



1ST EDITION

# Python Essentials for AWS Cloud Developers

Run and deploy cloud-based Python applications using AWS



SERKAN SAKINMAZ



BIRMINGHAM—MUMBAI

## Python Essentials for AWS Cloud Developers

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*To my mother, Reyhan, and my father, Sami, for always supporting and loving me. To my sons, Batu and Arman, for recharging my energy. To my wife, Yonca, for giving me support and love.*

– *Serkan Sakinmaz*

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# Preface

Cloud computing is one of the most popular approaches to implementing your applications, with huge advantages. There are multiple cloud providers, such as AWS, GCP, and Azure. AWS is one of the most used cloud providers, and many companies are moving there. Cloud usage is significantly growing and cloud knowledge is expected from developers.

Most of the applications are moving to the cloud. AWS has different services to implement Python applications, hence the configuration and selecting the right service is a challenge for those who don't have an AWS background. By buying this book, you are on the right path and stepping into how to implement cool Python applications using AWS services.

## Who this book is for

This book is implemented for cloud developers, software developers, and IT specialists who intend to develop Python applications on AWS as well as learn about the concepts of appropriate AWS services for implementing the Python applications. You should have Python programming experience to implement the applications on AWS.

# What this book covers

[Chapter 1](#), *Using Python on AWS*. This chapter will teach you how to install and use the Python IDE and also understand the advantages of AWS Cloud.

[Chapter 2](#), *Creating an AWS Account*. To start with cloud computing, AWS requires an account to implement Python programming. In this chapter, you will learn how to create an AWS account.

[Chapter 3](#), *Cloud Computing with Lambda*. Lambda is a very effective way to implement Python functions. The chapter will help you to get into the Lambda service and will show how to implement a code.

[Chapter 4](#), *Running Python Applications on EC2*. EC2 is one of the key services that you can provision on the cloud. The chapter will help you to get into the EC2 service and will show how to provision a server and deploy the Python application afterward.

[Chapter 5](#), *Running Python Applications with PyCharm*. Debugging Python applications is important for testing the application. The chapter will help you to debug Python applications locally in an easy way.

[Chapter 6](#), *Deploying Python Applications on Elastic Beanstalk*. Elastic Beanstalk is a useful service that allows the deployment of applications. The chapter will help you to get into the Elastic Beanstalk service and will show how to create a service and deploy the Python application afterward.

[Chapter 7](#), *Monitoring Applications via CloudWatch*. CloudWatch allows you to monitor your application in AWS. The chapter will help you to get

into the CloudWatch service and will show how to monitor the Python application.

[Chapter 8](#), *Database Operations with RDS*. RDS is used to create a database in AWS. The chapter will help you to get into the RDS service and will show how to create a database and make SQL operations via Python applications.

[Chapter 9](#), *Creating an API in AWS*. An API is an important interface for an application. The chapter will help you create an API in AWS and publish the API to access the Python application.

[Chapter 10](#), *Using Python with NoSQL (DynamoDB)*. NoSQL is useful to store unstructured and semi-structured data. The chapter will help you to create a NoSQL database and make SQL operations on DynamoDB.

[Chapter 11](#), *Using Python with Glue*. Glue is a serverless data integration service in AWS. The chapter will help you to embed Python applications into the Glue service.

[Chapter 12](#), *Reference Project on AWS*. Implementing a sample project is the best way to learn about application programming. The chapter will help you to implement sample AWS projects with best practices.

## To get the most out of this book

You will need to have an understanding of the basics of the Python programming language to implement applications on AWS.

<b>Software/hardware covered in the book</b>	<b>Operating system requirements</b>
--	--------------------------------------

<b>Software/hardware covered in the book</b>	<b>Operating system requirements</b>
Python	Windows, macOS, or Linux
<b>Amazon Web Services (AWS)</b>	

## Download the example code files

You can download the example code files for this book from GitHub at <https://github.com/PacktPublishing/Python-Essentials-for-AWS-Cloud-Developers>. If there's an update to the code, it will be updated in the GitHub repository.

We also have other code bundles from our rich catalog of books and videos available at <https://github.com/PacktPublishing/>. Check them out!

## Download the color images

We also provide a PDF file that has color images of the screenshots and diagrams used in this book. You can download it here:

<https://packt.link/hWfW6>

## Conventions used

There are a number of text conventions used throughout this book.

**Code in text:** Indicates code words in text, database table names, folder names, filenames, file extensions, pathnames, dummy URLs, user input,

and Twitter handles. Here is an example: “Execute `python --version` from the command line.”

A block of code is set as follows:

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')
```

When we wish to draw your attention to a particular part of a code block, the relevant lines or items are set in bold:

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')
```

Any command-line input or output is written as follows:

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/PacktPublishing/Python-
Essentials-for-AWS-Cloud-Developers/main/fileprocessor.py
```

**Bold:** Indicates a new term, an important word, or words that you see onscreen. For instance, words in menus or dialog boxes appear in **bold**. Here is an example: “Click **Instances** on the left side, and then click **Launch Instances**.”

## *TIPS OR IMPORTANT NOTES*

*Appear like this.*

## Get in touch

Feedback from our readers is always welcome.

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# Part 1: Python Installation and the Cloud

In this part, you will learn to install and use the Python IDE and understand the cloud basics. In order to get into cloud computing via Python programming in AWS, we will also open an AWS account.

This part has the following chapters:

- [Chapter 1](#), *Using Python on AWS*
- [Chapter 2](#), *Creating an AWS Account*

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# 1

## Using Python on AWS

In this chapter, we will give a brief introduction to the cloud. We will then explain how to set up Python and how to run your first application within the command line as well as via an **integrated development environment (IDE)**. We're going to cover the following main topics:

- What is the cloud?
- Understanding the advantages of the cloud
- Installing Python
- Installing PyCharm
- Creating a new project

Cloud computing is one of the most popular approaches to implementing your applications, and it has huge advantages. There are multiple cloud providers, such as **Amazon Web Services (AWS)**, **Google Cloud Platform (GCP)**, and Azure. AWS is one of the most widely used cloud providers, and many companies are moving there. Cloud usage is significantly growing, and developers are expected to have a good understanding of the cloud. By buying this book, you are on the right path and stepping into how to implement cool Python applications using AWS.

Most companies are moving to the cloud because of the significant advantages. It is important to know why and how these services are being

used.

## What is the cloud?

The cloud is a popular way of using your IT infrastructure and services over IT providers that manage machines, networks, and applications. Basically, you don't need any on-premises infrastructure, and cloud providers have their data centers to serve the required services over the internet. For example, if you need a server, you don't need to buy a machine and don't need to set up its network and power. Cloud providers serve these resources for you, and you can use them over the internet.

## Understanding the advantages of the cloud

The following aspects explain why companies are moving to the cloud to have a better infrastructure:

- **Good disaster recovery plan:** Cloud providers have multiple data centers in different regions. If an issue happens in one region, the system can be recovered in another region.
- **Better scalability and stability:** In AWS, you have different services to upscale and downscale your application. All you need to do is to configure scaling options based on usage.
- **Quicker time to production:** AWS has more than 100 services, and these services come with huge capabilities. When you have any

application for production, you don't need to start from the beginning, such as provisioning the server or preparing the infrastructure.

- **Pay-as-you-go model to reduce the cost:** You don't need to sign a contract that promises payment; you can also use the service for just one day and then shut it down.
- **Monitoring and logging advantages:** The biggest cloud providers have monitoring and logging services; you can integrate these services into your application.
- **Reduces DevOps effort:** AWS comes with lots of advantages for DevOps. For example, you can provision servers quickly and deploy and monitor your service with simple configurations.
- **Multiple security services to keep data safe:** There are different services to keep your services and data safe.

The cloud comes with lots of advantages. There are also some important considerations when using cloud services:

- **Security:** Securing your services is important, and AWS provides different services to protect your data, such as firewall configurations. You have to evaluate security requirements while using AWS services.
- **Cost management:** You can easily create and scale your services, which is a very big advantage. The point to note is that while you create these services, it comes with a cost, which can cause surprises if you don't consider the costs for specific services. Check the cost of services while creating them and create some alarms if the service exceeds your budget.

There are more than 100 AWS services, and it is important to choose the right service to implement your application based on your requirements. In this book, you will learn to create an AWS account and the required AWS services that allow you to run Python applications. To run and deploy the Python application in AWS, you will learn how to configure the AWS services and deploy them afterward.

Python is also one of the most widely used programming languages. It is easy to learn and has broader usage. Within AWS, most application-related services support Python because of its broad usage, and these services are stable when it comes to the use of Python. AWS always adapts Python use cases with their services, which is a big advantage.

This book is meant for cloud developers, software developers, and IT specialists who want to develop Python applications on AWS as well as learn the concepts of appropriate AWS services for implementing Python applications. You should have Python knowledge, and this book will focus on creating Python applications in AWS. The focus will be on creating and giving details for AWS services instead of digging into Python syntax details. Hence, you will add more expertise to your skillset.

While reading this book, it is important to follow the exercises. This is not just a book of theory and definitions. You will see code examples to illustrate what you have learned. I would recommend implementing the same examples by yourself to help you learn better and apply the same methodologies to your cloud projects. This idea slows down your progress, but you will learn better and easily remember the concepts while using AWS in your professional work life.

At the end of this book, you will implement a graduation project with Python on AWS to connect different AWS services in one application. This project helps you to use different services in the same application and understand the connection between them; you will consolidate your learning with another hands-on exercise.

Once you have created an AWS account, you will be charged according to what usage you have in a month. You always have to be careful what you use and create in AWS. Another point to note is that some AWS services are free for limited usage. Please check the costs before deciding to use any AWS service. Please be aware that you need to pay for AWS costs while doing the exercises. You can check the pricing at this link:

<https://aws.amazon.com/pricing/>.

Let's dig into Python programming on AWS.

## Installing Python

To install Python, carry out the following steps:

1. Visit the Python download page, <https://www.python.org/downloads/>, and select the right operating system.
2. Download the installation package and run it afterward:



Figure 1.1 – Install Python

After the installation, you will have a Python 3.X folder. The Python folder has the following contents:

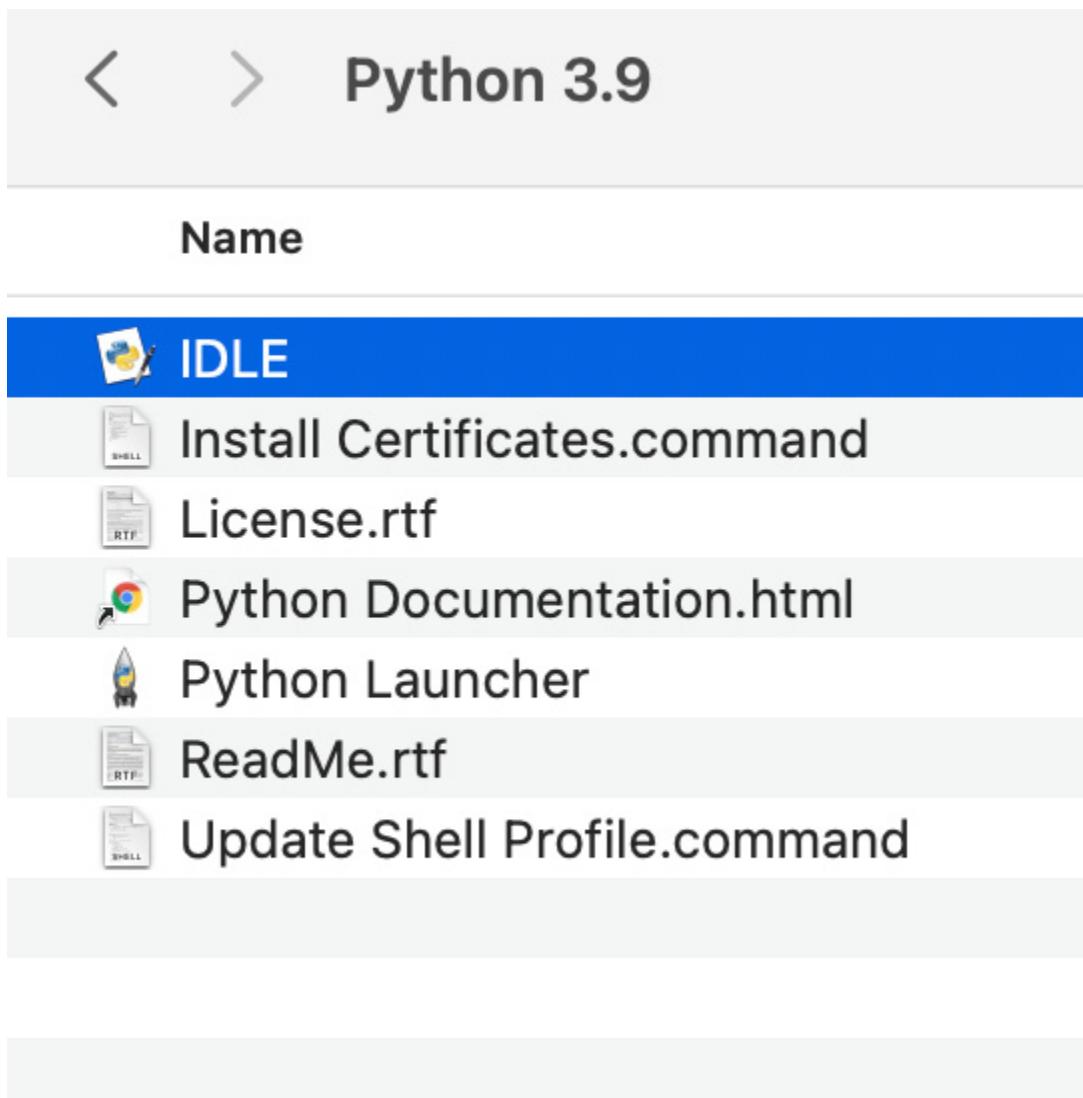
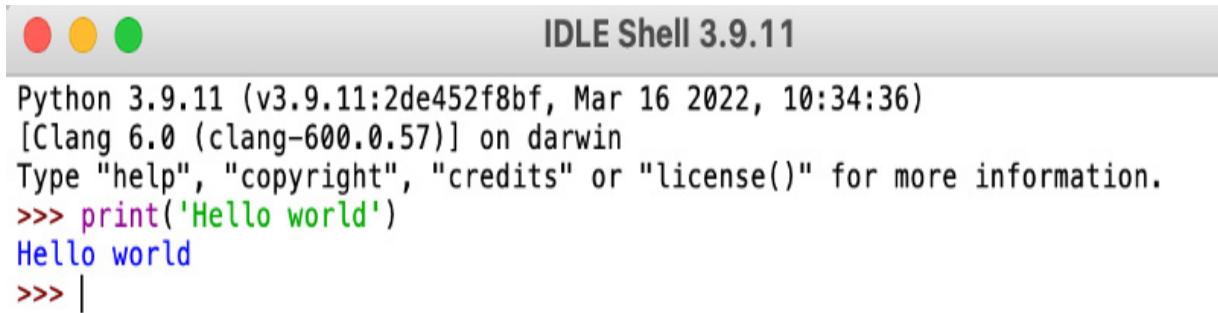


Figure 1.2 – Installation folder content

We will follow the steps for macOS; it is very similar to the other operating systems. Let's implement the '`Hello World`' application:

1. Double-click on the `IDLE` application and run the sample '`Hello World`' application:



```
Python 3.9.11 (v3.9.11:2de452f8bf, Mar 16 2022, 10:34:36)
[Clang 6.0 (clang-600.0.57)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> print('Hello world')
Hello world
>>> |
```

Figure 1.3 – Python command line

If you see this output, congrats! You successfully installed the Python compiler. As a next step, we will install the IDE to simplify the application development.

## Installing PyCharm

PyCharm is one of the most powerful IDEs used to develop Python applications. For the examples, we will use PyCharm; you can also use another IDE if you prefer. You have to carry out the following steps:

1. Visit the download page, <https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/download>, and select the right operating system:

# Download PyCharm

Windows    macOS    Linux

## Professional

For both Scientific and Web Python development. With HTML, JS, and SQL support.

[Download](#)

.dmg (Intel) ▾

Free 30-day trial available

## Community

For pure Python development

[Download](#)

.dmg (Intel) ▾

Free, open-source

**i** Select an installer for Intel or Apple Silicon

Figure 1.4 – PyCharm download page

I recommend downloading the **Community** Edition. Otherwise, it will be a trial version for 30 days.

2. Download the installation package and run it afterward. Once you click **Download**, it directly downloads the installation package to the computer:

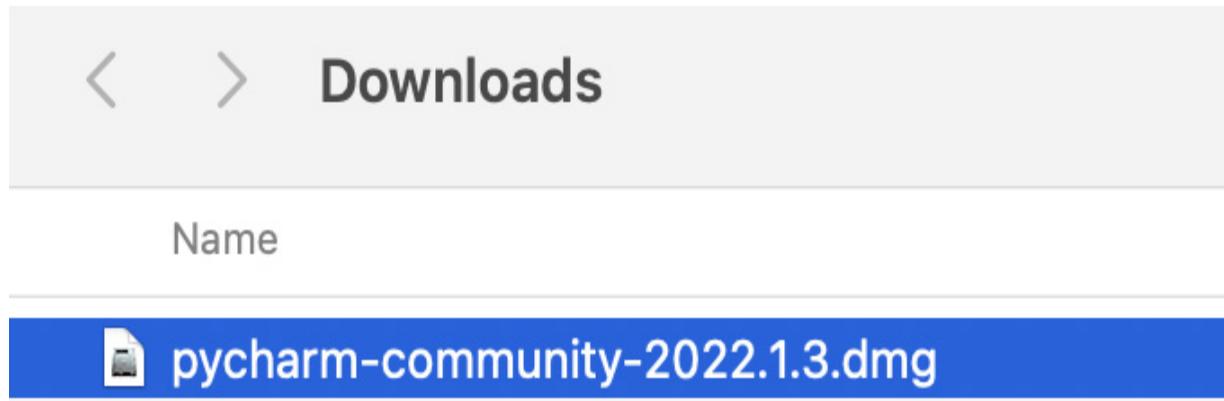


Figure 1.5 – Downloaded folder

When you check the installation folder, you will be able to see the installation program. Install PyCharm onto your machine.

## Creating a new project

After the installation of PyCharm, we will create a new project in order to implement our first Python code snippet:

1. Open PyCharm and you will see the **Projects** section:

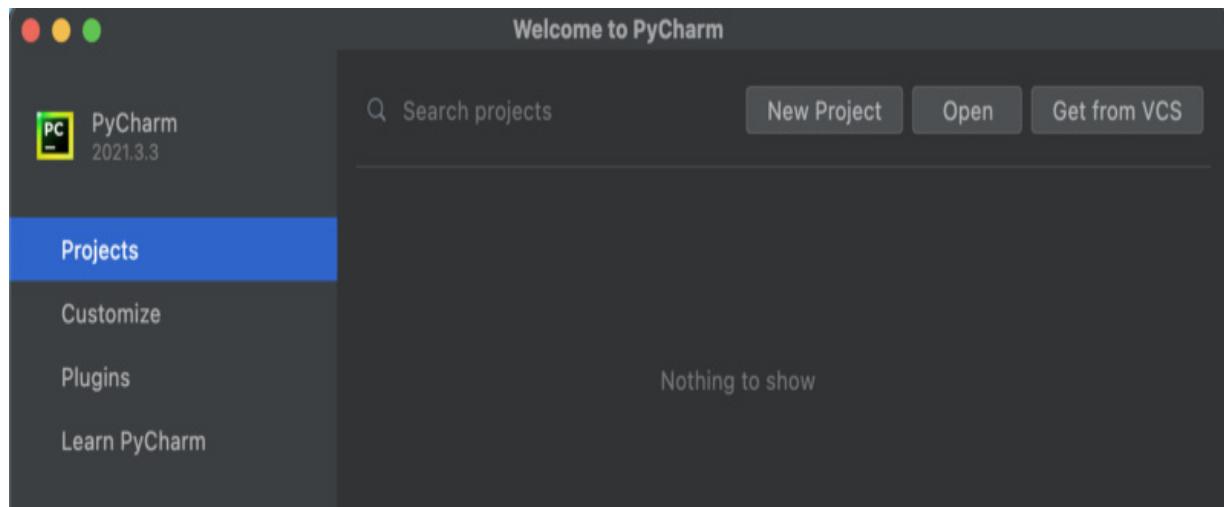


Figure 1.6 – PyCharm IDE

2. Add a project name:

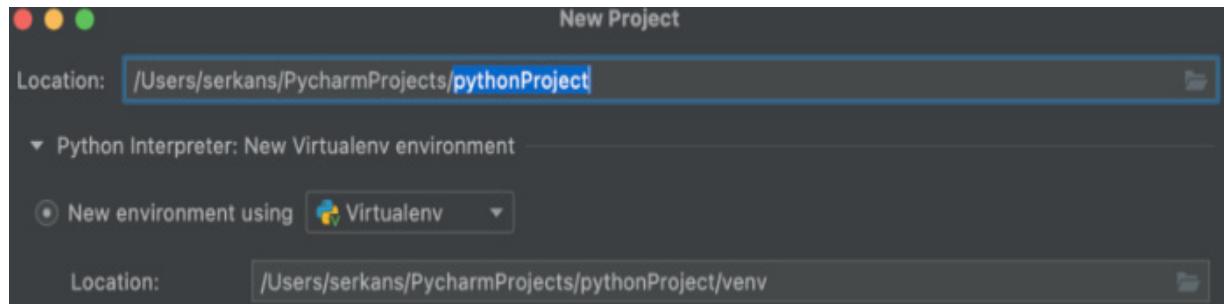


Figure 1.7 – Creating a new project

3. The project is ready to be implemented. Right-click and then click **Run ‘main’**:

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. On the left, the project structure is visible with a file named 'main.py' selected. The code editor on the right contains the following Python script:

```
1 # This is a sample Python script.
2
3 # Press ^R to execute it or replace it with your code.
4 # Press Double ⇧ to search everywhere for classes, files, tool windows,
5
6
7 def print_hi(name):
8     # Use a breakpoint in the code line below to debug.
9     print(f'Hi, {name}') # Please update this line!
10
11
12 # Press the green button in the gutter to run the script.
13 if __name__ == '__main__':
14     print_hi('PyCharm')
15
16 # See PyCharm help at https://...
17
```

A context menu is open over the line of code 'print(f'Hi, {name}')'. The menu includes options like 'Show Context Actions', 'Paste', 'Copy / Paste Special', 'Column Selection Mode', 'Refactor', 'Folding', 'Go To', 'Generate...', 'Run 'main'', 'Debug 'main'', 'Modify Run Configuration...', 'Open In', 'Local History', 'Execute Line in Python Console', 'Run File in Python Console', 'Compare with Clipboard', and 'Create Gist...'. The 'Run 'main'' option is highlighted with a blue background.

Figure 1.8 – Sample project

4. The command runs the application:

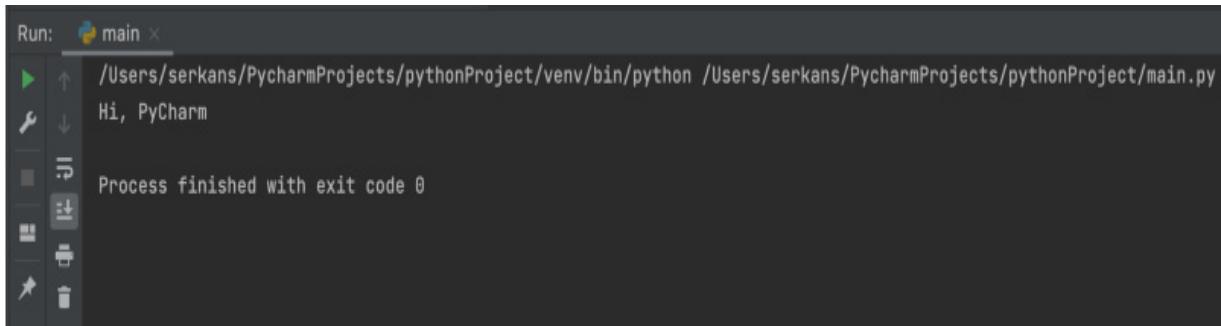
A screenshot of the PyCharm IDE's 'Run' tab. The title bar says 'Run: main'. Below it, there are two tabs: a green play button icon and a grey downward arrow icon. The green tab is selected and shows the command: '/Users/serkans/PycharmProjects/pythonProject/venv/bin/python /Users/serkans/PycharmProjects/pythonProject/main.py'. Underneath the command, the output of the application is displayed in white text on a black background: 'Hi, PyCharm'. At the bottom of the output window, it says 'Process finished with exit code 0'. To the left of the tabs, there is a vertical toolbar with several icons: a square, a circle, a triangle, a double arrow, a magnifying glass, a star, and a trash can.

Figure 1.9 – Running the application

Congrats! You have created your first project within PyCharm.

## Summary

In this chapter, we explored the cloud basics and advantages. After that, we installed Python and one of the most popular and useful IDEs, PyCharm. PyCharm will be our main tool in order to implement the applications for AWS.

In the next chapter, we will sign up for AWS to have an account on the cloud.

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## 2

# Creating an AWS Account

In this chapter, we are going to create an AWS account. This book consists of examples and multiple use cases, so it would be useful to create an account in order to follow along with the exercises in the rest of the chapters on AWS. Let's learn how to create an AWS account.

The chapter covers the following topic:

- Creating an AWS account

## Creating an AWS account

To create an AWS account, carry out the following steps:

1. Open the AWS website at <https://aws.amazon.com/> in order to create an account.
2. Click the **Create an AWS Account** button on the right side at the top of the page.

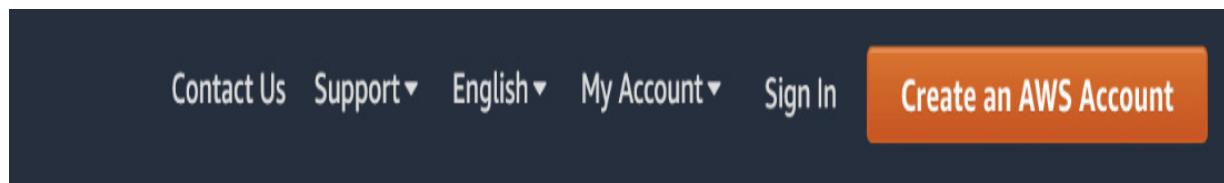


Figure 2.1 – The AWS signup page

The **Sign up for AWS** screen will open.

# Sign up for AWS

## Root user email address

Used for account recovery and some administrative functions

## AWS account name

Choose a name for your account. You can change this name in your account settings after you sign up.

**Verify email address**

Figure 2.2 – The signup form

3. As can be seen in *Figure 2.2*, there are two fields that need to be completed:

1. **Root user email address:** The root user is the owner of all sub-accounts and is able to access all resources and manage them. You can use a single email for the root user. In addition to that,

the root user has full access to all services. This is something you need to consider in terms of protecting your account.

**2. AWS account name:** The **AWS account name** is an informal name that appears next to the account ID. You can name it while creating an AWS account. You can have multiple accounts under the root account to implement different projects. In some cases, you need to separate the services and costs. In this case, creating multiple accounts could be a good solution.

Click the **Verify email address** button.

4. Once you fill out the **Root user email address** and **AWS account name** fields, you will receive a verification code via email. This code should be filled out in the **Verification code** input field. Click **Verify**.



Figure 2.3 – Add the verification code

5. The next step is to define a password for access. Fill out the **Root user password** and **Confirm root user password** fields and click **Continue (step 1 of 5)**.

Your password provides you with sign in access to AWS, so it's important we get it right.

Root user password

Confirm root user password

**Continue (step 1 of 5)**

Figure 2.4 – Password definition

6. Fill out the personal information required.

## Contact Information

How do you plan to use AWS?

- Business - for your work, school, or organization
- Personal - for your own projects

Who should we contact about this account?

Full Name

Figure 2.5 – The Contact Information screen

7. After filling out the personal information, fill out the credit card info.

### ***IMPORTANT NOTE***

*I would recommend having a budget-limited card, because if you mistakenly open an AWS service that has a big cost or is constantly running, this limited card could prevent you from overspending.*

# Sign up for AWS

## Billing Information

Credit or Debit card number



AWS accepts all major credit and debit cards. To learn more about payment options, review our [FAQ](#)

Expiration date

<i>Month</i>	▼	<i>Year</i>	▼
--------------	---	-------------	---

Cardholder's name

Figure 2.6 – Credit card info

Once you enter the credit card info, you might be asked for confirmation depending on your banking account.

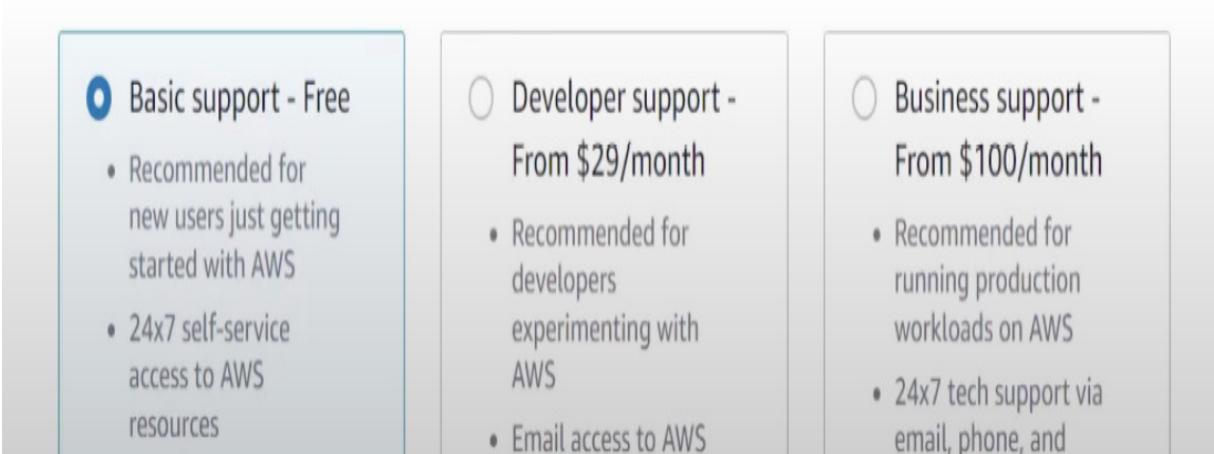
8. After confirming, you will be asked to select a support plan. For learning purposes, you can use the **Basic support - Free** plan, as it is recommended for new users.

# Sign up for AWS

## Select a support plan

Choose a support plan for your business or personal account. [Compare plans and pricing examples](#)

 You can change your plan anytime in the AWS Management Console.



The figure displays three support plan options in separate boxes:

- Basic support - Free**
  - Recommended for new users just getting started with AWS
  - 24x7 self-service access to AWS resources
- Developer support - From \$29/month**
  - Recommended for developers experimenting with AWS
  - Email access to AWS
- Business support - From \$100/month**
  - Recommended for running production workloads on AWS
  - 24x7 tech support via email, phone, and

Figure 2.7 – Support plans

Congratulations! After selecting the support plan, you will have an AWS account to get started with the cloud.

## Summary

In this chapter, we looked into AWS account creation. The AWS account will help you to carry out Python exercises in the cloud environment. The point to note is that AWS is a paid service and you have to consider the cost of what you are going to use. In the next chapter, we will take a look at popular services such as Lambda.

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## Part 2: A Deep Dive into AWS with Python

In this part, you will deep-dive into the most used AWS services for Python programming, such as Lambda, EC2, and Elastic Beanstalk. However, some other AWS services will be mentioned, such as S3, to gain broader knowledge.

This part has the following chapters:

- [Chapter 3](#), *Cloud Computing with Lambda*
- [Chapter 4](#), *Running Python Applications on EC2*
- [Chapter 5](#), *Running Python Applications with PyCharm*
- [Chapter 6](#), *Deploying Python Applications on Elastic Beanstalk*

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# 3

## Cloud Computing with Lambda

In this chapter, we are going to learn the basics of Lambda and implement a Python application to be run in AWS Lambda. For this purpose, we will use our AWS account.

The chapter covers the following topics:

- Cloud computing
- What is Lambda?
- A sample application with Lambda
- Important configurations in Lambda
- A Lambda skeleton
- A Lambda returning value
- Logging in Lambda
- Filing a metadata parser application with Lambda and S3

## Cloud computing

Cloud computing allows you to use computer resources such as disk and memory without managing an infrastructure. The concept of the cloud is important in order to free you up to focus on your application. When you use your infrastructure, you need to buy or hire a computer, install all the

necessary software, wire the cables, and keep the computer safe from physical as well as soft attacks. It is clear that it takes a significant amount of time; hence, your focus will be on reducing configuration time for your application. With cloud computing, you don't have this kind of headache. The cloud provider takes most of the responsibility and sets up and maintains the data center for you. What you need to do is carry out some configuration and deploy your application to the data center. It makes your life easier; the cloud provider focuses on the infrastructure and you focus on the application. This is the biggest advantage of cloud computing.

## What is Lambda?

Lambda is a computing service that allows you to run Python, Java, Node.js, Ruby, .NET, and Go code without provisioning and managing any server. In AWS, it is one of the most used services in the AWS stack. The only thing you need to do is develop and run your code. Lambda also has some advantages in terms of cost.

Lambda is a container that is created by AWS in order to execute your application. When you create a Lambda function, AWS creates this container for you. Hence, you don't need to provision an instance and install the compiler in the container. The only responsibility is to run your code when selecting Lambda.

## The advantages of Lambda

The advantages of Lambda are as follows:

- There's no need to provision a server
- It is a pay-as-you-go model
- It supports different runtimes such as Python, Java, and C#
- There's no need to install a software development kit, since it is ready to develop
- It has scalability features – if your process needs more resources, Lambda automatically scales it
- It saves a lot of time for your operational management
- It is able to constantly monitor your Lambda functions

## The limitations of Lambda

The limitations of Lambda are as follows:

- **Timeout limit:** If you have long-running functions, Lambda is not the best option. For now, Lambda has a 15-minute timeout limit. If the duration exceeds 15 minutes, you will receive a timeout error.
- **Memory limit:** When you run the function, the process needs memory allocation based on the process flow. If your process needs a massive amount of memory, you will receive an error. In addition to that, Lambda's cost is tied to the execution time and memory used.

You can check the up-to-date limits on the AWS Lambda quotas page:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/gettingstarted-limits.xhtml>.

In this section, we looked at some advantages and limitations of Lambda. It is very useful when you need to run any type of application quickly, with no need for a server or detailed installation. Now, we will implement a simple application to learn Lambda and use these advantages to our benefit.

## A sample application with Lambda

We are going to execute a sample application within Lambda step by step.

To run a Python application on Lambda, take the following steps:

1. Go to the AWS Management Console.
2. Type `lambda` in the search box and click on the Lambda service:

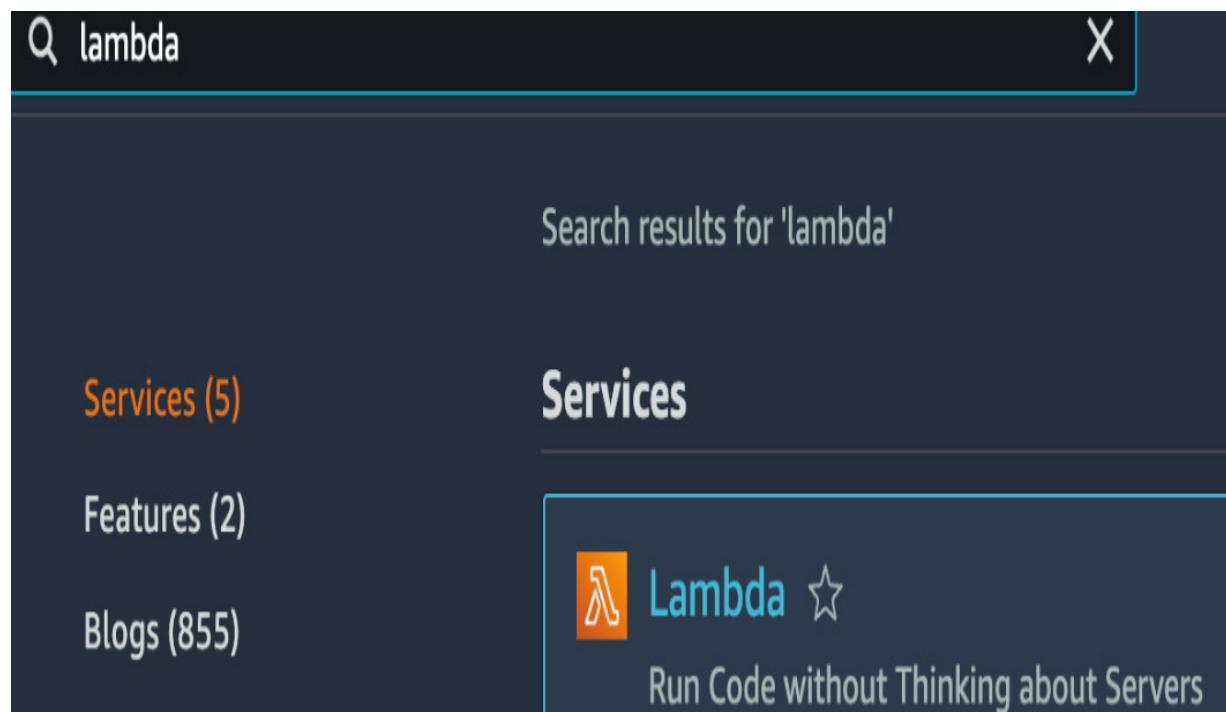


Figure 3.1 – AWS Management Console

3. Click **Create function**.

4. On the **Create function** page, select **Use a blueprint**, and within the blueprint, select the **hello-world-python** application:

# Create function

[Info](#)

Choose one of the following options to create your function.

## Author from scratch



Start with a simple Hello World example.

## Use a blueprint



Build a Lambda application from sample code and configuration presets for common use cases.

## Blueprints (1/46)

[Info](#)

Filter blueprints

Matches: 1

Name = hello-world-python



[Clear filters](#)

### hello-world-python



A starter AWS Lambda function.

python3.7

Figure 3.2 – Create function

5. On the next screen, enter the name of the Lambda function and select the security settings:

The screenshot shows the 'Basic information' step of a Lambda function creation process. The 'Function name' field contains 'HelloWorldLambda'. Under 'Execution role', the option 'Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions' is selected. A note below states: 'Role creation might take a few minutes. Please do not delete the role or edit the trust or permissions policies in this role.' A note at the bottom indicates that Lambda will create an execution role named 'HelloWorldLambda-role-0amnis16' with permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

**Basic information** [Info](#)

Function name

HelloWorldLambda

Execution role

Choose a role that defines the permissions of your function. To create a custom role, go to the [IAM console](#).

Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions

Use an existing role

Create a new role from AWS policy templates

**Note** Role creation might take a few minutes. Please do not delete the role or edit the trust or permissions policies in this role.

Lambda will create an execution role named HelloWorldLambda-role-0amnis16, with permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

Figure 3.3 – Naming the function

When you run a Lambda function, you need to define the role that Lambda can use to be able to do some actions, which is done under **Execution role**.

The role defines your permissions in AWS and how to access other AWS services. For example, if Lambda needs to access a database, then it should have the database access security role. In this case, Lambda will have basic permission to run a sample Python function.

Once you create the Lambda function, you will have basic Python code to be tested:

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda Code source editor interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with File, Edit, Find, View, Go, Tools, Window, a Test button (which is orange), and a Deploy button. Below the navigation bar is a search bar labeled "Go to Anything (% P)". To the left, there's a sidebar titled "Environment" with a "HelloWorldLambda" folder containing a "lambda\_function.py" file. The main area displays the Python code for the lambda function:

```
1 import json
2
3 print('Loading function')
4
5
6 def lambda_handler(event, context):
7     #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))
8     print("value1 = " + event['key1'])
9     print("value2 = " + event['key2'])
10    print("value3 = " + event['key3'])
11    return event['key1'] # Echo back the first key value
12    #raise Exception('Something went wrong')
```

Figure 3.4 – A sample Lambda function

6. Click the **Test** button. When you click it, you can also set the parameters:

## Configure test event

X

A test event is a JSON object that mocks the structure of requests emitted by AWS services to invoke a Lambda function. Use it to see the function's invocation result.

To invoke your function without saving an event, configure the JSON event, then choose Test.

### Test event action

Create new event

Edit saved event

### Event name

Event1

Maximum of 25 characters consisting of letters, numbers, dots, hyphens and underscores.

### Event sharing settings

Private

This event is only available in the Lambda console and to the event creator. You can configure a total of 10. [Learn more](#)

Shareable

This event is available to IAM users within the same account who have permissions to access and use shareable events. [Learn more](#)

### Template - optional

hello-world



### Event JSON

[Format JSON](#)

```
1 {  
2   "key1": "value1",  
3   "key2": "value2",  
4   "key3": "value3"  
5 }
```

Figure 3.5 – Running the Lambda function

After running the test, Lambda will run, and you will be able to see the results:

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Find', 'View', 'Go', 'Tools', 'Window', a 'Test' button (which is highlighted in orange), and a 'Deploy' button. Below the navigation bar is a search bar labeled 'Go to Anything (% P)' and a tab labeled 'lambda\_function.x'. To the right of the search bar is a 'Execution result' tab with a green plus sign icon. On the left, there's a sidebar titled 'Environment' with a magnifying glass icon. Underneath it, there's a folder icon labeled 'HelloWorldLambda' and a file icon labeled 'lambda\_function.py'. The main content area displays the 'Execution results' for a test event named 'Event1'. It shows the 'Response' as "'value1'" and the 'Function Logs' which include the START, Loading function, value assignments, END, and REPORT logs. At the bottom, the 'Request ID' is listed as '09b63827-2471-4fc2-9942-0208e5d77ccc'.

Figure 3.6 – The output of the Lambda function

We have created a sample Lambda function. Once you implement the application, as you can see, running the application is very easy.

## Important configurations in Lambda

When you create a Lambda function, there are different configurations that need to be done in order to run it in an efficient way:

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda configuration interface. At the top, there are tabs: Code, Test, Monitor, Configuration (which is highlighted in orange), Aliases, and Versions. On the left, a sidebar lists configuration sections: General configuration, Triggers, Permissions, Destinations, Function URL, Environment variables, Tags, VPC, and Monitoring and operations tools. The main content area is titled "General configuration" and includes an "Info" link. It displays the following settings:

Description	Memory	Ephemeral storage
A starter AWS Lambda function.	128 MB	512 MB

Below these settings is a callout box for "AWS Compute Optimizer". It features an "i" icon, the text "AWS Compute Optimizer", and the subtext "Opt in to see memory recommendations for your Lambda functions. [View details](#)".

Figure 3.7 – The Lambda configuration

We will use these configurations for the next example. Before starting with the example, let's take a look at the definitions of the configurations:

- **Memory:** This configuration is used to define the memory limit of the application. You need to find the feasible amount of this value. If you define a large amount that is not used, it affects the cost. On the other hand, if you define a smaller amount of memory than is used, your application gives an out-of-memory exception.

- **Timeout:** We mentioned that the Lambda function has a limitation in terms of timeout. You can provide a duration limit under which the Lambda function is supposed to work.
- **Ephemeral storage:** This configuration allows setting a limit for a temporary filesystem. When you run the Lambda application, the `/tmp` folder is used for temporary storage and needs to be deleted after Lambda finishes the process.
- **Triggers:** Triggers allow you to select an AWS source that runs a Lambda function. For example, S3, an object storage mechanism in AWS, could be a trigger for a Lambda function. We can add S3 configuration in Lambda such that when an object/file is uploaded to S3, it triggers Lambda.
- **Permissions:** Permissions define what roles the Lambda function is able to access. For example, if you need to upload a file to S3 using a Lambda function, then the Lambda function should have an S3 object `PUT` permission in the execution role.
- **Destinations:** When Lambda finishes the process, it can send information to other services, such as a queue.
- **Environment variable:** This allows you to add an environment variable to be used in a Lambda application. For example, you can add a database URL to this configuration. If the database URL is changed, you don't need to change the code.
- **Tags:** Tags allow you to add a label to your AWS services. It is a good practice for when you search for or categorize services. For example, you may have two similar Lambda functions, the first of which is

deployed by the **Customer Relationship Management (CRM)** team and the second of which is deployed by the order management team. Hence, you can give two tags to the functions, such as `CRM` and `Order Management`, allowing you to categorize your functions and facilitate searching as well. This is also used for cost management.

- **Virtual Private Cloud (VPC):** A VPC allows you to create AWS services in a virtual network environment that you define. You can separate AWS services into different network settings. As you see in the following diagram, two instances can be created in different environments:

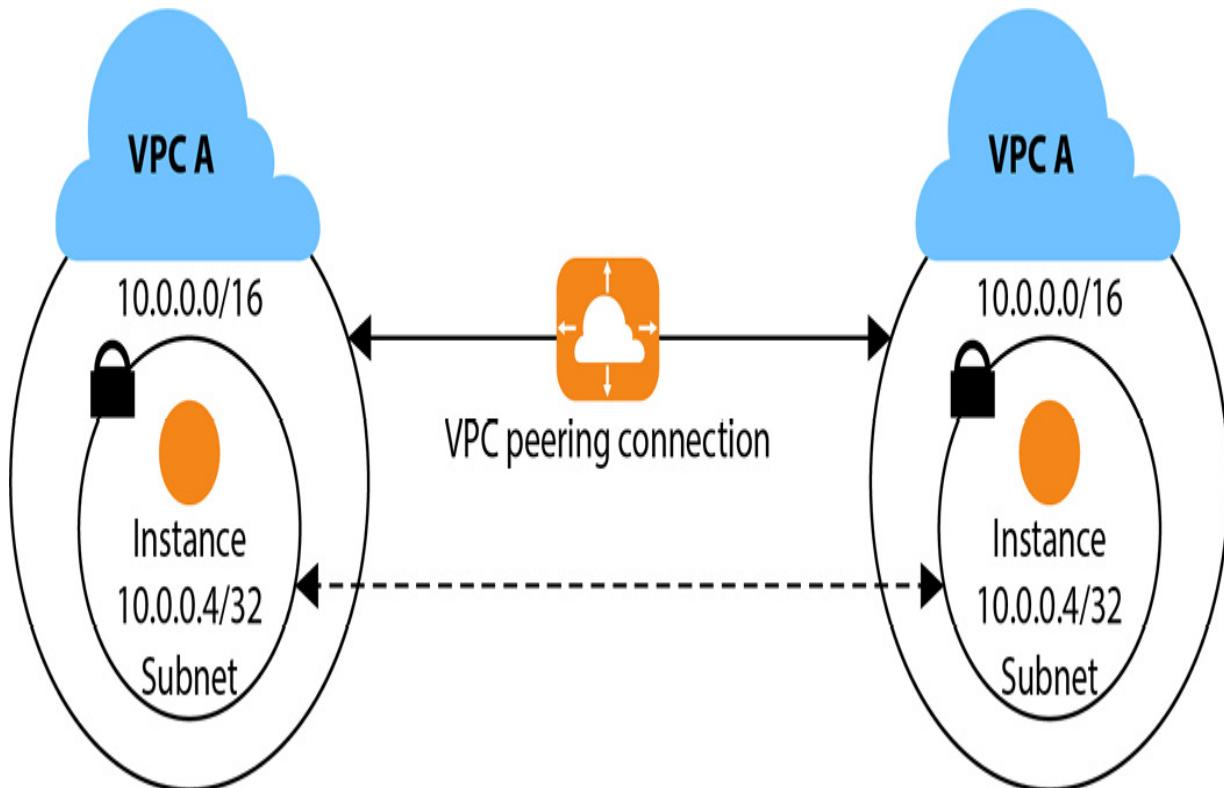


Figure 3.8 – A VPC

- **Monitoring and operations tool:** Lambda collects application logs by default, and they can be monitored via CloudWatch, which helps you to

monitor an application. This tool is enabled by default, but you can also disable it.

The configuration of Lambda is important when creating a new function. It is good to know what configuration is used for what reason, hence enabling you to use Lambda in the right way.

## A Lambda skeleton

When you implement a Lambda function via Python, you need to follow some rules in order to execute the application. When a Lambda function is run, it calls the `handler` method, which is shown with the following syntax:

```
def lambda_handler(event, context):  
    ...  
    return some_value
```

As you see, the first parameter is the `event` object. An `event` object consists of JSON in order to process data as a parameter. You can see a sample parameter here:

```
{  
    "Temperature": 10,  
    "Wind": -5  
}
```

The second parameter shows information about the Lambda runtime. You can see some of the runtime fields here:

- `function_name` (the name of the function)
- `function_version` (the version of the function)
- `memory_limit_in_mb` (the Lambda function memory limit)

We've looked at the main skeleton of the Python Lambda function. In the next section, we'll see how to return a value from Lambda.

## Lambda returning value

In Lambda, you can return a value that is either a simple message or a complex event with JSON. In the following example, you can see a sample returning message for Lambda:

