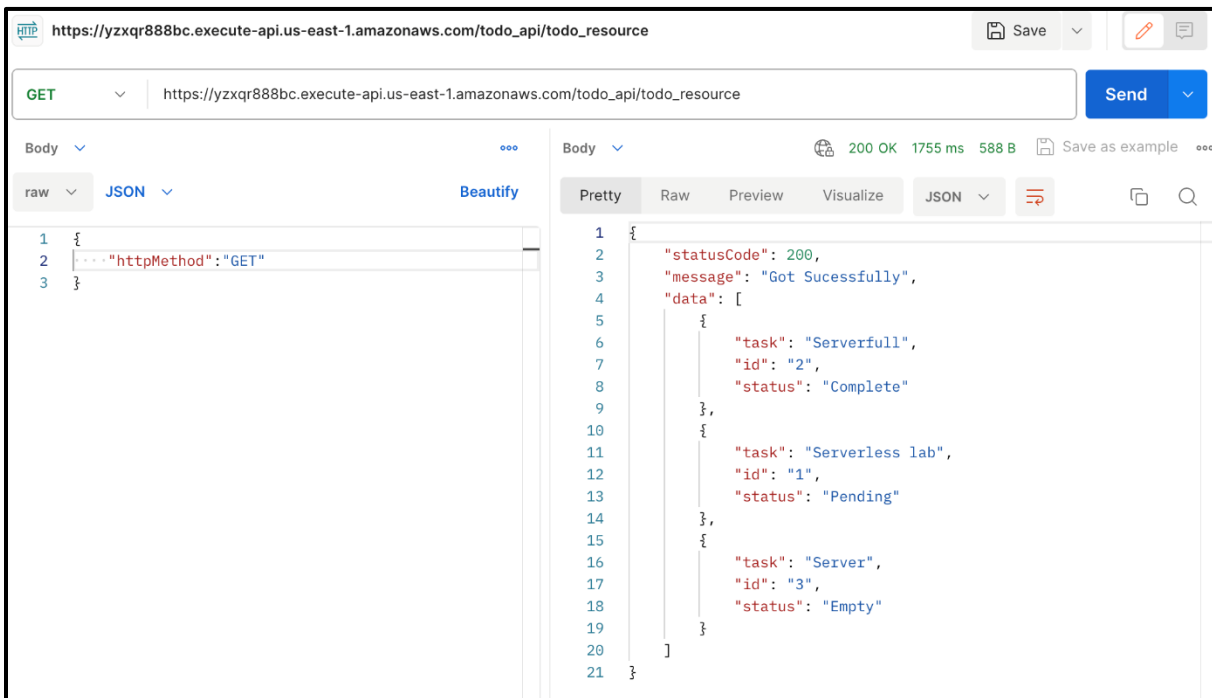


Figure 22 GET Method

18. Testing DELETE Method

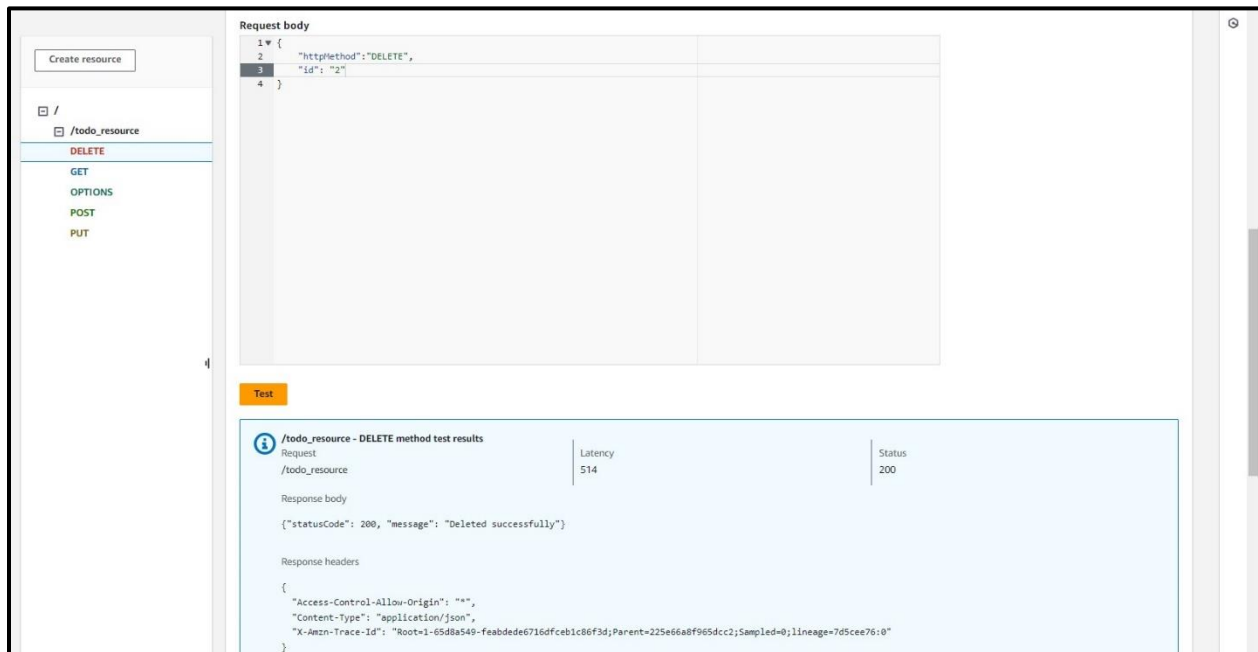


Figure 23 Delete Method

19. DELETE Method Result

DELETE is successful.

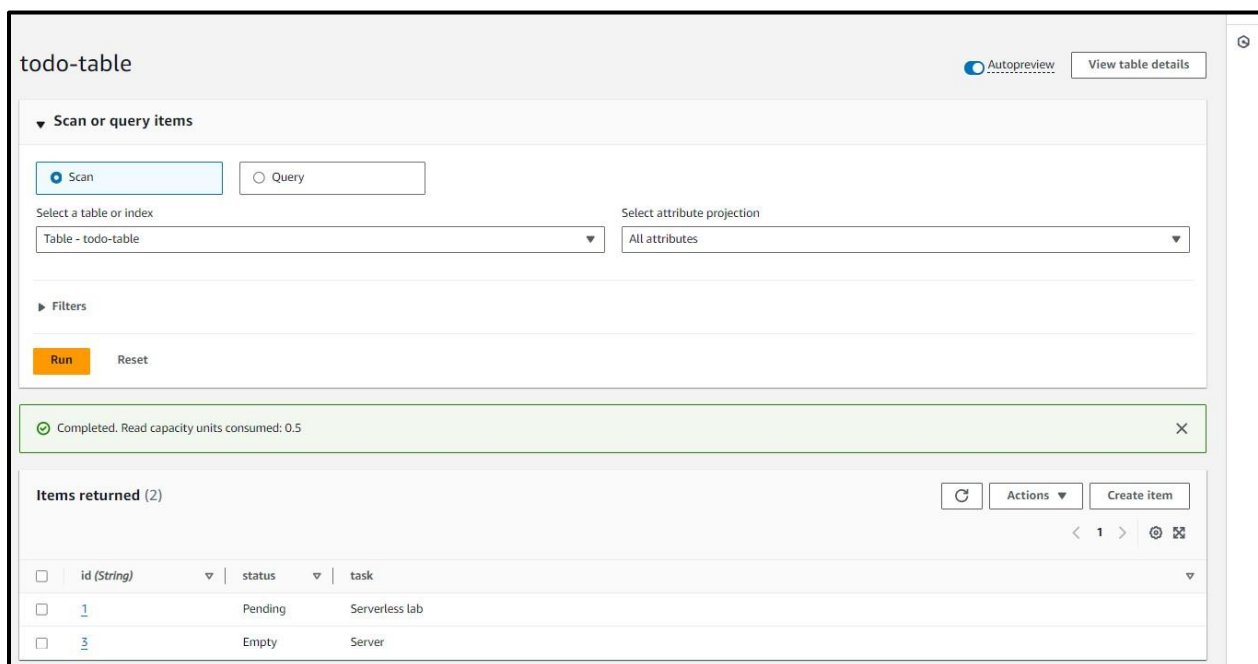


Figure 24 Table with items delete from DELETE Method

20. Testing PUT Method

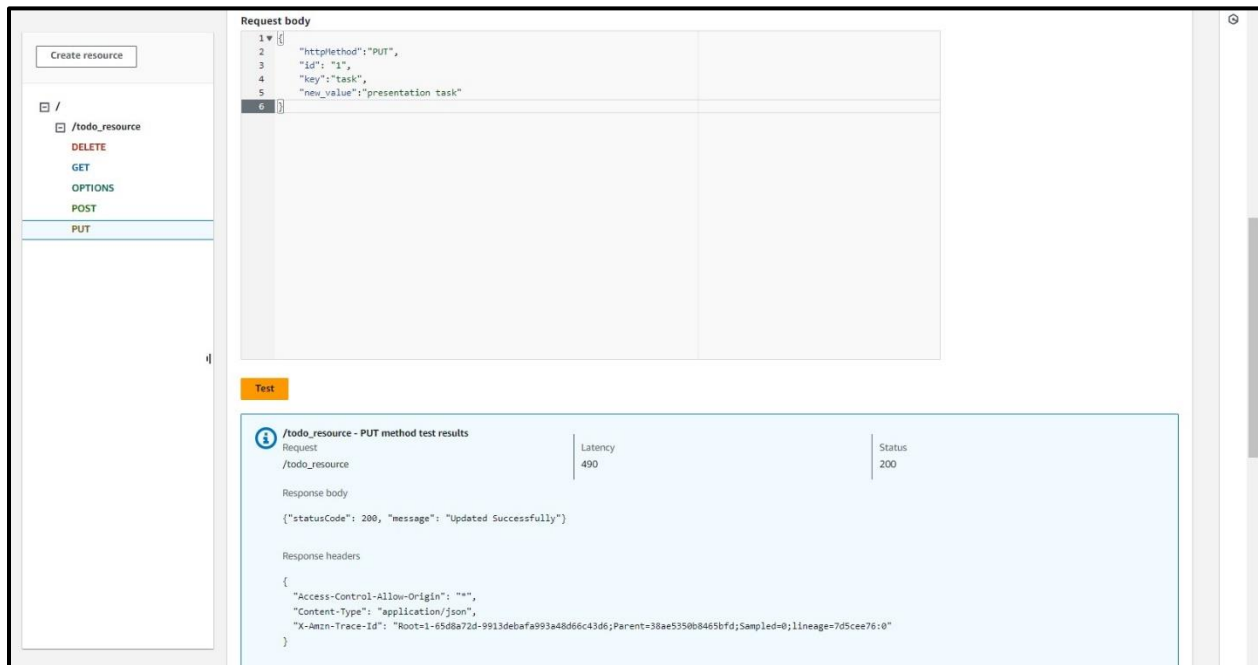