```
def handler_name(event, context):
    message = 'Weather details. Temperature: {} and Wind:
{}!'.format(event['Temperature'], event['Wind'])
    return message
```

In this example, Lambda takes `Temperature` and `Wind` as input and returns these parameters as a message. In the following example, you can see a more complex return value:

```
def handler_name(event, context):
    return {
        "statusCode": 200,
        "Temperature": 10,
        "Wind": -5
    }
```

As you can see in this example, the return value consists of a simple object to be parsed by the invoker. For example, if Lambda is called by one of the Python applications, this object will be returned once Lambda finishes the process. In general, this parameter allows you to run a Python application with different behavior. In the next section, we'll see how to log information in Lambda.

# Logging in Lambda

It is important to use logging functionality in order to trace your application. In some cases, you need to get information about an application; alternatively, you may be processing data via Lambda and you may get an exceptional result. Hence, logging is helpful to check the information to understand the real problem in the application.

There are multiple logging libraries that you can use in Lambda, including this one: <https://docs.python.org/3/library/logging.xhtml>

In the following example, just add a log and return a value:

```
import logging
logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)
def handler_name(event, context):
    logger.info('Process has finished and result will be returned')
    return {
        "statusCode": 200,
        "Temperature": 10,
        "Wind": -5
    }
```

I always recommend adding some logs within an application; it is one of the best practices for being a good developer. In addition to that, we are going to dive deeper into CloudWatch, which is a logging and monitoring service in AWS.

# Filing a metadata parser application with Lambda and S3

We are going to execute another application within Lambda. In this case, Lambda will be triggered by S3. S3 is an object storage service to which you can upload different types of files, such as image, CSV, and text files. In this example, when you upload a file to S3, the service will trigger the Lambda function, which in turn will provide information about file metadata. Let's implement the application step by step:

1. Log in to the AWS Management Console.
2. Type `lambda` in the search box and go to the Lambda service.
3. Click **Create function**.
4. On the **Create function** page, select **Author from scratch** and then in the **Runtime** field, select **Python 3.9**:

# Create function

[Info](#)

Choose one of the following options to create your function.

## Author from scratch



Start with a simple Hello World example.

## Use a blueprint



Build a Lambda application from sample code and configuration presets for common use cases.

## Basic information

### Function name

Enter a name that describes the purpose of your function.

S3TriggerLambdaRead

Use only letters, numbers, hyphens, or underscores with no spaces.

### Runtime

[Info](#)

Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console code editor supports only Node.js, Python, and R.

Python 3.9

### Architecture

[Info](#)

Choose the instruction set architecture you want for your function code.

x86\_64

arm64

Figure 3.9 – Create function

5. In the **Permissions** section, select **Amazon S3 object read-only permissions** under **Policy templates** and enter a role name. In this case, I entered `s3TriggerLambdaReadRole`. The role is required to read the file from the S3 service:

## Permissions [Info](#)

By default, Lambda will create an execution role with permissions to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Lo

---

### ▼ Change default execution role

#### Execution role

Choose a role that defines the permissions of your function. To create a custom role, go to the [IAM console](#).

- Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions
- Use an existing role
- Create a new role from AWS policy templates

 Role creation might take a few minutes. Please do not delete the role or edit the trust

#### Role name

Enter a name for your new role.

S3TriggerLambdaReadRole

Use only letters, numbers, hyphens, or underscores with no spaces.

#### Policy templates - optional [Info](#)

Choose one or more policy templates.

Amazon S3 object read-only permissions 

S3

Figure 3.10 – Permissions

6. Click the **Create function** button at the bottom of the page:



Figure 3.11 – Create function

7. In order to read object metadata, paste the following code snippet into the Lambda function and click the **Deploy** button:

```
import json
import urllib.parse
import boto3
print('Loading function')
s3 = boto3.client('s3')
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))
    # Get the object from the event and show its content type
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']
    ['object']['key'], encoding='utf-8')
    try:
        response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        print("CONTENT TYPE: " + response['ContentType'])
        return response['ContentType']
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
        print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make
sure they exist and your zbucket is in the same region as this
function.'.format(key, bucket))
        raise e
```

You can also find the original code block from AWS:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/with-s3-example.xhtml>.

**Boto3** is used to manage AWS services for Python. We created an S3 client to access and manage the S3 service.

The application is triggered when you put a file into S3. In the code snippet, the code gets the bucket information from the `bucket` variable. The `urllib` library allows you to parse an S3 key in order to retrieve an S3 object via the `get_object` method. Then, we print the content type.

You can also see the latest code snippet within Lambda:

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda function editor interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Tools' and 'Window' on the left, and three buttons: 'Test' (highlighted in blue), a dropdown arrow, 'Deploy', and a status message 'Changes not deployed'. Below the navigation bar is a tab labeled 'lambda\_function' with a close button 'X' and a plus sign icon. The main area contains the following Python code:

```
1 import json
2 import urllib.parse
3 import boto3
4
5 print('Loading function')
6
7 s3 = boto3.client('s3')
8
9 def lambda_handler(event, context):
10     #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))
11     # Get the object from the event and show its content type
12     bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
```

Figure 3.12 – A Lambda function with code

8. It is time to create an S3 object. Type `s3` in the AWS Services search box:

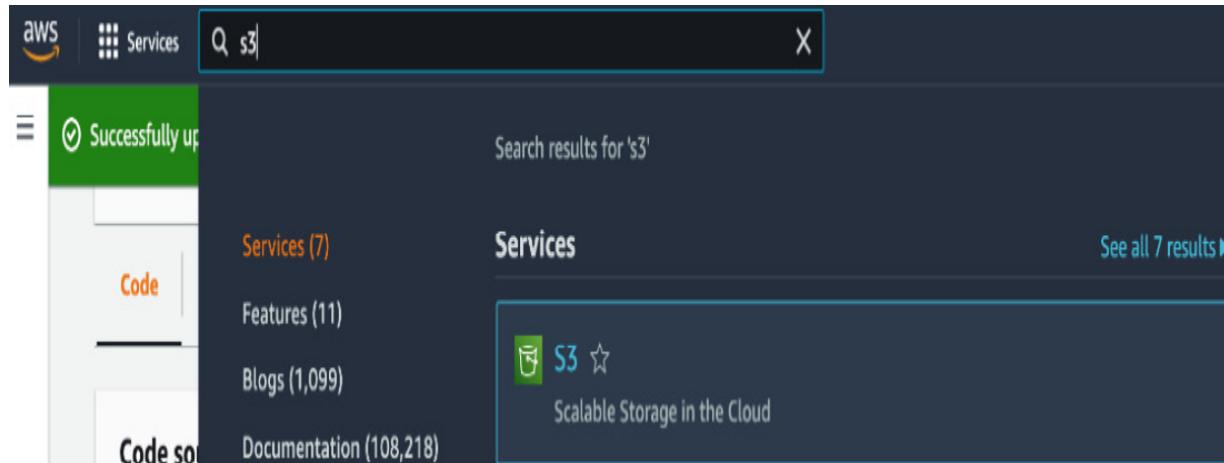


Figure 3.13 – Searching S3

9. Go to the **S3** service.
10. Within the **S3** service, click the **Create bucket** button:

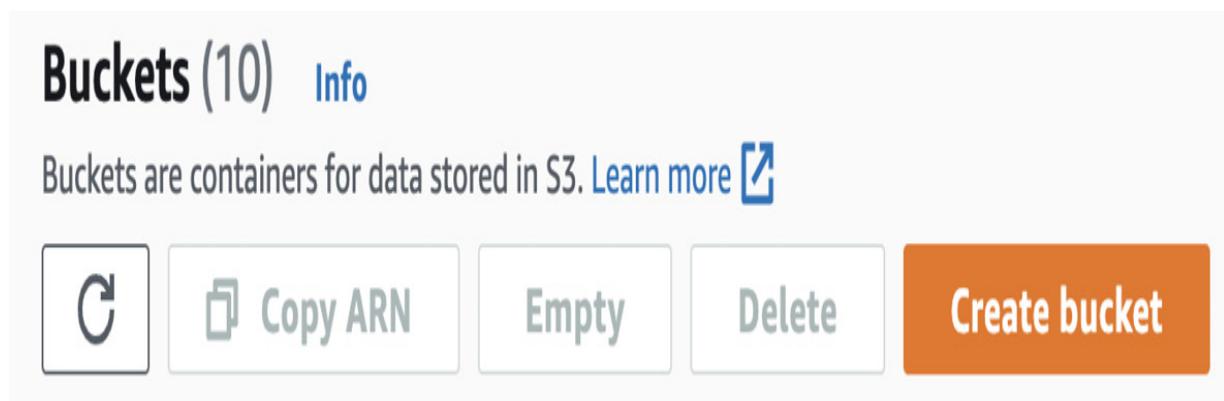


Figure 3.14 – Creating an S3 bucket

11. Give a unique name to the S3 bucket. The bucket is like a folder, and you can authorize it to upload files such as image and CSV files. Note that the bucket name should be unique:

# Create bucket Info

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)

## General configuration

Bucket name

Bucket name must be unique and must not contain spaces or uppercase letters. [See rules for bucket naming](#)

AWS Region



*Copy settings from existing bucket - optional*

Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

Figure 3.15 – Entering a bucket name

Now, you should see a list of buckets and the bucket that you created:

Name	AWS Region
glueinputbucket123	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
inputforlambda123	US East (Ohio) us-east-2

Figure 3.16 – A bucket list

We have created an S3 bucket. Now, we need to make a small configuration that triggers a Lambda function when a file is uploaded to S3:

1. Click the bucket link. For this sample, we need to click **inputforlambda123**. It changes based on the creation name that the user inputted at the beginning:

## Buckets (5) [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#) 

 Find buckets by name

	Name	AWS Region
	<a href="#">asdadasd1123</a>	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
	<a href="#">bikebuyer</a>	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
	<a href="#">inputforlambda123</a>	US East (Ohio) us-east-2

Figure 3.17 – The bucket list

2. Click the **Properties** tab:

## inputforlambda123 Info

Objects

**Properties**

Permissions

Metrics

Management

Access Points

### Bucket overview

AWS Region

US East (Ohio) us-east-2

Amazon Resource Name (ARN)

 arn:aws:s3:::inputforlambda123

Figure 3.18 – The features of the bucket

3. At the bottom of the **Properties** page, find the **Event notifications** tab.
4. Click the **Create event notification** button:

The screenshot shows the 'Event notifications' tab in the AWS Lambda console. At the top, there is a header with the title 'Event notifications (0)', a 'Learn more' link, and three buttons: 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'Create event notification'. Below the header, a message says 'Send a notification when specific events occur in your bucket.' followed by a 'Learn more' link. A table header with columns 'Name', 'Event types', 'Filters', 'Destination type', and 'Destination' is shown, but the table body below it is empty, displaying the message 'No event notifications'. Below the table, a message says 'Choose Create event notification to be notified when a specific event occurs.' followed by a large 'Create event notification' button.

Figure 3.19 – The Event notifications tab

5. In the form, fill out the event name and select the event type in the **Event types** section. For this example, we are going to select the **All object create events** option. Hence, when an object is created, the Lambda function will be triggered:

## General configuration

Event name

Event name can contain up to 255 characters.

**Prefix - optional**

Limit the notifications to objects with key starting with specified characters.

**Suffix - optional**

Limit the notifications to objects with key ending with specified characters.

## Event types

Specify at least one event for which you want to receive notifications. For each group, you can choose an event type for all events, or you can choose one or more individual events.

## Object creation

All object create events

s3:ObjectCreated:\*

Put

s3:ObjectCreated:Put

Figure 3.20 – Event configuration

6. At the bottom of the page, select the Lambda function that will be triggered, under the **Destination** section, and click the **Save changes** button:

## Destination

**i** Before Amazon S3 can publish messages to a destination, you must grant the Amazon S3 principal the necessary permissions to call the relevant API to publish messages to an SNS topic, an SQS queue, or a Lambda function. [Learn more](#) 

### Destination

Choose a destination to publish the event. [Learn more](#) 

**Lambda function**

Run a Lambda function script based on S3 events.

**SNS topic**

Send notifications to email, SMS, or an HTTP endpoint.

**SQS queue**

Send notifications to an SQS queue to be read by a server.

### Specify Lambda function

**Choose from your Lambda functions**

**Enter Lambda function ARN**

### Lambda function

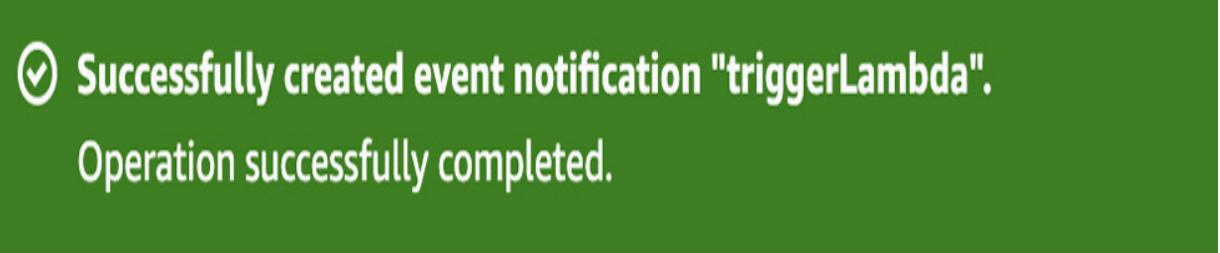
S3TriggerLambdaRead 

Cancel

Save changes

Figure 3.21 – The event destination

You should see a success message in the AWS console:



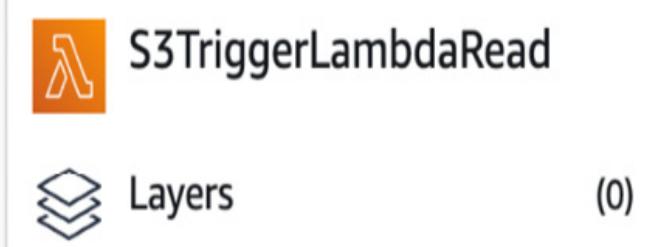
⌚ Successfully created event notification "triggerLambda".  
Operation successfully completed.

Figure 3.22 – The event destination

You can also double-check with Lambda whether the event has been successfully created. When you click the respective Lambda function, it shows the event source:

# S3TriggerLambdaRead

## ▼ Function overview Info



**+ Add trigger**

Figure 3.23 – Lambda with a trigger

At the moment, you are able to see the Lambda function on the left side as a trigger. It is time to test our Lambda trigger:

1. Open the S3 bucket that you created and navigate to it. After that, click the **Upload** button:

# inputforlambda123 Info

Objects

Properties

Permissions

Metrics

Management

Access Points

## Objects (0)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects and grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)



Copy S3 URI

Copy URL

Download

Open

Delete

Upload

Figure 3.24 – An S3 bucket

2. Click the **Add files** button, which allows you to add any kind of file from your computer. For this example, we have uploaded one RTF file. You can also upload an image, PDF, or whatever you want:

## 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 folders**.

Files and folders (0)		<a href="#">Remove</a>	<a href="#">Add files</a>	<a href="#">Add folder</a>
All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.				
<input type="text"/> <a href="#">Find by name</a> <span>&lt;</span> <span>1</span> <span>&gt;</span>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Folder	Type	Size

Figure 3.25 – The S3 Upload page

The following screenshot shows that you have successfully uploaded the `testTriggr.rtf` file to S3. S3 also gives some details regarding files, such as the type, the latest modification time, as well as the size. If you have more files, you can see a file list under the **Objects** panel:

The screenshot shows an S3 file list interface. At the top left is a search bar with the placeholder text "Find objects by prefix". To the right of the search bar are navigation icons: a left arrow, the number "1", and a right arrow. Further to the right is a gear icon for settings. Below the header is a table with the following columns: Name, Type, Last modified, Size, and Storage class. The table has a single row showing a file named "testTrigger.rtf" with the type "rtf", last modified on "July 28, 2022, 22:42:13 (UTC+02:00)", a size of "398.0 B", and a storage class of "Standard".

	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
	testTrigger.rtf	rtf	July 28, 2022, 22:42:13 (UTC+02:00)	398.0 B	Standard

Figure 3.26 – The S3 file list

As we have uploaded a file to S3, the Lambda function should work. It is time to check whether that is the case. Navigate to the Lambda function:

# S3TriggerLambdaRead

## ▼ Function overview [Info](#)



S3

+ Add trigger

Code

Test

Monitor

Configuration

Aliases

Versions

Figure 3.27 – The Lambda function

3. Click the **Monitor** tab, and you should be able to see that the Lambda is called:

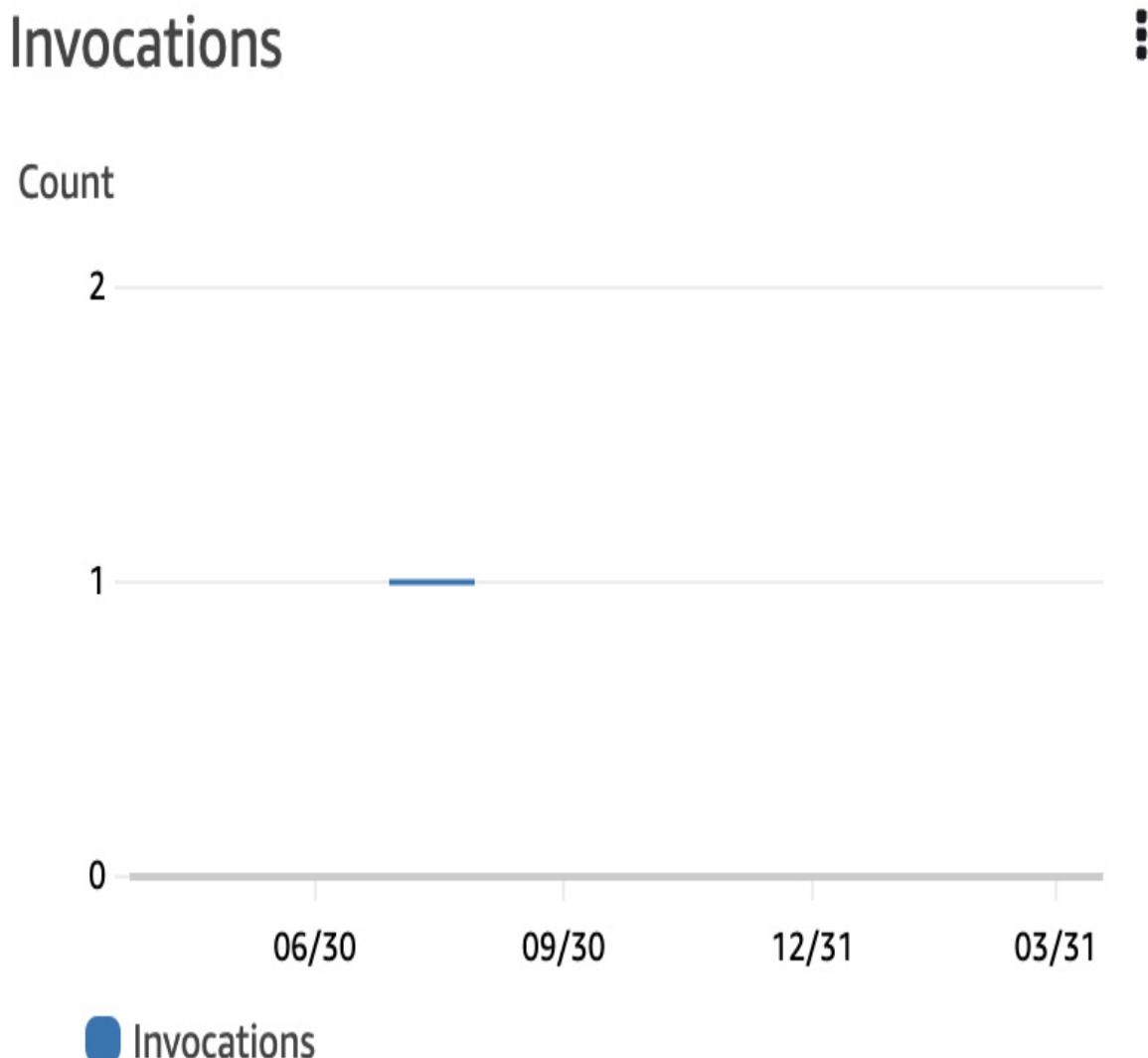


Figure 3.28 — Monitor in Lambda

We can also check the detailed logs via CloudWatch. As we mentioned early, CloudWatch helps you to check AWS service logs.

4. On the same page, click **View logs in CloudWatch**. You will be redirected to the CloudWatch service:

Log stream	Last event time
2022/08/29/[\$LATEST]d221e172b11c4e6d989cf3833ab2205d	2022-08-29 16:18:16 (UTC+02:00)
2022/07/28/[\$LATEST]859d62e2a7b1441aa818a8da5def217f	2022-07-28 22:42:14 (UTC+02:00)

Figure 3.29 – The CloudWatch service

5. When you click the link under **Log stream**, you will be able to see the logs that you implemented in the Lambda function:

Timestamp	Message
There are older events to load. <a href="#">Load more</a> .	
▶ 2022-07-28T22:42:14.044+02:00	Loading function
▶ 2022-07-28T22:42:14.145+02:00	START RequestId: 7c5361af-bf86-41d3-95aa-adb279633667 Version: \$LATEST
▶ 2022-07-28T22:42:14.397+02:00	CONTENT TYPE: text/rtf
▶ 2022-07-28T22:42:14.399+02:00	END RequestId: 7c5361af-bf86-41d3-95aa-adb279633667
▶ 2022-07-28T22:42:14.399+02:00	REPORT RequestId: 7c5361af-bf86-41d3-95aa-adb279633667 Duration: 252.78 ms Billed Duration: 253 ms Memory Size: 1...
No newer events at this moment. Auto retry paused. <a href="#">Resume</a>	

Figure 3.30 – CloudWatch logs

You can also upload different types of files in order to test the Lambda function as well as the CloudWatch logs.

We implemented a simple Python application integrated with S3. When you add a file to a storage mechanism, it triggers the Lambda function in order

to process the file. As you saw in this example, you can test your Python code without provisioning a server and installing the Python library. Lambda comes with logging, monitoring, and object storage capabilities.

## Summary

In this chapter, we dived into Lambda, which is one of the most important services in AWS. Lambda helps you to deploy and run your application without provisioning a server, which facilitates deployment time. We also touched upon the S3 service, which is used for object storage and has good integration with Lambda. In the following chapter, we will take a look at how to provision a server and run a Python application on an AWS-based server.

[OceanofPDF.com](http://OceanofPDF.com)

# 4

## Running Python Applications on EC2

In this chapter, we are going to learn how to run Python applications within the **Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)** service. EC2 is an AWS service that allows you to provision a server in the cloud. You can find different types of server options. You need to carry out some configuration and run the server on the cloud. You might wonder why we need EC2 when we have Lambda. Lambda is very effective but has a duration limit. If you run your function for more than 15 minutes, it will give a timeout. What happens if your application needs to be run for a couple of hours because of a huge process? Lambda doesn't work and you need your own server. Another reason to use EC2 would be if you need a very special configuration or installation that needs to be done within a specific server; you would need a server as well. Based on this kind of requirement, you need to have your own server in the cloud. We will provision a server and run a Python application within EC2.

The chapter covers the following topics:

- What is EC2?
- EC2 purchasing options
- EC2 instance types
- Provisioning an EC2 server
- Connecting to an EC2 server

- Running a simple Python application on an EC2 server
- Processing a CSV file with a Python application on an EC2 server
- The AWS CLI

## What is EC2?

AWS EC2 is a service that provides a secure and scalable server machine in the cloud. The main advantage of EC2 is that server management is very easy from the AWS Management Console. When you provision an on-premises server, it is not easy to configure security policies, disk management, backup management, and so on. AWS accelerates all this. When you provision EC2, AWS offers different contracts that you need to select and all these types impact the cost.

In order to select the right service, you need to understand what services you are going to use, how many resources you need, and what type of storage you really need. These things are going to help you to reduce the cost and use EC2 efficiently.

## EC2 purchasing options

We will now look at the types of EC2 contracts.

### On-Demand

In this offer, you don't need to contract for a specific time period. AWS charges according to the time you use the server. You can provision a

server, shut it down, and release the server whenever you want. It is a pay-as-you-go model.

## Reserved

You need to sign a contract with AWS for 1–3 years. The key thing to note is that AWS offers a discount for a Reserved commitment.

## Spot

Let's imagine you have an application that has flexible start and end times. You define a bid price for whatever you are willing to pay for the server. Let's imagine you have a data processing application that runs for five hours and the running time is not important. You are able to run at the beginning or end of the month; it is not a problem. You can provision a Spot instance that significantly reduces your cost.

## Dedicated

This is useful when your organization has a software license and is moving to AWS. These servers are only used for your organization. Hence, you can keep the license that is served to your company.

## EC2 instance types

AWS offers different types of servers depending on your technical requirement. Server type selection is one of the most important things to

manage your budget and use the EC2 server efficiently. If you need to use memory processing applications such as **Spark**, it would be better to provision a memory-optimized server. On the other hand, if you need a server that needs more storage, you can use a storage-optimized server.

The following screenshot shows that you are able to select more than hundreds of types of servers in AWS:

Instance types (498)							
<input type="text"/> Filter instance types							
	Instance type	vCPUs	Architecture	Memory (GiB)	Storage (GB)	Storage type	Network performance
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2.nano	1	i386, x86_64	0.5	-	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2.micro	1	i386, x86_64	1	-	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2.small	1	i386, x86_64	2	-	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2.medium	2	i386, x86_64	4	-	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2.large	2	x86_64	8	-	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2.xlarge	4	x86_64	16	-	-	Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2.2xlarge	8	x86_64	32	-	-	Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	t3.nano	2	x86_64	0.5	-	-	Up to 5 Gigabit

Figure 4.1 – EC2 instance types [Source – <https://aws.amazon.com/>]

## Auto-scaling

If you need a clustered environment, it would be better to define an auto-scaling policy in order to manage resources efficiently.

Let's think about a batch processing job that runs once a day in order to process massive amounts of data. You provision more than one machine. But when the system is idle, you are going to be charged unnecessarily. However, if you define an auto-scaling policy, the system will close when it is idle. This configuration is going to reduce your costs. The following figure shows the minimum size of the launched instances and the maximum size of the desired capacity:

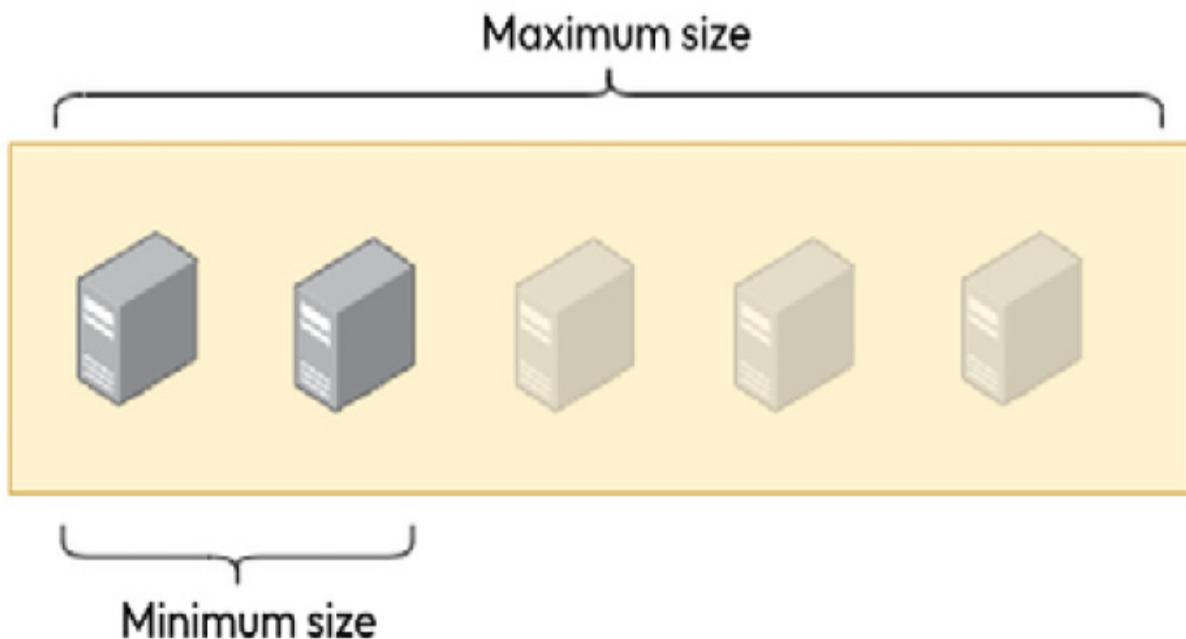


Figure 4.2 – Auto-scaling

Auto-scaling is one of the most important features of EC2. You need to consider the usage of EC2 and configure an auto-scaling feature.

In this section, we took a look at the most important features of EC2. In the next section, we will provision an EC2 server.

# Provisioning an EC2 server

We are going to provision an EC2 server step by step. There are different types of EC2 machines; we will provision a free server. I would recommend terminating the server when you finish your work, as we are just using EC2 for learning purposes.

To provision an EC2 server on AWS, carry out the following steps:

1. Go to the AWS Management Console.
2. Search for **EC2** and go to the link titled **EC2**:

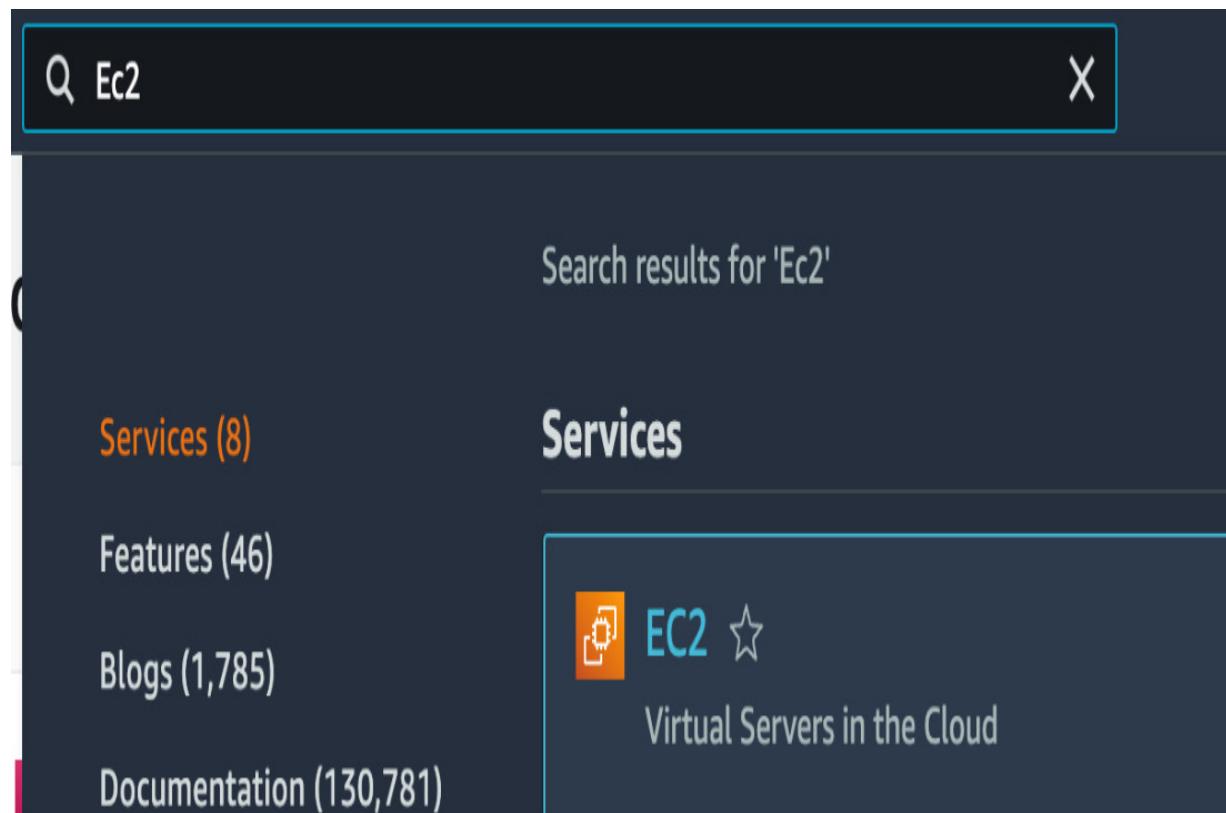


Figure 4.3 – AWS Management Console

3. In order to launch an instance, click **Instances** on the left side, and then click **Launch instances**:

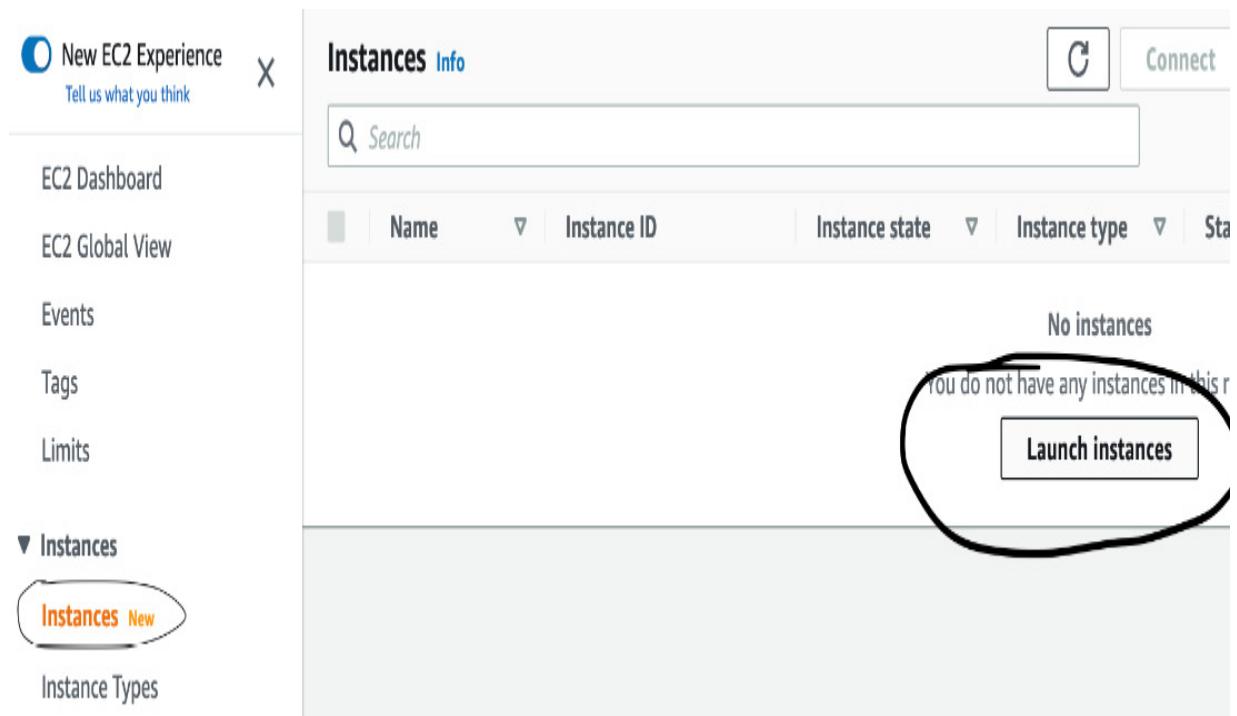


Figure 4.4 – Create an instance

4. In the new panel, you can give a name to the EC2 instance. You can see that we titled ours **Test\_Python**. On this launch page, AWS recommends a Linux machine, which is in the free tier. The free tier means that you don't need to pay money to AWS. We will proceed with that option:

## Launch an instance Info

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

### Name and tags Info

Name	<input type="text" value="Test_Python"/>	Add additional tags
------	--	---------------------

### Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) Info

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below

#### Quick Start

Amazon Linux 	Ubuntu 	Windows 	Red Hat 	SUSE Linux 
--	--	---	---	--

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Browse more AMIs 

Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

**Free tier:** In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

**Cancel** **Launch instance**

### ▼ Summary

Number of instances Info

1
---

Software Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2 Kernel 5.10 AMI 2.0.20220719.0  
x86\_64 HVM gp2  
ami-051dfed8f67f095f5

Virtual server type (instance type)

t2.micro

Firewall (security group)

New security group

Storage (volumes)

1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Figure 4.5 – Instance features

5. You can now see the **Key pair (login)** panel. A key pair is used to connect to the server via the SSH key in a secure way. In order to create a new SSH key, click **Create new key pair**:

## ▼ Key pair (login) [Info](#)

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - *required*

Select



Create new key pair

Please choose a key pair or choose the option to proceed with a key pair

Figure 4.6 – Creating a new key pair

6. We need to give a name to the key pair. Apart from that, you can keep the key pair type and private key file format as the defaults. Click **Create key pair:**

## Create key pair

X

 We noticed that you didn't select a key pair. If you want to be able to connect to your instance it is recommended that you create one.

Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.

Enter the name of the key pair below. When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. **You will need it later to connect to your instance.** [Learn more](#) 

Create new key pair

Proceed without key pair

Key pair name

key\_for\_test\_python

The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type

RSA

RSA encrypted private and public key pair

ED25519

ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair (Not supported for Windows instances)

Private key file format

.pem

For use with OpenSSH

.ppk

For use with PuTTY

Cancel

Create key pair

Figure 4.7 – Naming the key pair

Once you click **Create key pair**, it will download the file. Please keep this file; it will be used to connect to the machine. The **Key pair name** dropdown will also be selected with your creation. When you create a new key pair in the upper section, the new key pair name will be visible, which you can see in the following screenshot. For this example, our key pair is **key\_for\_test\_python**:

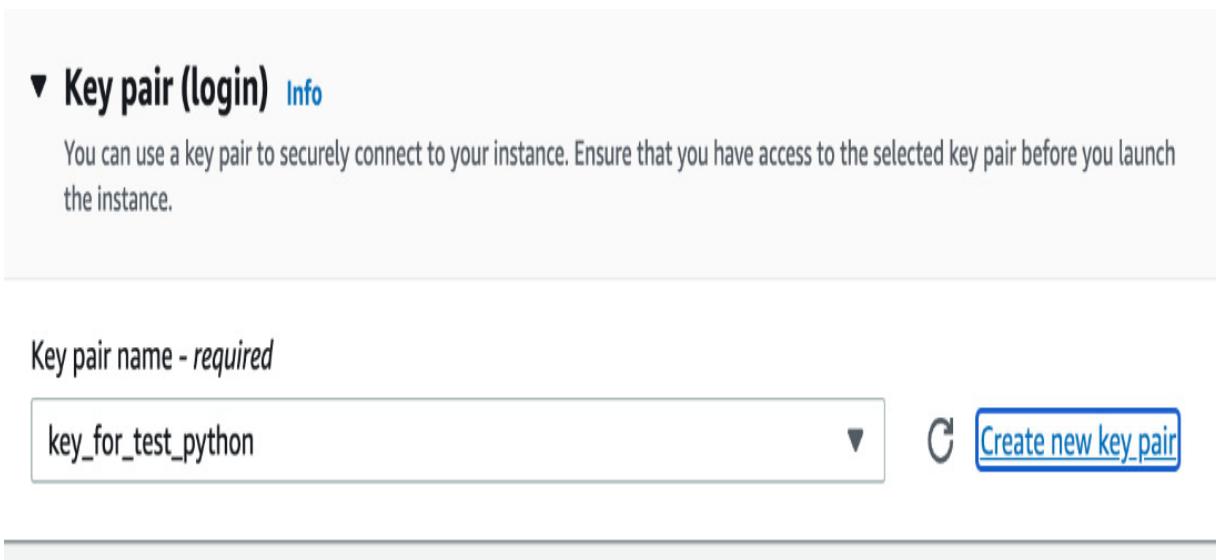


Figure 4.8 – The key pair is ready

In the next step, we are going to create and assign a **virtual private cloud (VPC)** and subnet:



Figure 4.9 – VPC and subnet

A VPC allows AWS services to run in a logically isolated network. It is one of the key services that keep the service secure. You can easily isolate the servers with VPC configuration. The following figure illustrates a VPC and EC2 setup:



Figure 4.10 – VPC [Source – <https://aws.amazon.com/>]

As you see, once you add one of the servers to the VPC subnet in AZ 2, it means the EC2 instances are logically isolated from others. Hence, you can add access controls to keep the server secure.

The subnet is also one of the important parts of a VPC. Each VPC consists of a subnet that defines an IP range for the VPC. In the following diagram, you can see the IP range for each subnet:

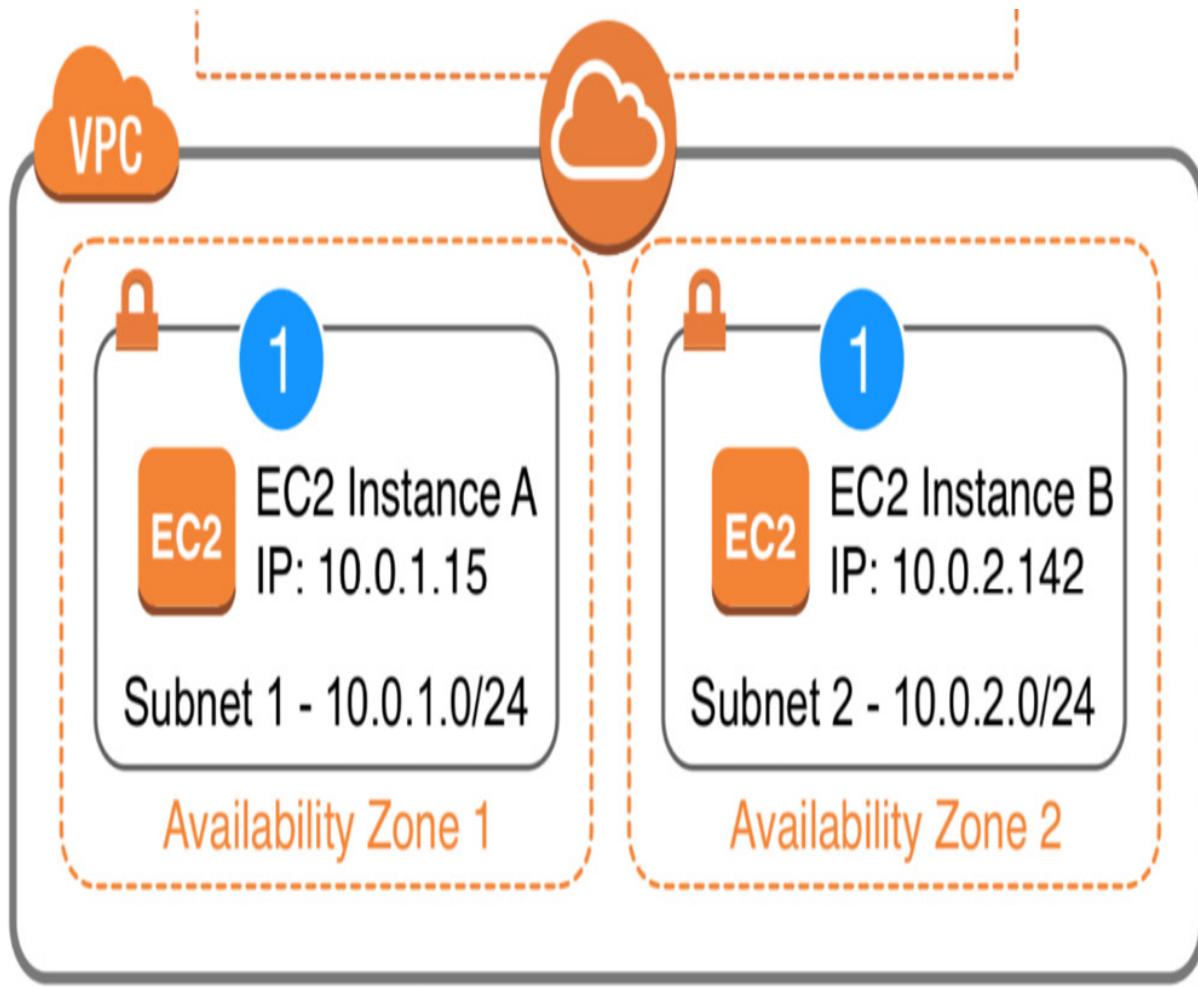


Figure 4.11 – Subnet [Source – <https://aws.amazon.com/>]

We took a look at VPCs and subnets. Now, we need to define a VPC for the EC2 instance:

1. Type vpc in the search box of the **AWS Management Console**:

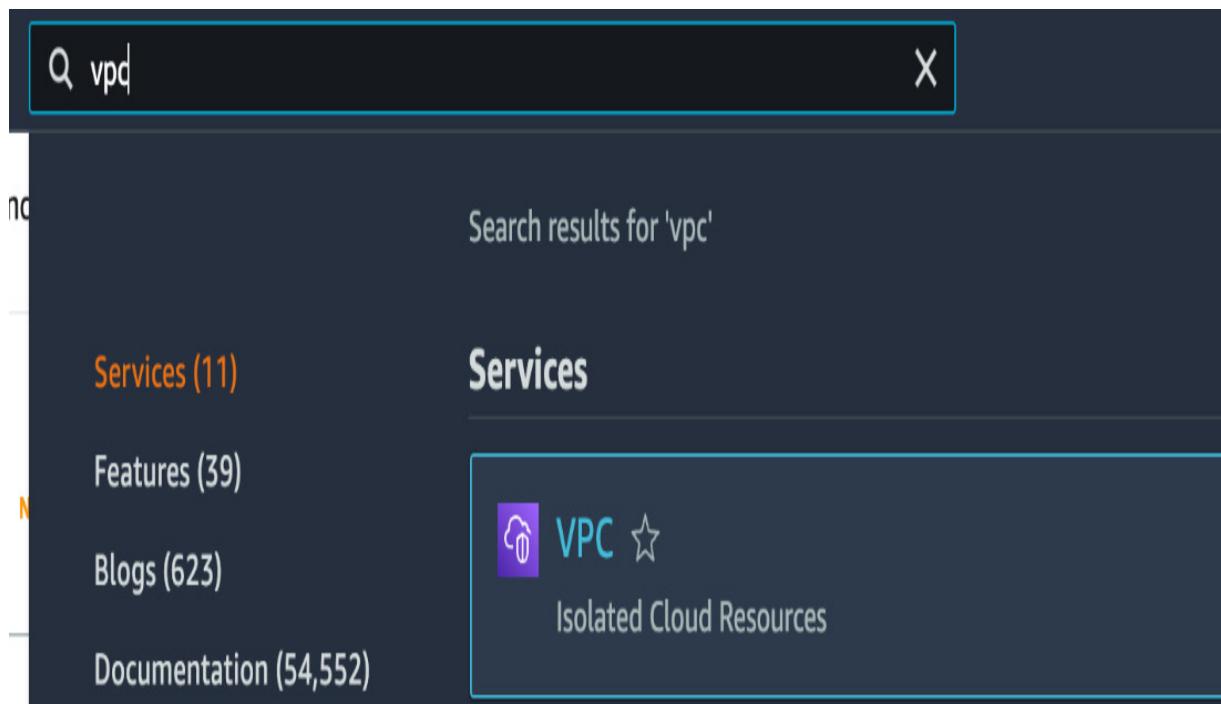


Figure 4.12 – VPC on the AWS Management Console

2. Click **Create VPC**:

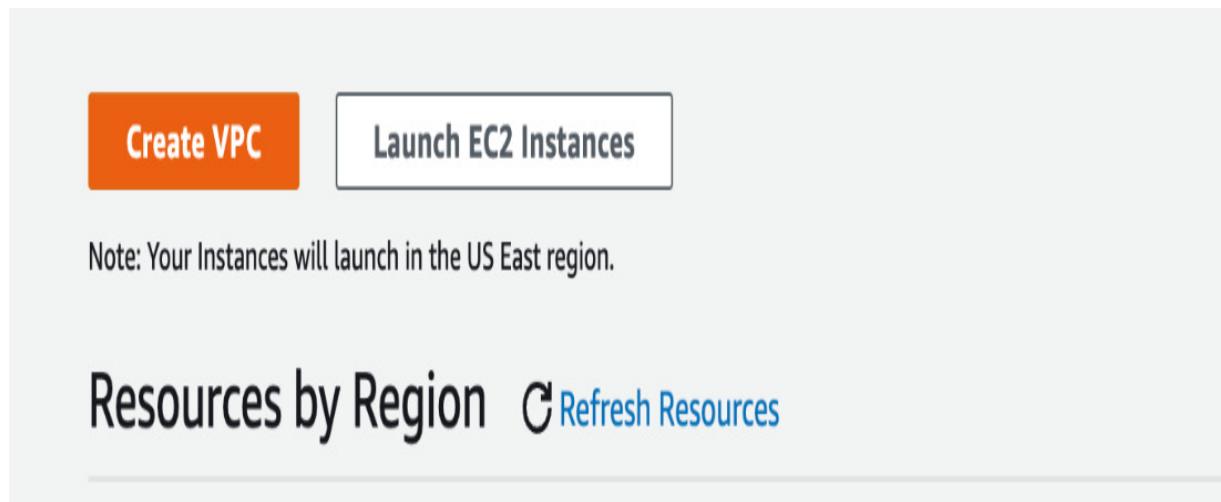


Figure 4.13 – Create VPC

3. Once you click the button, under the VPC settings, **VPC and more** is selected by default. This option allows you to create a VPC with

subnets, which you see on the right side of the following screenshot.

With this option, you can create a VPC and subnet together:



Figure 4.14 – Adding VPC details

4. At the bottom of this page, click the **Create VPC** button:

## Tags

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

No tags associated with the resource.

[Add new tag](#)

You can add 50 more tags.

[Cancel](#)

[Create VPC](#)

Figure 4.15 – Creating a VPC

When you click **Create VPC**, the VPC begins creation and you can see the status of the progress:

 Success

▼ Details

---

-  Create VPC: [vpc-058e7f6b9a98c8829](#) 
-  Enable DNS hostnames
-  Enable DNS resolution
-  Verifying VPC creation: [vpc-058e7f6b9a98c8829](#) 
-  Create S3 endpoint: [vpce-0c6d83ba4bbcce65c](#) 
-  Create subnet: [subnet-0e5cd84ea07ea0be3](#) 
-  Create subnet: [subnet-014e1ad14efa7805b](#) 
-  Create subnet: [subnet-088b09df85f0155a1](#) 
-  Create subnet: [subnet-00dd3af3cce642264](#) 
-  Create internet gateway: [igw-0687ad5094c223abe](#) 
-  Attach internet gateway to the VPC
-  Create route table: [rtb-0e6e259f011a8f2e4](#) 
-  Create route
-  Associate route table
-  Associate route table
-  Create route table: [rtb-0001f93723753426b](#) 
-  Associate route table
-  Create route table: [rtb-09a68003b281bd08e](#) 
-  Associate route table
-  Verifying route table creation
-  Associate S3 endpoint with private subnet route tables: [vpce-0c6d83ba4bbcce65c](#) 

Figure 4.16 – The VPC creation process

After it has been created, you are able to see the VPC and subnet in the VPC console:



Figure 4.17 – The VPC and subnet

So far, we have created a VPC and a subnet. We can proceed with the EC2 creation:

1. Open the **EC2** launch page again. In this case, the VPC and subnet are selected by default. Click **Edit**:

▼ Network settings [Get guidance](#)

Edit

Network [Info](#)

vpc-058e7f6b9a98c8829 | project-vpc

Subnet [Info](#)

subnet-00dd3af3cce642264 | project-subnet-private2-us-east-2b

Auto-assign public IP [Info](#)

Disable

**Firewall (security groups)** [Info](#)

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

Create security group

Select existing security group

We'll create a new security group called '**launch-wizard-2**' with the following rules:

Figure 4.18 – Network settings

2. In order to connect to the machine, we need to select a public subnet and enable **Auto-assign public IP**. You can see the public subnet options in the **Subnet** dropdown. In general, it is not recommended to put production applications in a public subnet. As we are implementing a test project, we can proceed in this manner:

▼ Network settings [Get guidance](#)

VPC - required [Info](#)

vpc-0bf20c5f5d1db629f (project-vpc)  
10.0.0.0/16

Subnet [Info](#)

subnet-0ed205d475ea759fb project-subnet-public1-us-east-2a  
VPC: vpc-0bf20c5f5d1db629f Owner: 961487522622  
Availability Zone: us-east-2a IP addresses available: 4091

Create new subnet

Auto-assign public IP [Info](#)

Enable

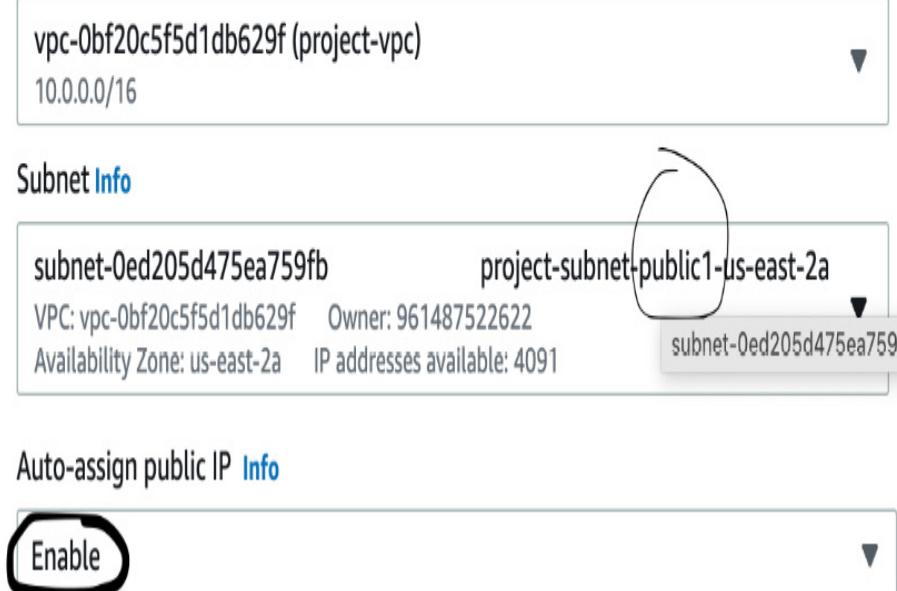


Figure 4.19 – Enabling the public IP

3. At the bottom of the page, click **Launch instance**:

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage X

Add new volume

0 x File systems Edit

Advanced details [Info](#)

Cancel Launch instance

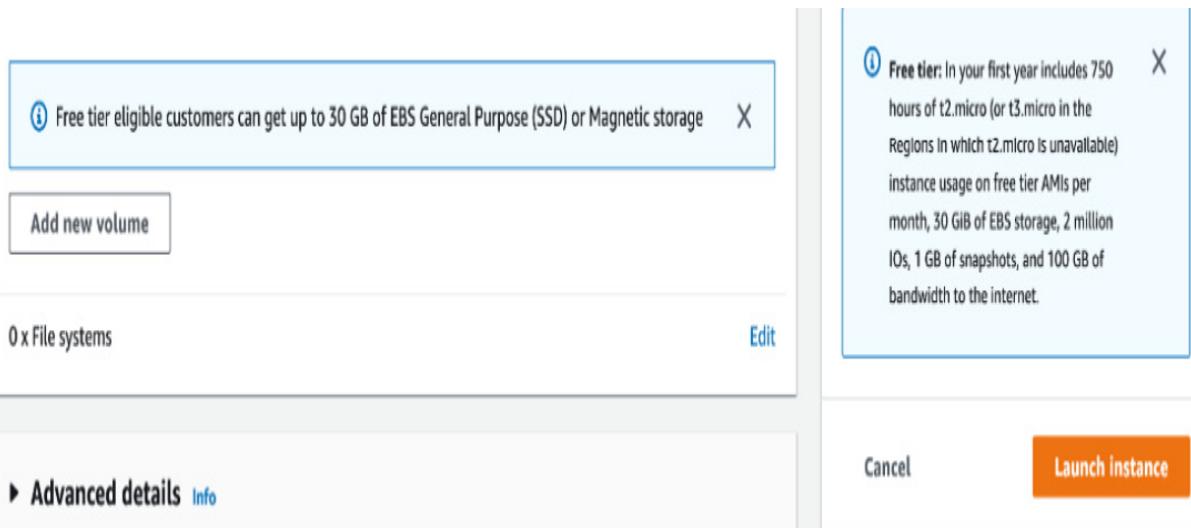
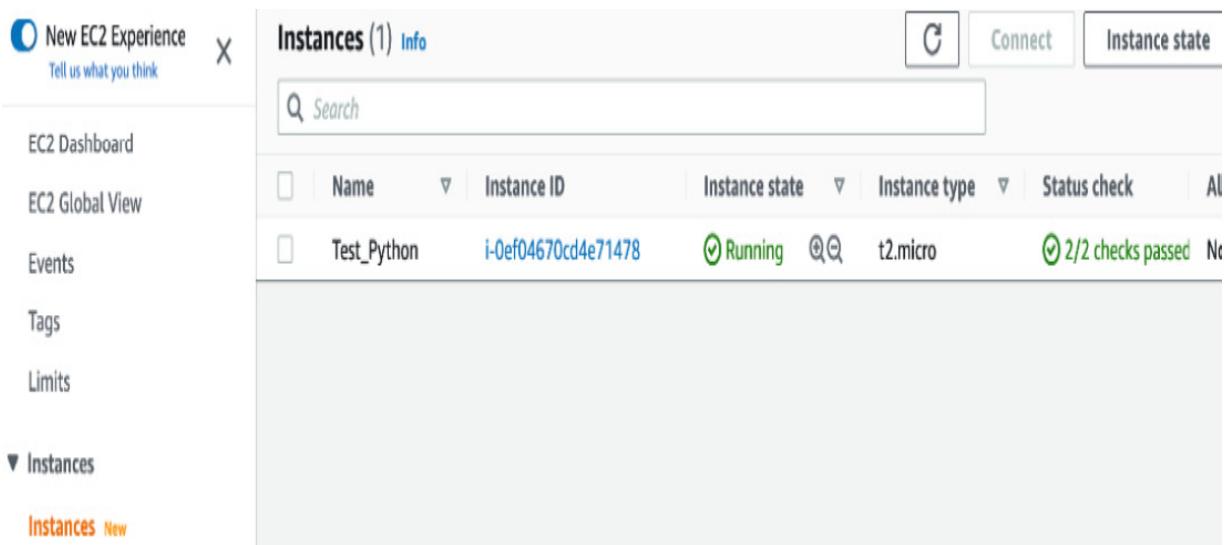


Figure 4.20 – Launching an instance

When we click the **Instances** link on the left side, we are able to see the list of instances that we have created. Congratulations, you have created your first server!



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left sidebar, under the 'Instances' section, there is a 'New' button highlighted in orange. The main area displays a table with one row of data:

	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test_Python	i-0ef04670cd4e71478	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	

Figure 4.21 – Running instances

You have successfully created a server in an efficient way. We are going to connect to the server in the upcoming section.

## Connecting to an EC2 server

In this stage, we are going to connect to the EC2 server via SSH:

1. In the list of instances, there is a **Connect** button. Click it:

Instances (1/1) <a href="#">Info</a>			<a href="#">Connect</a>	<a href="#">Instance state ▾</a>	<a href="#">Actions ▾</a>
<input type="text"/> <a href="#">Search</a>					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test_Python	i-052219d139b113952	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed

Figure 4.22 – Connecting an instance

2. Under the **SSH client** tab, you can see the steps to connect to the EC2 machine:

**Connect to instance** [Info](#)

Connect to your instance i-052219d139b113952 (Test\_Python) using any of these options

EC2 Instance Connect | Session Manager | **SSH client** | EC2 serial console

---

Instance ID

[i-052219d139b113952 \(Test\\_Python\)](#)

1. Open an SSH client.
2. Locate your private key file. The key used to launch this instance is `key_for_test_python.pem`
3. Run this command, if necessary, to ensure your key is not publicly viewable.  
 `chmod 400 key_for_test_python.pem`
4. Connect to your instance using its Public DNS:  
 `ec2-18-188-101-167.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com`

Example:

`ssh -i "key_for_test_python.pem" ec2-user@ec2-18-188-101-167.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com`

**Note:** In most cases, the guessed user name is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI user name.

Figure 4.23 – Steps to connect

3. In this example, I will use Mac Terminal in order to connect to the machine via SSH. I am copying the command in the example and

pasting it into Terminal. You can also use different SSH applications such as PuTTY and WinSCP. Please make sure the PEM key file is in the same location where you execute the command or that you set the right path for the PEM key file:

```
[serkans@NC-serkans-DR49XX4WVR key % ls  
key_for_test_python.pem  
serkans@NC-serkans-DR49XX4WVR key % ssh -i "key_for_test_python.pem" ec2-user@ec2  
-18-188-101-167.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com ]
```

Figure 4.24 – Connecting via Terminal

4. Type `yes` to confirm the connection with this machine:

```
[serkans@NC-serkans-DR49XX4WVR key % ssh -i "key_for_test_python.pem" ec2-user@ec2  
-18-188-101-167.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com  
The authenticity of host 'ec2-18-188-101-167.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com (18.  
188.101.167)' can't be established.  
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:BvU4cHBsD4SyC301WIJJXnGo3T+zy6ELIKfqRD8MxRs.  
This key is not known by any other names  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes ]
```

Figure 4.25 – Confirmation for the machine

Congratulations! You have connected to the machine.

ED25519) to the list of known hosts.

```
--| --|_
_| (   /  Amazon Linux 2 AMI
___|\___|___|
```

```
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
5 package(s) needed for security, out of 17 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
-bash: warning: setlocale: LC_CTYPE: cannot change locale (UTF-8): No such file o
r directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$ █
```

Figure 4.26 – Connected to the machine

You have successfully connected to the server. We are going to install Python in the next section.

## Running a simple Python application on an EC2 server

We are going to run a simple Python application on EC2. First of all, check the Python version:

1. Execute `python --version` from the command line:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$ python --version
Python 2.7.18
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$ █
```

Figure 4.27 – Checking the Python version

2. Run the `python` command on the command line:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$ python
Python 2.7.18 (default, May 25 2022, 14:30:51)
[GCC 7.3.1 20180712 (Red Hat 7.3.1-15)] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> 
```

Figure 4.28 – Connecting to the Python compiler

3. Run a simple code snippet such as `print 'Hello EC2'` and you will see that the compiler executes the command and prints it:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$ python
Python 2.7.18 (default, May 25 2022, 14:30:51)
[GCC 7.3.1 20180712 (Red Hat 7.3.1-15)] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> print 'Hello EC2'
Hello EC2
```

Figure 4.29 – Running simple code

We have executed a simple Python application. In the next section, we will run a simple project on EC2.

## Processing a CSV file with a Python application on an EC2 server

In the previous chapter, we processed a CSV file within Lambda. In this section, we will run the same application within EC2, but there will be some differences:

1. Log in to the EC2 machine.
2. Create a folder in which to keep the `csv` file that is to be processed.
3. Run the `mkdir csv` command in order to create a `csv` folder on Ubuntu:

```
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
5 package(s) needed for security, out of 17 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
-bash: warning: setlocale: LC_CTYPE: cannot change locale (UTF-8): No such file
or directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$ pwd
/home/ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$ mkdir csv
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$ ls
CSV
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$ █
```

Figure 4.30 – Creating a folder

After running the `mkdir` command, you can execute with the `ls` command in order to list your directory. As you see, the `csv` folder is created.

4. Locate the `csv` folder by executing `cd csv`:

```
[[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$ cd csv/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 csv]$ █
```

Figure 4.31 – Locating the csv folder

5. Create a sample csv file in the EC2 machine.

I have uploaded a sample CSV file for you in the following URL. Run the following code to download the sample CSV. The `wget` command allows you to download the file from the specific link:

```
 wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/PacktPublishing/Python-  
Essentials-for-AWS-Cloud-Developers/main/sample.csv
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 csv]$ wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/serkansakinmaz/python-aws-book/main/sample.csv  
--2022-08-26 11:30:10-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/serkansakinmaz/python-aws-book/main/sample.csv  
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.111.133, 185.199.108.133, 185.199.109.133,  
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.111.133|:443... connected.  
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK  
Length: 176 [text/plain]  
Saving to: 'sample.csv'  
  
100%[=====] 176 --.-K/s in 0s  
  
2022-08-26 11:30:10 (7.77 MB/s) - 'sample.csv' saved [176/176]  
  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 csv]$ ls  
csvprocess.py employees.csv sample.csv  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 csv]$ cat sample.csv  
header 0,header 1,header 2  
row 1 col 0,row 1 col 1,row 1 col 2  
row 2 col 0,row 2 col 1,row 2 col 2  
row 3 col 0,row 3 col 1,row 3 col 2  
row 4 col 0,row 4 col 1,row 4 col 2  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 csv]$ █
```

Figure 4.32 – Downloading the sample CSV file

Now that you have downloaded the file, you are able to create Python code in order to process the CSV file.

6. Run the following code to download the Python code:

```
 wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/PacktPublishing/Python-  
Essentials-for-AWS-Cloud-Developers/main/fileprocessor.py
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 csv]$ wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/serkansakinmaz/python-aws-book/main/fileprocessor.py
--2022-08-26 11:36:41-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/serkansakinmaz/python-aws-book/main/fileprocessor.py
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.111.133, 185.199.108.133, 185.199.109.133, ...
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.111.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 272 [text/plain]
Saving to: 'fileprocessor.py'

100%[=====] 272 --.-K/s in 0s

2022-08-26 11:36:42 (16.5 MB/s) - 'fileprocessor.py' saved [272/272]

[[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 csv]$ ls
employees.csv fileprocessor.py sample.csv
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 csv]$ ]
```

Figure 4.33 – Downloading the Python code

The following code is very simple; the code imports the `csv` library and prints the first five lines within the CSV:

```
1 import csv
2
3 with open('sample.csv') as csv_file:
4     csv_reader = csv.reader(csv_file, delimiter=',')
5     line_count = 0
6     for row in csv_reader:
7         print(row)
8         line_count += 1
9     if line_count == 5:
10         break;
11     print('Lines are printed')
```