Figure 25 PUT Method

21. PUT Method Result

PUT is successful.

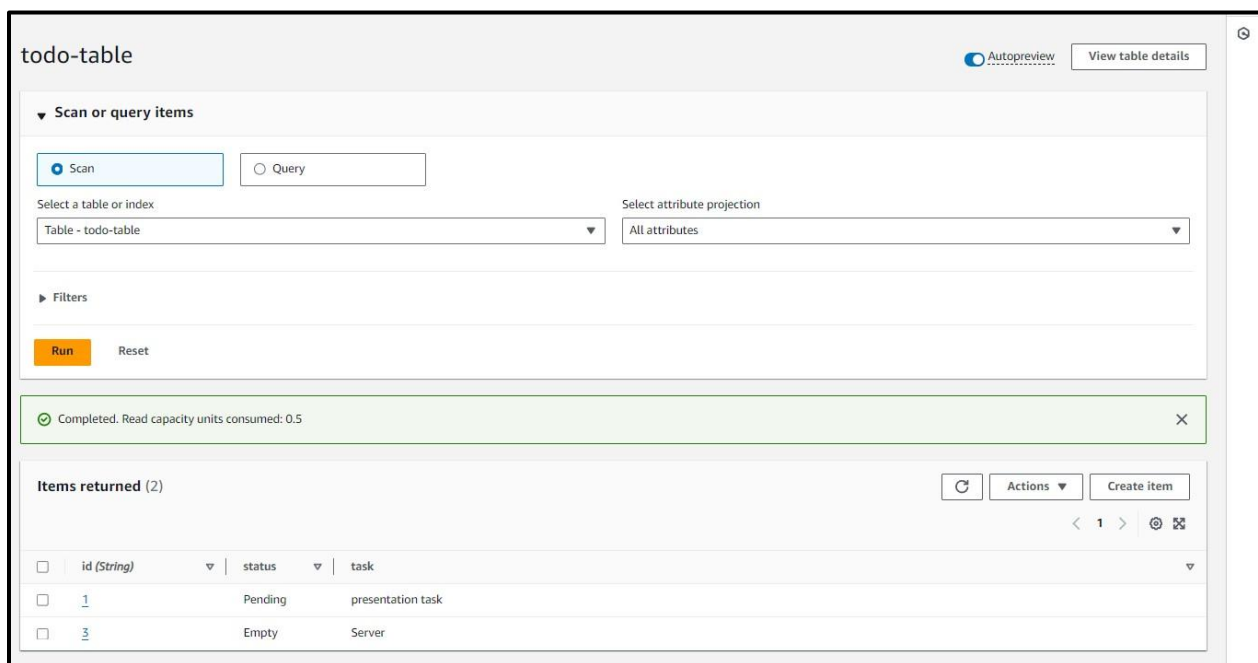


Figure 26 Table with items update using PUT Method