Figure 4.34 – Python code

7. The next step is to run Python code to see the results. Execute `python fileprocessor.py` to run the application. After running the application, you will see the results:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 csv]$ python fileprocessor.py
['header 0', 'header 1', 'header 2 ']
['row 1 col 0', 'row 1 col 1', 'row 1 col 2 ']
['row 2 col 0', 'row 2 col 1', 'row 2 col 2 ']
['row 3 col 0', 'row 3 col 1', 'row 3 col 2 ']
['row 4 col 0', 'row 4 col 1', 'row 4 col 2 ']
Lines are printed
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 csv]$ █
```

Figure 4.35 – Running Python code

In this section, we saw how to run a simple Python application within an AWS EC2 server. Now, we will touch upon the AWS SDK for Python.

## The AWS CLI

**CLI** stands for **command-line interface**, which provides some tools and libraries to facilitate accessing AWS services. As such, the AWS CLI has some APIs to use AWS services. The AWS CLI is one of the most common tools used when working with AWS. It has different methods to access AWS services. We are going to install `awscli` to access AWS services. In this section, we will install `awscli` and, after that, configure an EC2 machine to upload a file from EC2:

1. In order to access S3 from `awscli`, we need to create an IAM role to be attached to EC2. Connect to the AWS Management Console, type `iam`, and then click **IAM**:

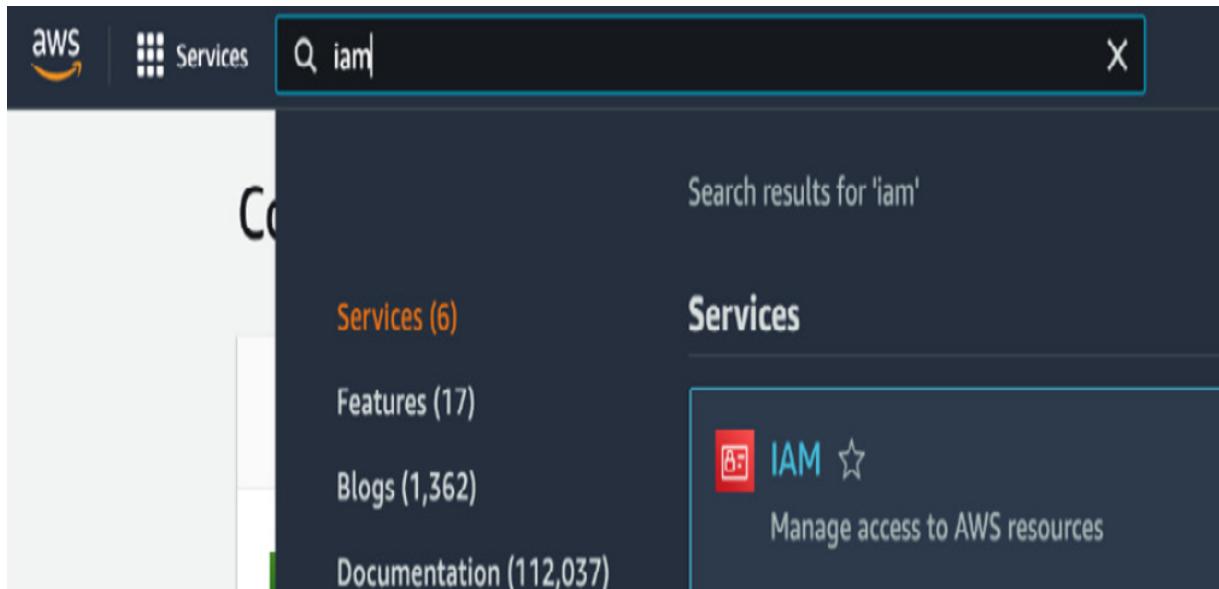


Figure 4.36 – IAM in the console

2. Click **Roles** on the left panel and then click **Create role**:

The screenshot shows the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service interface. On the left sidebar, under the 'Access management' section, the 'Roles' item is selected, indicated by a blue background. The main content area displays the 'Roles (59)' page. At the top right, there are three buttons: a grey 'Edit' button, a grey 'Delete' button, and a blue 'Create role' button. Below these buttons is a search bar with the placeholder 'Search'. At the bottom of the page, there is a navigation bar with page numbers (1, 2, 3) and a settings icon.

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

X

IAM > Roles

Roles (59) Info

An IAM role is an identity you can create that has specific permissions with credentials that are valid for short durations. Roles can be assumed by entities that you trust.

Search IAM

Dashboard

▼ Access management

User groups

Users

Roles

Policies

Search

< 1 2 3 > ⚙

Role name

Figure 4.37 – Create role

3. Select **EC2** as a common use case and click **Next:**

## Use case

Allow an AWS service like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

---

### Common use cases

#### EC2

Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.

#### Lambda

Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.

### Use cases for other AWS services:

Choose a service to view use case



Cancel

Next

Figure 4.38 – Select a service

4. Now, we need to give the required permission. Since we will access S3, check the **AmazonS3FullAccess** checkbox. This policy will allow users

to upload and read the object under S3. After selecting the policy, you can click the **Next** button:

Policy name	Type	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  AmazonS3FullAccess	AWS m...	Provides full access

## ► Set permissions boundary - optional Info

Set a permissions boundary to control the maximum permissions this role can have. This is not a common setting, but you can use it to delegate permission management to others.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#)

Figure 4.39 – Selecting the policy

5. Give a name to the role and click the **Create role** button to create a role:

## Name, review, and create

### Role details

#### Role name

Enter a meaningful name to identify this role.

EC2ROLE

Maximum 64 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+=,.@-\_` characters.

#### Description

Add a short explanation for this role.

Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.

Maximum 1000 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+=,.@-\_` characters.

(a)

### Tags

#### Add tags - optional Info

Tags are key-value pairs that you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources.

No tags associated with the resource.

Add tag

You can add up to 50 more tags.

Cancel

Previous

Create role

(b)

Figure 4.40 – Naming the role

6. In the final step to attach the role, click the **Actions** drop-down button, go to **Security**, and select **Modify IAM role**:

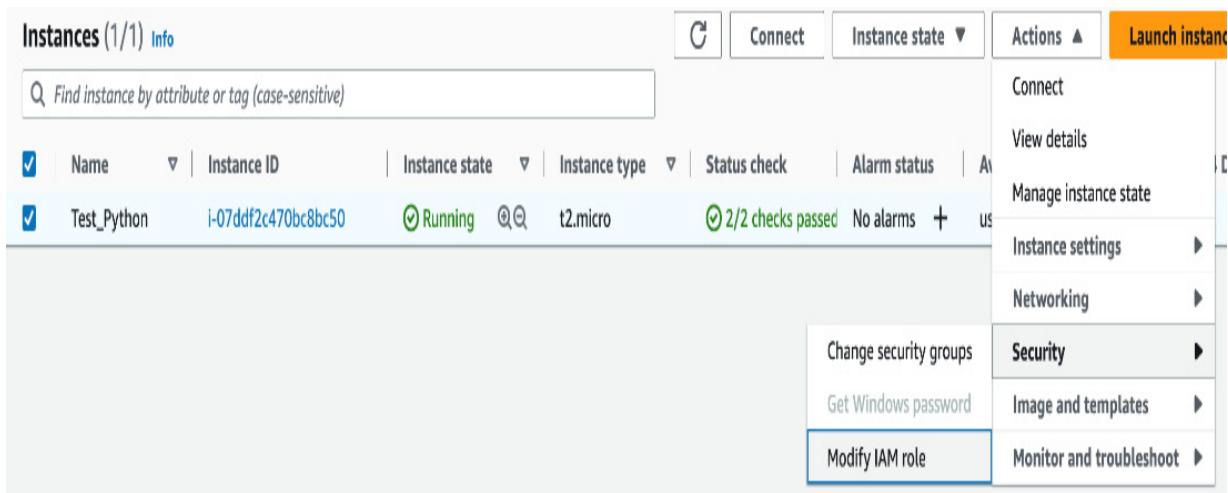


Figure 4.41 – Attach role

7. On the next screen, select **EC2ROLE**, to be attached to EC2, and click **Update IAM role**:

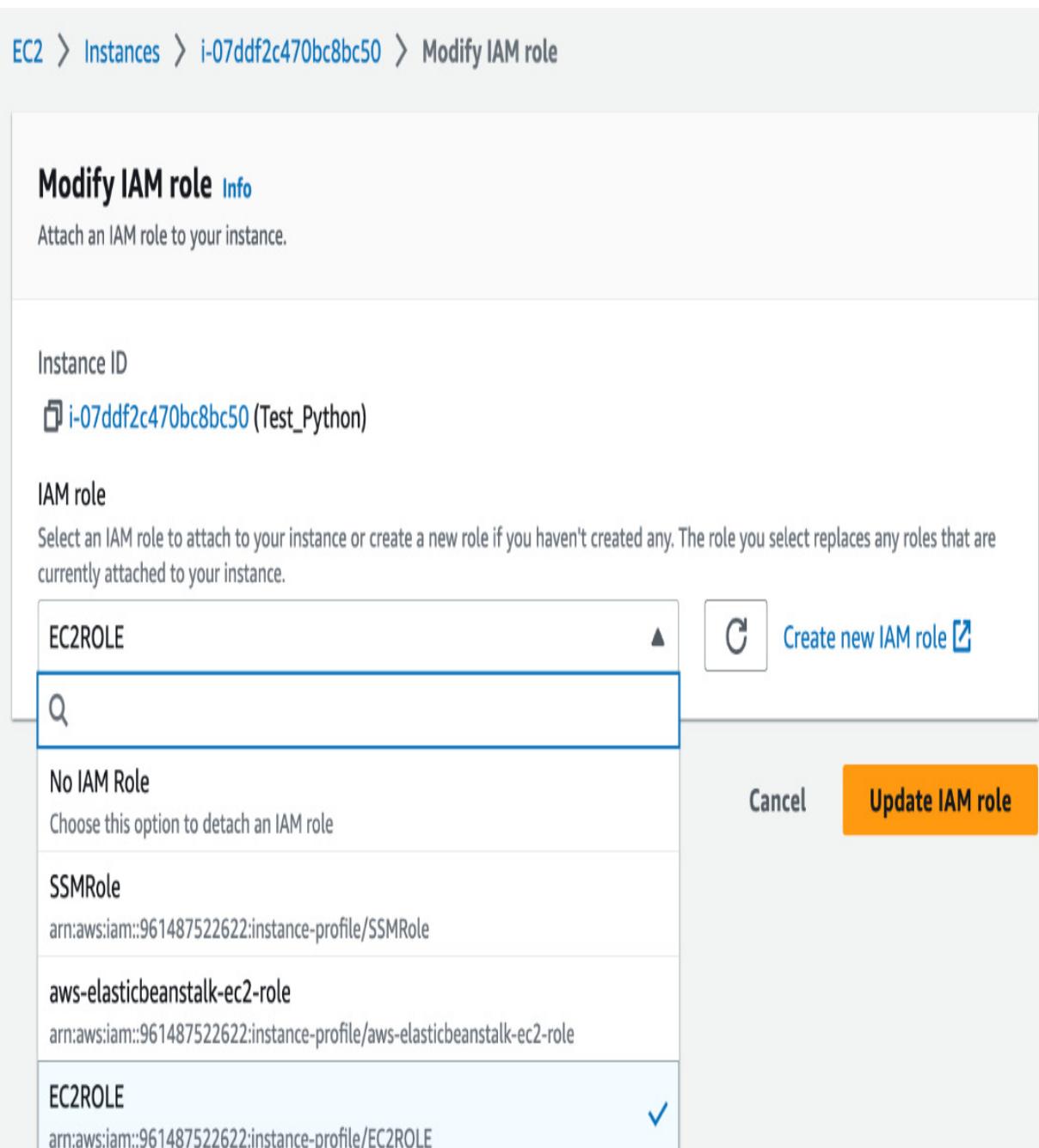
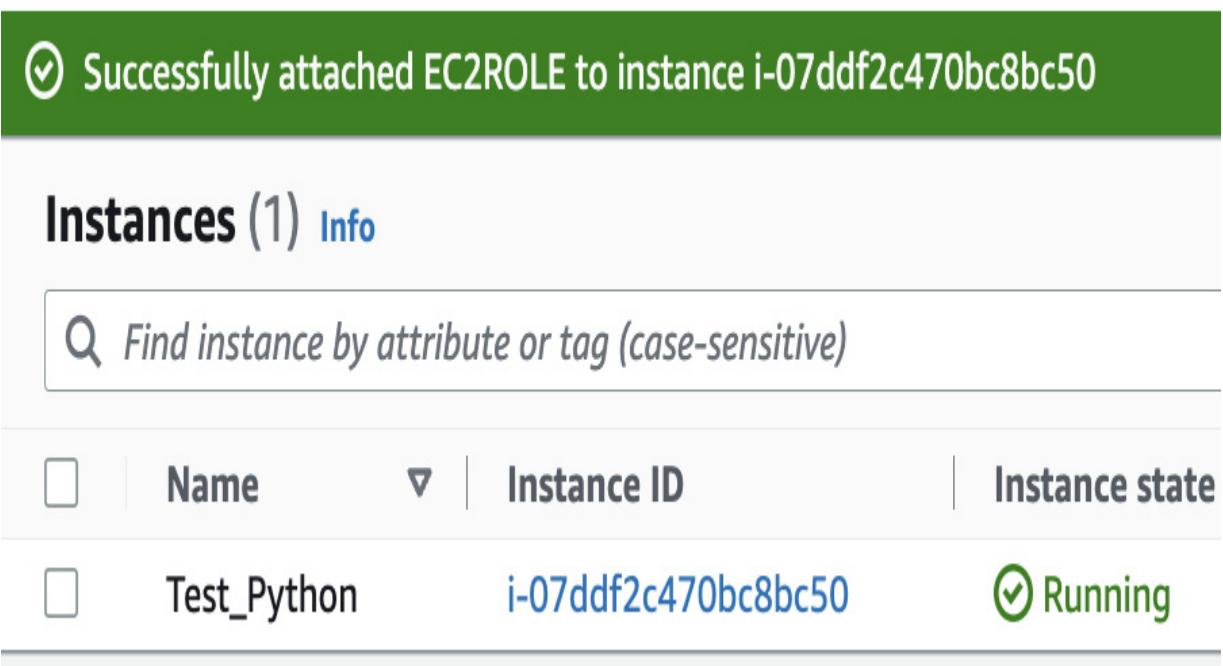


Figure 4.42 – Update IAM role

We have created and attached the required role to log in to an EC2 machine:



The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console. At the top, a green banner displays a success message: "SuccessFully attached EC2ROLE to instance i-07ddf2c470bc8bc50". Below the banner, the heading "Instances (1) [Info](#)" is visible. A search bar contains the placeholder text "Find instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)". A table lists one instance: "Test\_Python" (Name), "i-07ddf2c470bc8bc50" (Instance ID), and "Running" (Instance state, indicated by a green checkmark icon).

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test_Python	i-07ddf2c470bc8bc50	Running

Figure 4.43 – Task complete

Now, we will upload a file to S3.

Create a file under the EC2 machine. The `touch` command helps you to create an empty file. Optionally, you can also create a file using another application:

```
[[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$ touch file1.txt
[[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$ ls
CSV  file.txt  file1.txt
```

Figure 4.44 – Creating a file

We can upload this file to S3 via the AWS CLI. In the previous chapter, we created an S3 bucket. You can use this bucket or create a new bucket to test the AWS CLI S3 command. Let's upload the file to the S3 bucket. The format for uploading a file is as follows:

Format : `aws s3 cp from to`

```
aws s3 cp file.txt s3://inputforlambda123
```

```
[[ec2-user@ip-10-0-6-217 ~]$ aws s3 cp file.txt s3://inputforlambda123
upload: ./file.txt to s3://inputforlambda123/file.txt
```

Figure 4.45 – Uploading the file

We successfully uploaded the file. We are able to check whether the S3 bucket is uploaded from the console. Open the bucket from the S3 console and check:

# inputforlambda123

[Info](#)[Objects](#)[Properties](#)[Permissions](#)[Metrics](#)

## Objects (2)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use grant them permissions. [Learn more](#) 

[Copy S3 URI](#)[Copy URL](#)[Upload](#) Find objects by prefix

Name



Type



file.txt

txt



testTrigger.rtf

rtf

Figure 4.46 – Bucket content

As you can see, the file is uploaded to the S3 bucket.

The AWS client is useful when you want to access AWS services and perform some tasks using commands. In this section, we learned how to copy a file to the S3 bucket via the command line, which saves a lot of time.

## Summary

In this chapter, we learned about the AWS EC2 service, which is used to create a server on the cloud. You can create your server in an efficient way and use it for different purposes, such as an application server, web server, or database server. We also created an EC2 server as an example and ran our Python application on EC2. In the following chapter, we will take a look at how to debug our Python application via PyCharm.

# 5

## Running Python Applications with PyCharm

In this chapter, we are going to run a Lambda application with PyCharm. Running Lambda applications via PyCharm is both useful and practical during development as it consists of a code editor, debugger, and common development tools with a developer-friendly graphical user interface. These features of PyCharm help us to easily find bugs in our code.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Installing the AWS Toolkit
- Configuring the AWS Toolkit
- Creating a sample Lambda function in AWS
- Running an AWS Lambda function using the AWS Toolkit

## Installing the AWS Toolkit

In this section, we will install the AWS Toolkit in PyCharm. The AWS Toolkit is an extension for PyCharm to develop, debug, and deploy your applications for AWS. Let's get to it:

1. Open PyCharm on your computer.
2. Open **Preferences** from the **PyCharm** dropdown and select **Plugins**:

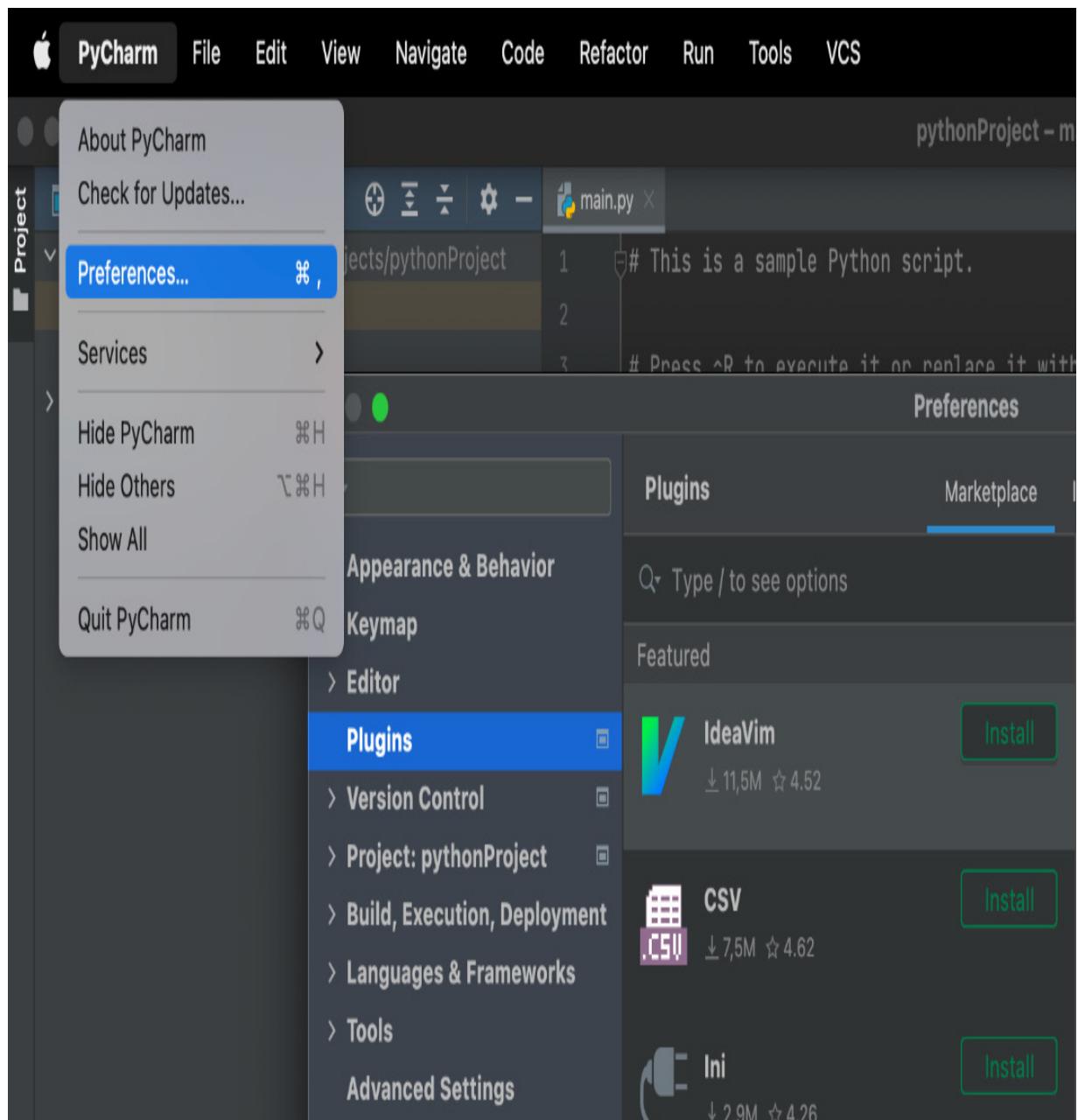


Figure 5.1 – Preferences

3. Type **AWS Toolkit** in the search area and click **Install**:

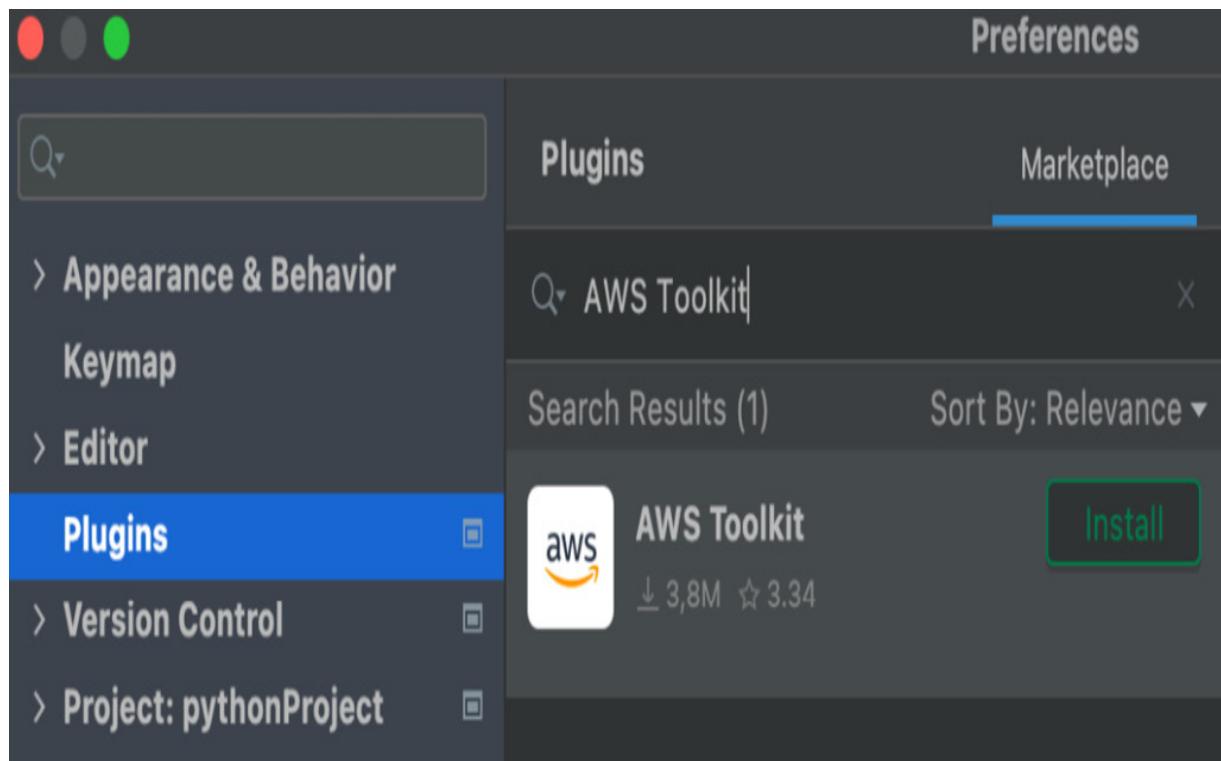


Figure 5.2 — Install the AWS Toolkit

4. After installation, the IDE will ask you to restart it. Click the **Restart IDE** button:

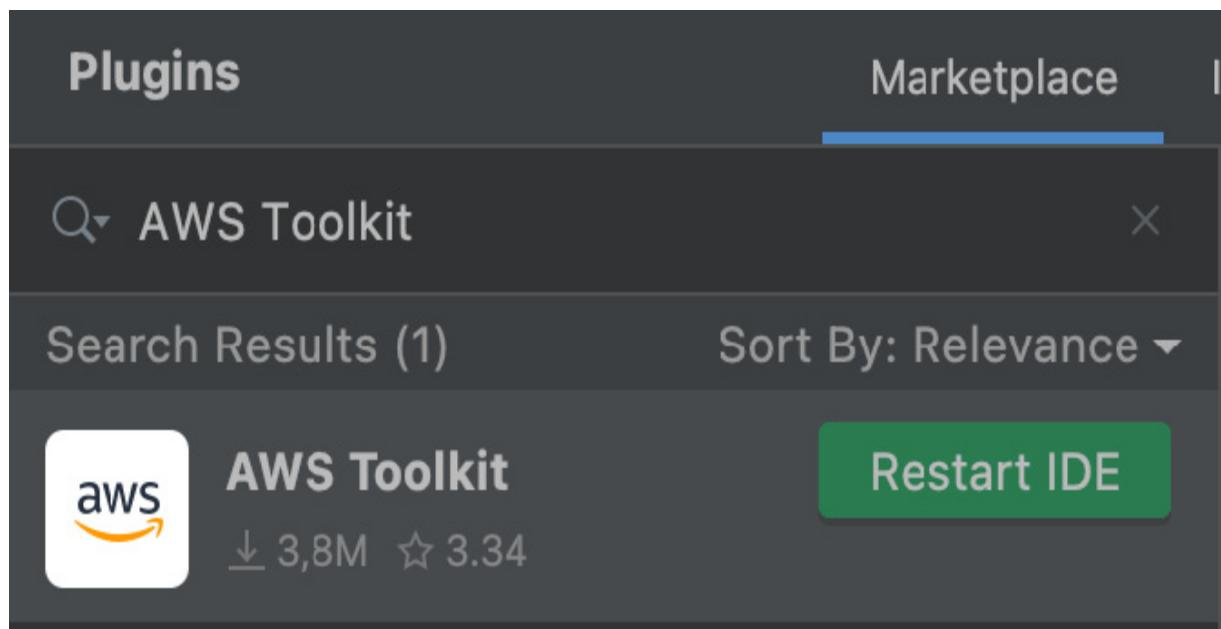


Figure 5.3 – Restart the IDE

We have installed the AWS Toolkit in PyCharm. As the next step, we are going to configure the credentials for our AWS account.

## Configuring the AWS Toolkit

We are going to configure the AWS Toolkit in order to connect it to our AWS account. We will start by setting the credentials for our AWS account:

1. After restarting the IDE, you will see the text **AWS: No credentials selected** at the bottom-right of the page. Click this text:

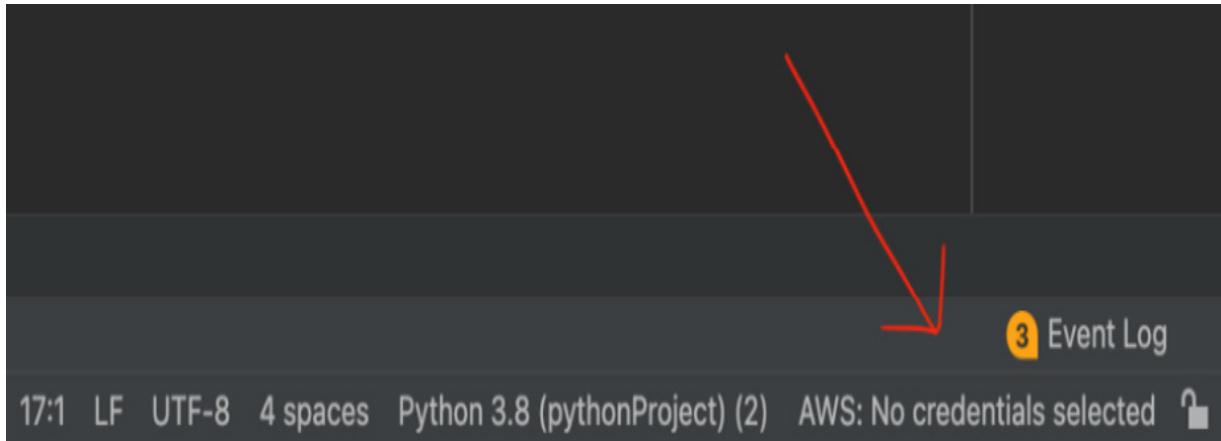


Figure 5.4 – AWS: No credentials selected

2. After clicking it, you will see the **AWS Connection Settings** menu appear. We are now going to configure the credentials. In order for the IDE to connect to AWS, we need to provide the AWS access key and secret key:

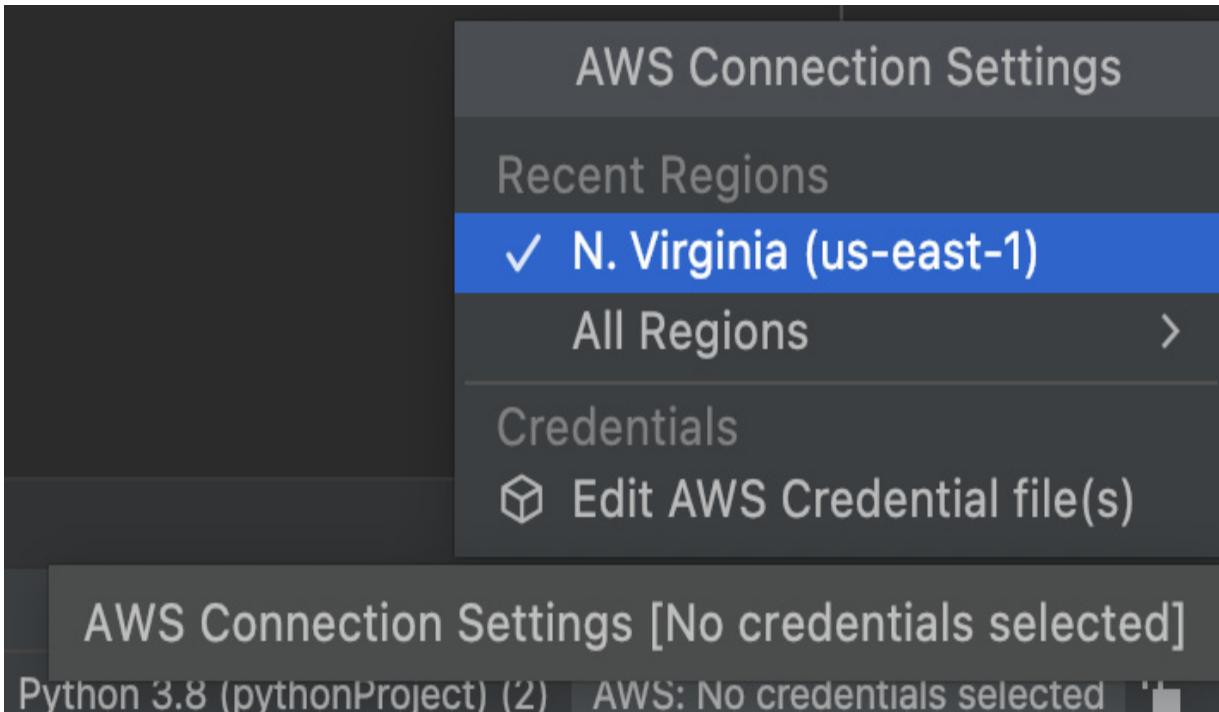


Figure 5.5 – Click Region

In the previous chapter, [\*Chapter 4\*](#), *Running Python Applications on EC2*, we created an S3User via the IAM service. For our current use case, we follow the same steps in order to create a user that has Lambda access:

1. In the IAM console, add a user with the name `ProgrammaticUser` and click **Next: Permissions**:

## Add user

1 2 3 4 5

### Set user details

You can add multiple users at once with the same access type and permissions. [Learn more](#)

User name\*

ProgrammaticUser

 [Add another user](#)

### Select AWS access type

Select how these users will primarily access AWS. If you choose only programmatic access, it does NOT prevent users from accessing the console using an assumed role. Access keys and autogenerated passwords are provided in the last step. [Learn more](#)

Select AWS credential type\*  **Access key - Programmatic access**

Enables an **access key ID** and **secret access key** for the AWS API, CLI, SDK, and other development tools.

**Password - AWS Management Console access**

Enables a **password** that allows users to sign-in to the AWS Management Console.

\* Required

[Cancel](#)

[Next: Permissions](#)

Figure 5.6 – Add user

2. In the next panel, select **AWSLambda\_FullAccess** and proceed to create a new user. The steps are the same as those we used to create the user in the previous chapter. Click **Next: Tags** and proceed:

▼ Set permissions

 Add user to group

 Copy permissions from existing user

 Attach existing policies directly

[Create policy](#) C

Filter policies ▾		Showing 36 results	
	Policy name ▾	Type	Used as
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonS3ObjectLambdaExecutionRolePolicy	AWS managed	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy	AWS managed	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSCodeDeployRoleForLambda	AWS managed	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSCodeDeployRoleForLambdaLimited	AWS managed	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSDeepLensLambdaFunctionAccessPolicy	AWS managed	None
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AWSLambda_FullAccess	AWS managed	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSLambda_ReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole	AWS managed	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole-4ae97aee-2af7-43a5-bca6-0b49e2...	Customer managed	Permissions policy (1)
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole-529fe2ea-47c2-4eec-968d-7a6e7f...	Customer managed	Permissions policy (1)
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole-54f6b51b-c72a-47f6-8c43-6d1597...	Customer managed	Permissions policy (1)

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Next: Tags](#)

Figure 5.7 – Add permission

3. We will now provide the access key ID and secret access key for the AWS connection setup. Open PyCharm again and click **Edit AWS Credential file(s)**:

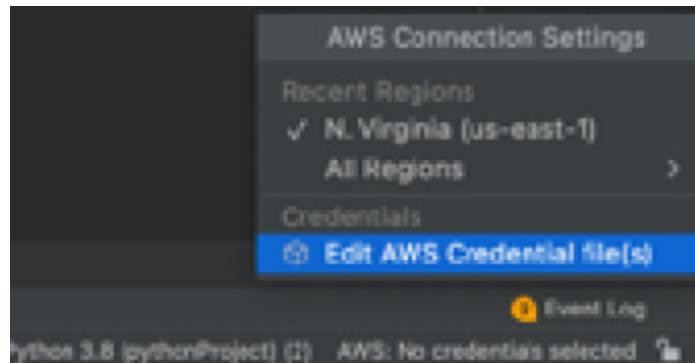


Figure 5.8 – Edit credentials

4. Click the **Create** button on the following dialog window that appears:

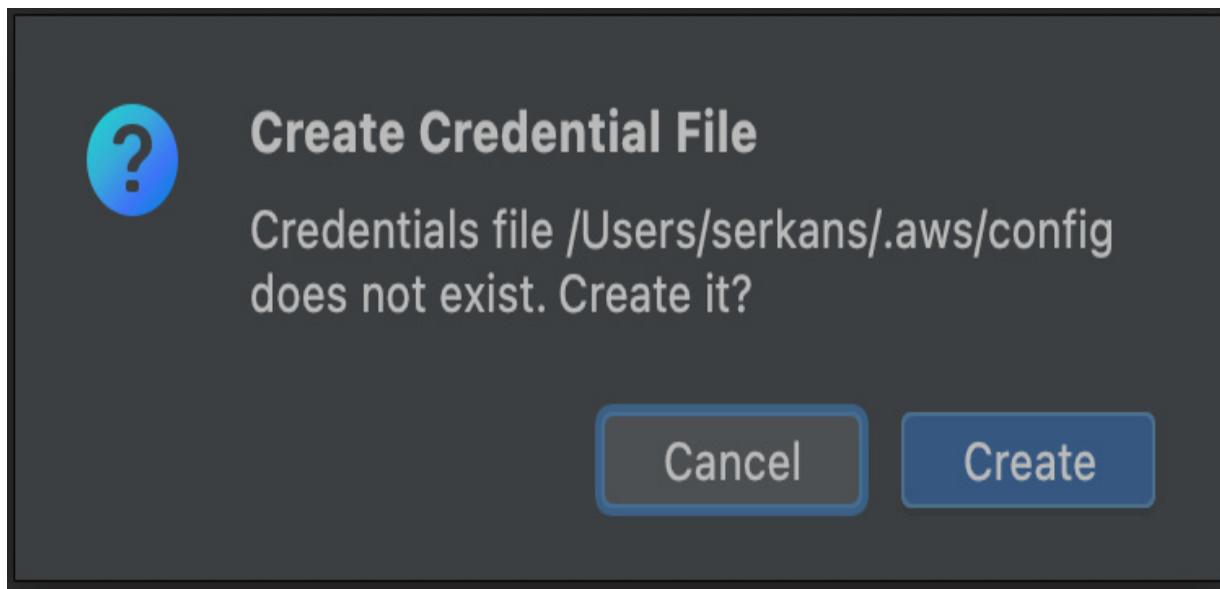


Figure 5.9 – Create the credential file

5. Once you click **Create**, you will be presented with a file in which you can enter the credentials. Place the access key ID and secret access key in the file and save it:

```
[default]

# The access key and secret key pair identify your account and grant access to AWS.
aws_access_key_id = AKIA57XJF7M72[REDACTED]

# Treat your secret key like a password. Never share your secret key with anyone. Do
# not post it in online forums, or store it in a source control system. If your secret
# key is ever disclosed, immediately use IAM to delete the access key and secret key
# and create a new key pair. Then, update this file with the replacement key details.
aws_secret_access_key = AYJyEeHrJTUB/P9YUB7HQd[REDACTED]Vq+
```

Figure 5.10 – Edit the credential file

We have created the AWS credentials and adjusted them in the PyCharm.  
As a next step, we are ready to create a Lambda function.

## Creating a sample Lambda function in AWS

In this step, we are going to create a Lambda function that reads and prints a file from S3. In the previous chapter, we learned how to create the S3 bucket and Lambda function. Hence, we keep the explanation short here:

1. We are going to copy a sample file to the S3 bucket:

The screenshot shows the Amazon S3 console interface for the 'ser-addresses' bucket. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > ser-addresses'. Below it, the bucket name 'ser-addresses' is displayed with a blue 'Info' link. A horizontal menu bar includes tabs for 'Objects' (which is orange, indicating the active view), 'Properties', 'Permissions', 'Metrics', 'Management', and 'Access Points'. The main content area is titled 'Objects (1)'. It contains a brief description of objects in S3 and a link to 'Amazon S3 inventory'. Below this is a toolbar with buttons for 'Copy S3 URI', 'Copy URL', 'Download', 'Open', 'Delete', 'Actions', and 'Create folder'. An 'Upload' button is highlighted with an orange background. A search bar with placeholder text 'Find objects by prefix' is present. At the bottom, a table lists the single object: 'addresses.csv' (Type: csv, Last modified: August 18, 2022, 09:59:31 (UTC+02:00), Size: 1.1 KB, Storage class: Standard). The table has columns for Name, Type, Last modified, Size, and Storage class.

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
addresses.csv	csv	August 18, 2022, 09:59:31 (UTC+02:00)	1.1 KB	Standard

Figure 5.11 – File in S3

2. Create a Lambda function that reads the file from S3. I've called the Lambda function `FileProcessing`; however, you can give it any name that you prefer:

# FileProcessing

## ▼ Function overview [Info](#)



Figure 5.12 – Lambda function

3. Once the Lambda is created, we paste the code to Lambda from the GitHub link under the image. In the code block, we are going to implement a simple function to read the content of the S3 bucket and print it. You can retrieve the code block from the GitHub page that I have shared after *Figure 5.13*. Broadly speaking, the `s3.get_object` method reads the file with the given parameters of `bucket` and `key`. Once you have a file stored in S3, the content is under the `body` JSON file and the final step is to print the content:

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda function editor interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Find', 'View', 'Go', 'Tools', 'Window', a 'Test' button (which is orange), and a 'Deploy' button. Below the navigation bar is a search bar labeled 'Go to Anything (⌘ P)'. To the left, there's a sidebar titled 'Environment' with a 'FileProcessing - /' folder icon and a file named 'lambda\_function.py' which is highlighted. The main area contains the code for the Lambda function:

```
1 import json
2 import boto3
3
4
5 def lambda_handler(event, context):
6     bucket = 'ser-addresses'
7     key = 'addresses.csv'
8     s3 = boto3.client('s3')
9     response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
10    file_content = response['Body'].read().decode('utf-8')
11    print(file_content)
```

Figure 5.13 – Code in Lambda

The following GitHub link consists of the code block for the S3 Reader application: <https://github.com/PacktPublishing/Python-Essentials-for-AWS-Cloud-Developers/blob/main/S3Reader.py>.

4. Click the **Test** button in order to check whether the Lambda function is running. When you click the **Test** button the first time, you need to configure the sample event:

## Configure test event

X

A test event is a JSON object that mocks the structure of requests emitted by AWS services to invoke a Lambda function. Use it to see the function's invocation result.

To invoke your function without saving an event, modify the event, then choose Test. Lambda uses the modified event to invoke your function, but does not overwrite the original event until you choose Save changes.

### Test event action

Create new event

Edit saved event

### Event name

event1



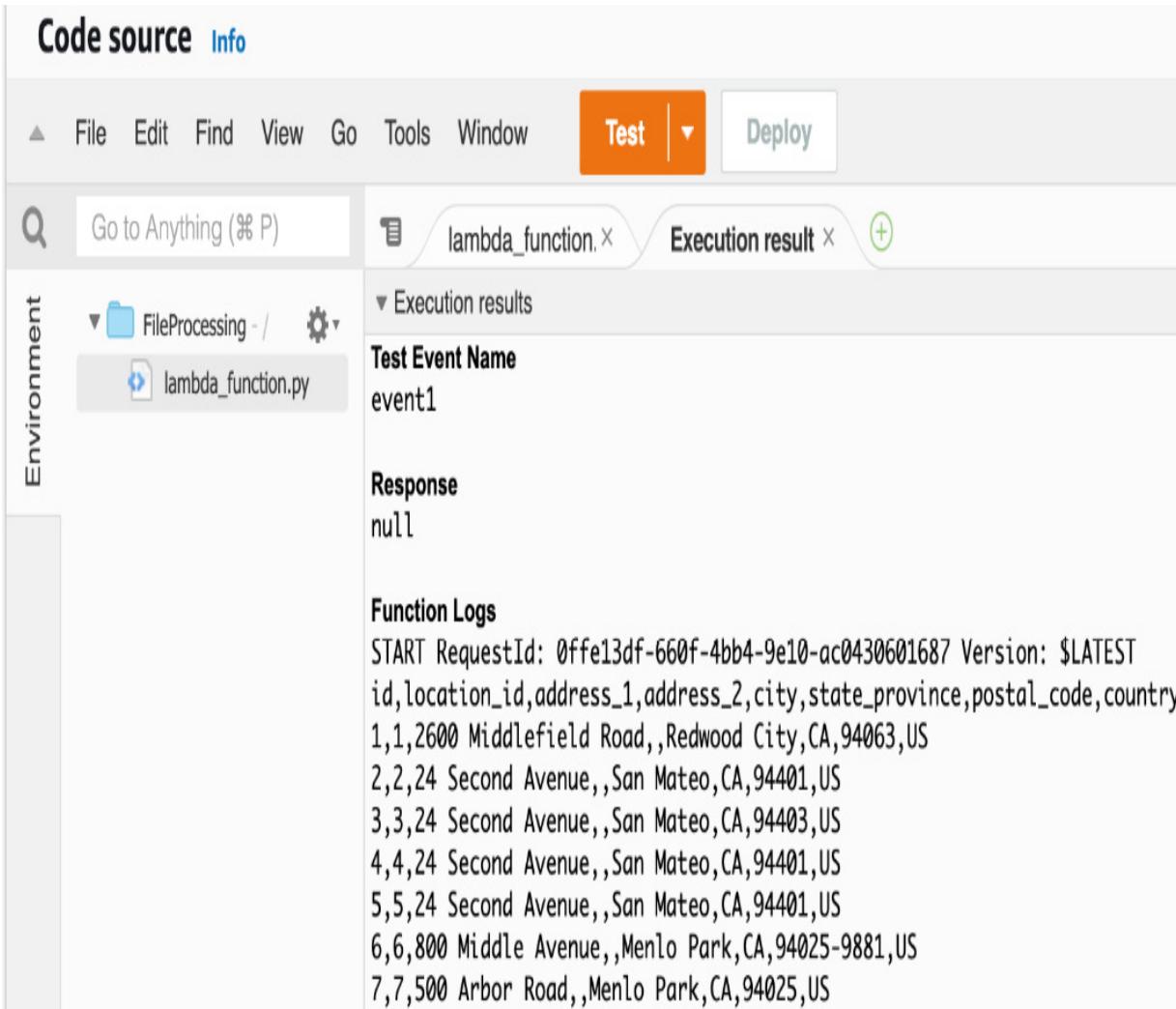
Delete

### Event JSON

Format JSON

```
1 {  
2   "key1": "value1",  
3   "key2": "value2",  
4   "key3": "value3"  
5 }
```

(a)



(b)

Figure 5.14 – Configure and test the Lambda function

We have created the Lambda function. In the next section, we are going to run this function within PyCharm via the AWS Toolkit.

## Running an AWS Lambda function using the AWS Toolkit

In this section, we are going to run our Lambda function within PyCharm. Let's follow the steps:

1. Open **AWS Toolkit** on the left side of PyCharm and you will be able to see the Lambda functions that are defined in the AWS Lambda service. Seeing this means that the connection we configured works:

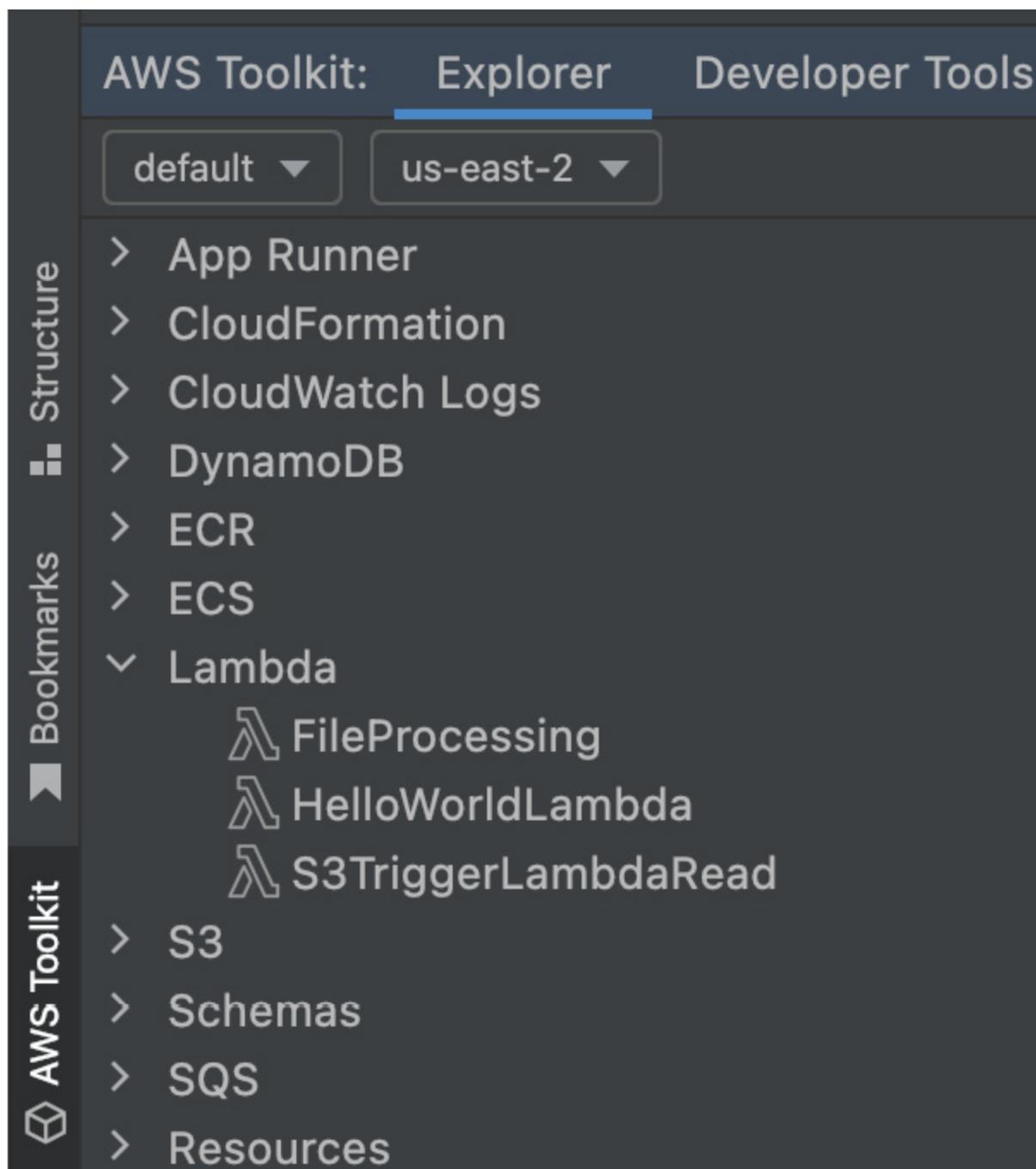


Figure 5.15 – Open the AWS Toolkit menu

In the list, we can see the functions that we created in the **us-east-2** region. We are now ready to run the Lambda function that we created in the previous section.

2. Right-click **FileProcessing** and, on the resulting menu, click the **Run [Remote] FileProcess...** button:

AWS Toolkit: Explorer Developer Tools

default ▾ us-east-2 ▾

- > App Runner
- > CloudFormation
- > CloudWatch Logs
- > DynamoDB
- > ECR
- > ECS
- ✓ Lambda
  - FileProcessing
  - >HelloWorldLambda
  - S3TriggerLambdaRead
- > S3
- > Schemas
- > SQS
- > Resources

Structure Bookmarks AWS Toolkit

Run '[Remote] FileProcess...' ⌘⇧R

Modify Run Configuration...

---

Jump to Source

---

Update Function Configuration

Update Function Code

---

View Log Streams

---

Copy Arn

---

Delete Function...

Figure 5.16 – Run the function

When you click the link, the AWS Toolkit will run the Lambda function via PyCharm:

The screenshot shows the AWS Toolkit for PyCharm interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for Structure, Bookmarks, and AWS Toolkit. The main area displays a tree view with 'ECS', 'Lambda' (which is expanded to show 'FileProcessing', 'HelloWorldLambda', and 'S3TriggerLambdaRead'), and 'S3'. Below the tree, a 'Run' dropdown menu is open, showing '[Remote] FileProcessing' which is selected. The main pane shows the logs for the 'FileProcessing' function. The log output starts with 'Invoking Lambda function: FileProcessing' and then lists several address entries separated by commas. The entries are:

```
START RequestId: adf41fd8-b7a3-4ce2-b82b-286246267332 Version: $LATEST
id,location_id,address_1,address_2,city,state_province,postal_code,country
1,1,2600 Middlefield Road,,Redwood City,CA,94063,US
2,2,24 Second Avenue,,San Mateo,CA,94401,US
3,3,24 Second Avenue,,San Mateo,CA,94403,US
4,4,24 Second Avenue,,San Mateo,CA,94401,US
5,5,24 Second Avenue,,San Mateo,CA,94401,US
6,6,800 Middle Avenue,,Menlo Park,CA,94025-9881,US
7,7,500 Arbor Road,,Menlo Park,CA,94025,US
8,8,800 Middle Avenue,,Menlo Park,CA,94025-9881,US
9,9,2510 Middlefield Road,,Redwood City,CA,94063,US
```

Figure 5.17 – Logs of the function

After running the function, some Lambda logs will appear in PyCharm. As you can see, this makes it easier to develop Python applications for AWS. You can test this from your local machine without logging into the AWS Management Console.

## Summary

In this chapter, we learned how to install and use the AWS Toolkit within PyCharm. It is always helpful when you implement and deploy AWS services within PyCharm in a practical way. AWS Toolkit has AWS services integration; therefore, instead of using the AWS Management Console, you can use PyCharm where it is installed on the local machine. In the following chapter, we will take a look at how to deploy a Python application to Elastic Beanstalk.

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# Deploying Python Applications on Elastic Beanstalk

In this chapter, we are going to learn how to deploy Python applications on **Elastic Beanstalk**. Elastic Beanstalk is an AWS service that allows you to deploy web applications in the cloud. Basically, you don't need to provision a server; Elastic Beanstalk provisions an infrastructure in the backend and deploys your web application. Another advantage of Elastic Beanstalk is being able to scale up your web applications when there are a large number of requests from the user.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- What is Elastic Beanstalk?
- Creating a Python web application
- Deploying a simple Python web application on Elastic Beanstalk

## What is Elastic Beanstalk?

Elastic Beanstalk is an AWS service that is used to deploy web applications in the cloud. It supports multiple web application frameworks such as Python, Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Ruby, and Go. Once you deploy your application, Elastic Beanstalk manages the infrastructure in order to deploy, run, scale, and monitor applications.

# Features of Elastic Beanstalk

Let's take a look at the high-level features of Elastic Beanstalk:

- It supports monitoring and logging; hence, you can easily track how the application is behaving. For example, if an application goes down, you can check via Elastic Beanstalk.
- It manages updates for infrastructure. In some cases, your application should be updated with the latest improvements in Python or other libraries and Elastic Beanstalk manages the updates with you in control.
- It manages scaling features up and scaling features down; hence, if your application has too many requests, it adds more resources, and your application can then meet the requests. On the other hand, if there is less demand, it reduces the resources and helps to reduce the cost.
- It supports some financial data or protected health information standards; hence, you can use Elastic Beanstalk for financial applications as well as health information applications.

We have taken a look at the basic features of Elastic Beanstalk, and we will now start to implement a sample web application with Python to deploy via Elastic Beanstalk.

## Creating a Python web application

We are going to create a sample web application with Python. For that purpose, **Flask** will be used as a web application framework for Python.

Flask is a web application framework that is written with Python. It has the required libraries to start implementing web applications as a beginner. In the following code block, you can see a sample "**Hello, World!**" web application with Flask:

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello, World!'
```

The code imports the Flask library and runs the application on localhost port 5000. When you run it, you will see "**Hello World!**" in the browser.

You can also check the Flask framework at the following website:

<https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/2.2.x/>.

As the next step, we are going to deploy a Python web application to Elastic Beanstalk.

## Deploying a Python web application on Elastic Beanstalk

In this section, we are going to deploy a sample Python web application on Elastic Beanstalk:

1. Type `Elastic Beanstalk` in the AWS Management Console search box and click **Elastic Beanstalk**:

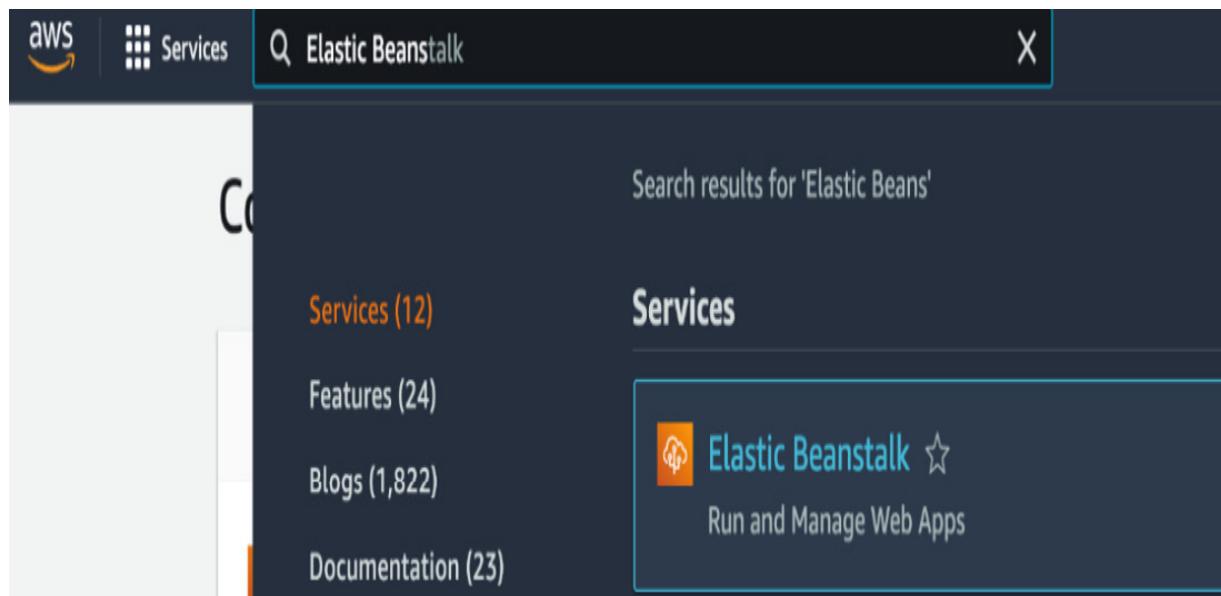


Figure 6.1 – AWS Console

You will see the main page of Elastic Beanstalk:

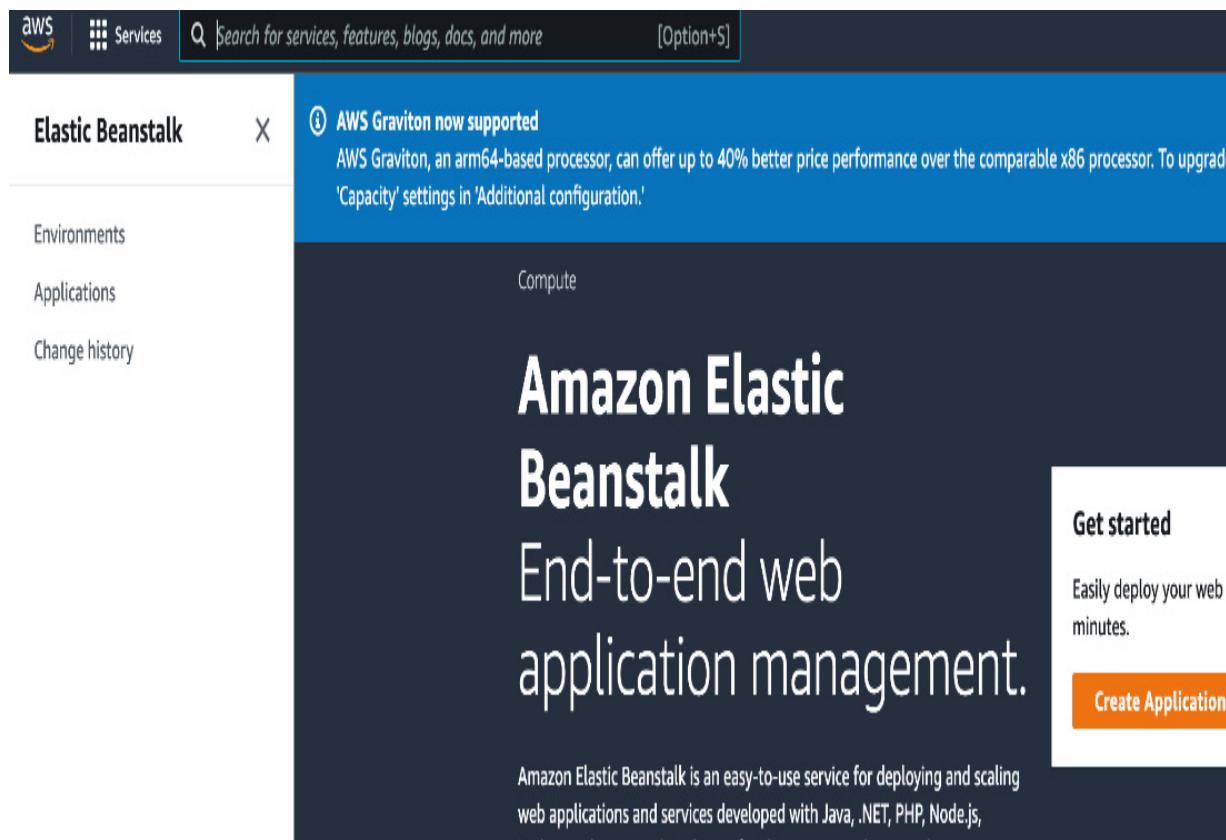


Figure 6.2 – Elastic Beanstalk

2. Click **Environments** on the left side in order to create a new Python web application, and then click the **Create a new environment** button:

The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with links for 'Environments', 'Applications', 'Change history', 'Recent environments' (which lists 'Test1-env'), and a search bar. The main area is titled 'All environments' and contains a table with two rows. The columns are: Environment name, Health, Application name, Date created, Last modified, URL, Running versions, Platform, and Platform stat. The first row is for 'Pythonwebapp-env (terminated)', which was created on 2022-09-28 at 17:07:49 UTC+0200, last modified on 2022-09-29 at 11:17:40 UTC+0200, and is running on Python 3.8. The second row is for 'Test1-env', which was created on 2022-09-29 at 11:19:20 UTC+0200, last modified on 2022-09-29 at 11:24:40 UTC+0200, and is running on Python 3.8. Both environments are listed as Sample Applications.

Environment name	Health	Application name	Date created	Last modified	URL	Running versions	Platform	Platform stat
Pythonwebapp-env (terminated)	<span>OK</span>	Python Web app	2022-09-28 17:07:49 UTC+0200	2022-09-29 11:17:40 UTC+0200	test-python.us-east-2.elasticbeanstalk.com	Sample Application	Python 3.8 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2	<span>Support</span>
Test1-env	<span>OK</span>	test1	2022-09-29 11:19:20 UTC+0200	2022-09-29 11:24:40 UTC+0200	Test1-env.us-east-2.elasticbeanstalk.com	Sample Application	Python 3.8 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2	<span>Support</span>

Figure 6.3 – Environment list

3. In the next panel, we are going to select what type of environment we want. Since we would like to deploy a web application, select **Web server environment**:

## Select environment tier

Amazon Elastic Beanstalk has two types of environment tiers to support different types of web applications. Web servers are standard applications that listen for and then process HTTP requests, typically over port 80. Workers are specialized applications that have a background processing task that listens for messages on an Amazon SQS queue. Worker applications post those messages to your application by using HTTP.

**Web server environment**

Run a website, web application, or web API that serves HTTP requests.

[Learn more](#) 

**Worker environment**

Run a worker application that processes long-running workloads on demand or performs tasks on a schedule.

[Learn more](#) 

[Cancel](#)

[Select](#)

Figure 6.4 – Selecting an environment

4. I have named the file `Python Web app`. You can name it whatever you want:

## Create a web server environment

Launch an environment with a sample application or your own code. By creating an environment, you allow Amazon Elastic Beanstalk to manage Amazon Web Services resources and permissions on your behalf. [Learn more](#)

### Application information

#### Application name

Up to 100 Unicode characters, not including forward slash (/).

#### ► Application tags (optional)

### Environment information

Choose the name, subdomain, and description for your environment. These cannot be changed later.

#### Environment name

Figure 6.5 – Naming the application

5. After naming the application, scroll down and fill in the **Environment name** input field. Keep in mind that this can also be named by the AWS Console by default. You have the option to change it.

## Application information

### Application name

Python Web app

Up to 100 Unicode characters, not including forward slash (/).

### ► Application tags (optional)

## Environment information

Choose the name, subdomain, and description for your environment. These cannot be changed later.

### Environment name

Pythonwebapp-env-1

Figure 6.6 – Environment name field

6. When you scroll down further, there is another input field to fill out – **Domain**. The domain will be used to access your web application via the browser. In this example, we will enter `test-training` and check the availability by clicking the **Check availability** button:

**Environment information**

Choose the name, subdomain, and description for your environment. These cannot be changed later.

Environment name

Pythonwebapp-env-1

Domain

test-training.us-east-2.elasticbeanstalk.

**Check availability**

✓ test-training.us-east-2.elasticbeanstalk.com is available.



Figure 6.7 – Naming the domain

7. Once you find the available domain name, scroll down, and locate the **Platform** panel. In this panel, we need to select the web application framework. Elastic Beanstalk supports different web environments such as Java, PHP, Node.js, Python, and so on. We will select the Python platform to deploy a Python web application. Depending on which Python platform you are working on, you can select it from the

**Platform branch** field. In this example, I am selecting the **Python 3.8 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2** version. **Platform version** consists of some updates and patches according to the platform. You can proceed with the latest version; for example, if AWS finds a security patch, it creates a new version:

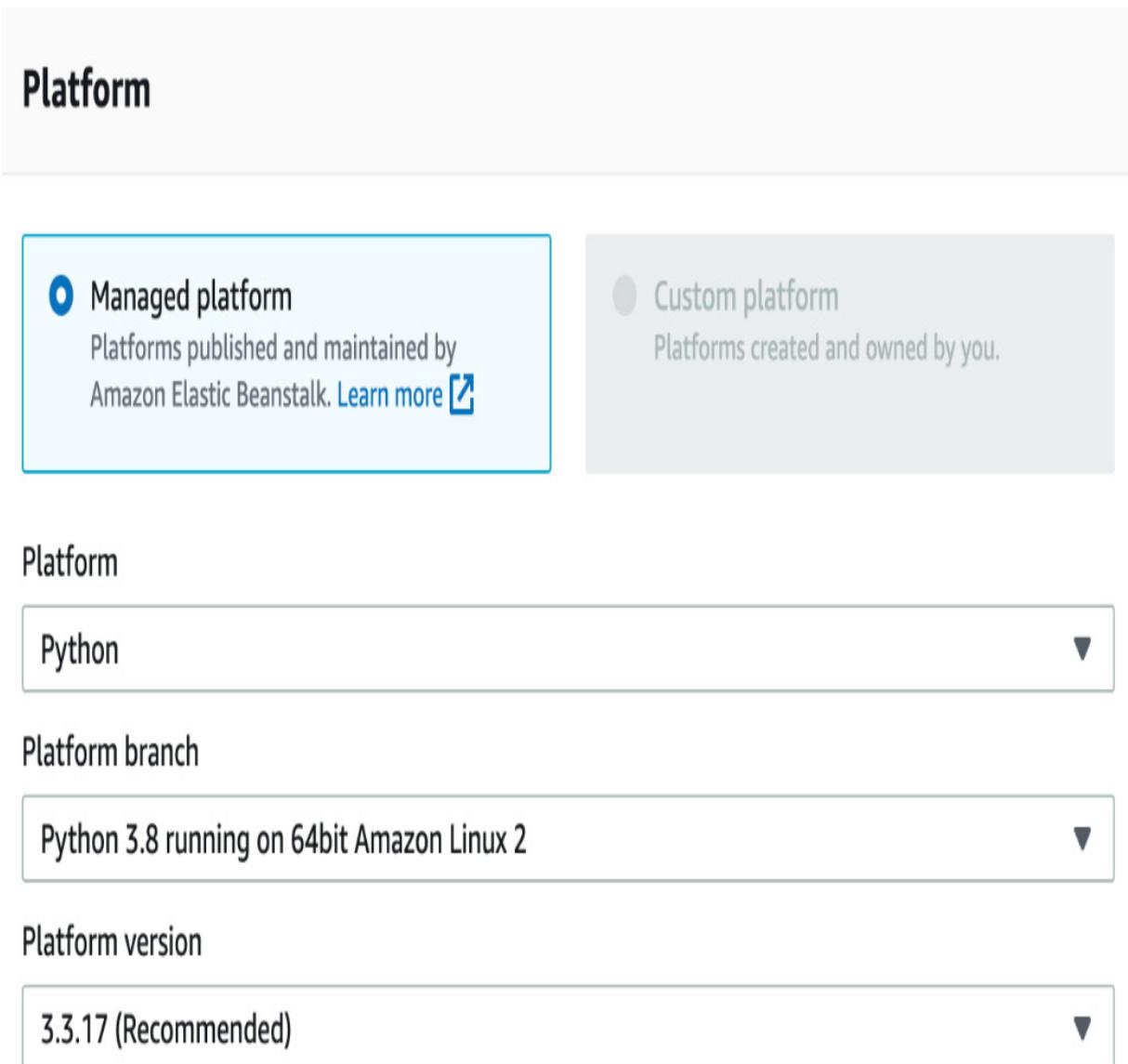


Figure 6.8 – Selecting the platform

8. Scroll down and you will see the latest panel on the page. In this example, we will proceed with **Sample application** and click **Create environment**:

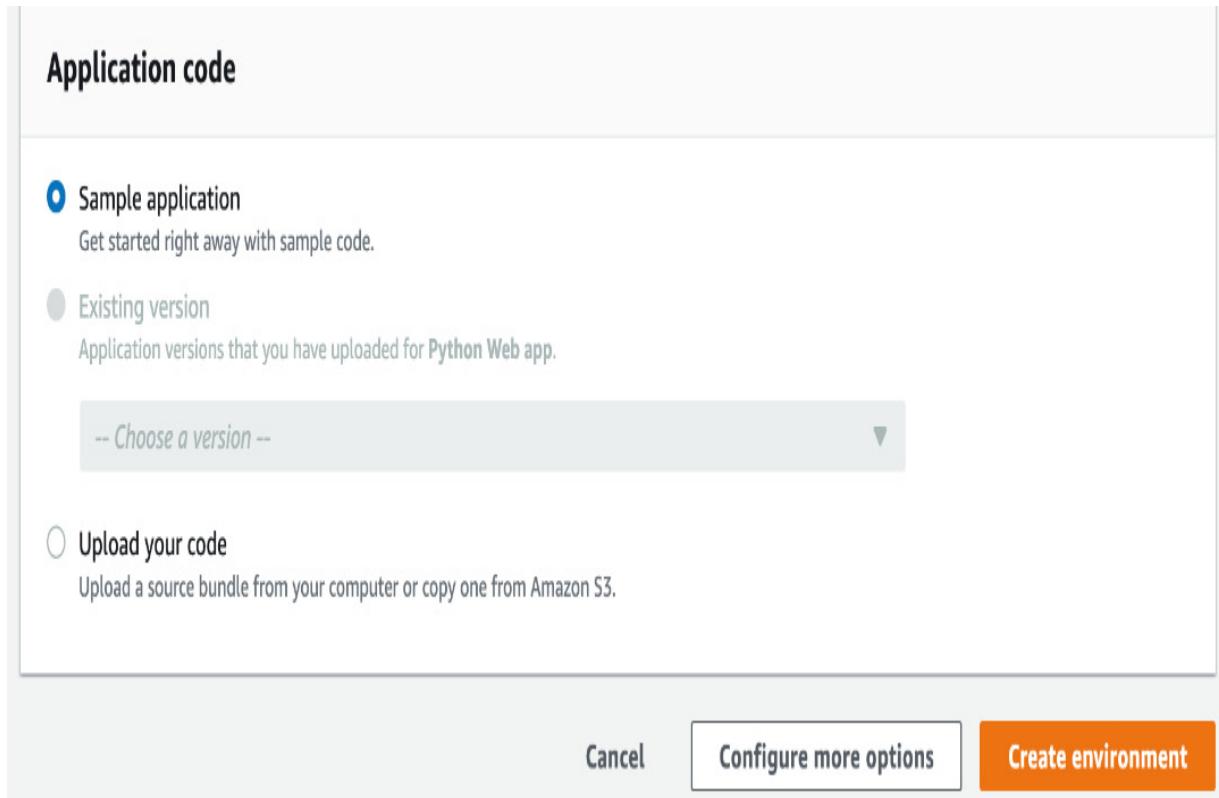


Figure 6.9 – Finalizing the platform

9. Once you click **Create environment**, you will see the logs. Elastic Beanstalk creates the platform and deploys sample applications:



### Creating Pythonwebapp-env-1

This will take a few minutes.

11:49am Instance deployment completed successfully.

11:49am Instance deployment successfully generated a 'Procfile'.

11:49am Created Load Balancer listener named:

arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-2:961487522622:listener/app/awseb-AWSEB-1K2345CY55S44/d0286ceaf9c2a1a8/34846ff26e666c8b

11:49am Created load balancer named:

arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-2:961487522622:loadbalancer/app/awseb-AWSEB-1K2345CY55S44/d0286ceaf9c2a1a8

11:49am Created CloudWatch alarm named:

awseb-e-7xpsi4kmzk-stack-AWSEBCloudwatchAlarmHigh-1AQW8OHQGMT31

11:49am Created CloudWatch alarm named:

awseb-e-7xpsi4kmzk-stack-AWSEBCloudwatchAlarmLow-SPNW0ZQLH2BH

11:49am Created Auto Scaling group policy named:

arn:aws:autoscaling:us-east-2:961487522622:scalingPolicy:88251669-544f-4a62-8b05-4227dda7c9fb:autoScalingGroupName/awseb-e-7xpsi4k1TTBR07PT3ZB5:policyName/awseb-e-7xpsi4kmzk-stack-AWSEBAutoScalingScaleUpPolicy-Q07S3NwhziuN

11:49am Created Auto Scaling group policy named:

arn:aws:autoscaling:us-east-2:961487522622:scalingPolicy:64fc345-a97c-44dc-a6d5-582c11125606:autoScalingGroupName/awseb-e-7xpsi4k1TTBR07PT3ZB5:policyName/awseb-e-7xpsi4kmzk-stack-AWSEBAutoScalingScaleDownPolicy-3DYSDSGXzUoz

11:49am Waiting for EC2 instances to launch. This may take a few minutes.

Figure 6.10 – Logs of the platform

Wait a few minutes so that the application is deployed. Once deployed, you will be presented with the following screen:

Elastic Beanstalk > Environments > Pythonwebapp-env-1

**Pythonwebapp-env-1**

[test-training.us-east-2.elasticbeanstalk.com](#) (e-7xpsl4kmzk)  
Application name: Python Webapp

Actions ▾

Health

Ok

Causes

Running version

Sample Application

Upload and deploy

Platform

Python 3.8 running on 64bit  
Amazon Linux 2/3.3.17

Change

Recent events

Show all

< 1 >

Time	Type	Details
2022-09-29 11:51:03 UTC+0200	INFO	Environment health has transitioned from Pending to Ok. Initialization completed 50 seconds ago and took 2 minutes.

Figure 6.11 – Application deployment

It seems like the sample application has been deployed and is running properly. Click the domain link to see the running application. In the preceding screenshot, the domain link is [test-training.us-east-2.elasticbeanstalk.com](https://test-training.us-east-2.elasticbeanstalk.com):

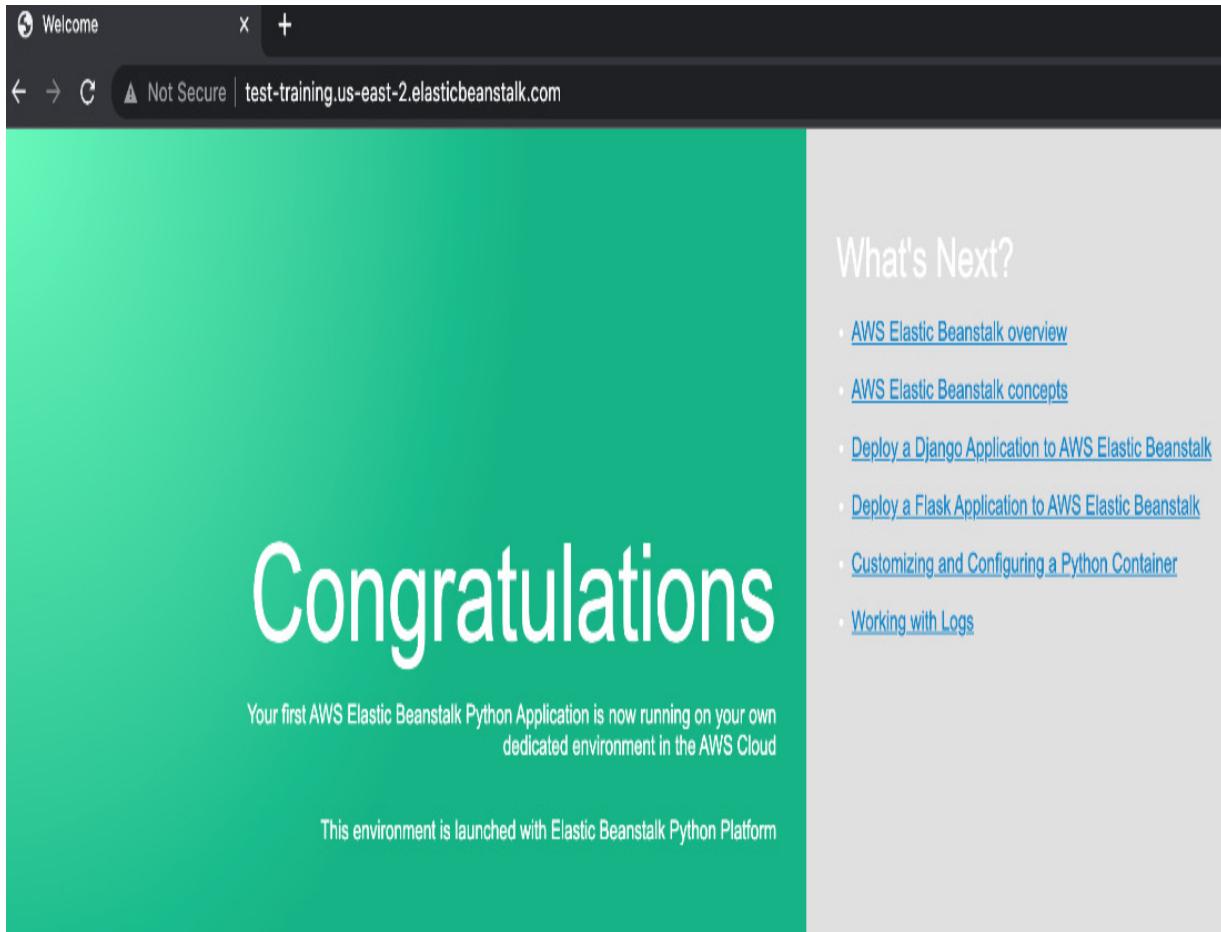


Figure 6.12 – Application

Congrats! You deployed the sample web application to the cloud.

In this example, we deployed the sample application to Elastic Beanstalk. The sample web application is implemented by AWS. As the next step, we are going to implement a simple Python web application to be deployed by Elastic Beanstalk:

1. Open the Elastic Beanstalk service in AWS.
2. Click **Environments** on the left side and see the list of environments. In the previous section, we created an environment and deployed the

sample application. In this example, we will use the same Python web environment:



Figure 6.13 – Environments

3. Click **Pythonwebapp-env-1** in the list as it supports Python web applications. It could be different in your environment, based on the naming conventions:

All environments											
Environment name	Health	Application name	Date created	Last modified	URL	Running versions	Platform	Plat stat			
Pythonwebapp-env-1		Python Webapp	2022-09-29 11:47:39 UTC+0200	2022-09-29 11:50:08 UTC+0200	<a href="#">test-training.us-east-2.elasticbeanstalk.com</a>	Sample Application	Python 3.8 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2				

Figure 6.14 – Python All environments

4. Click the **Upload and deploy** button in order to follow the deployment process:

Elastic Beanstalk > Environments > Pythonwebapp-env-1

**Pythonwebapp-env-1**

[test-training.us-east-2.elasticbeanstalk.com](#) (e-7xpsl4kmzK)  
Application name: Python Webapp

**Health**  
 Ok  
[Causes](#)

**Running version**  
Sample Application  
[Upload and deploy](#)

**Platform**  
  
Python 3.8 running on 64bit  
Amazon Linux 2/3.3.17  
⚠ Different version recommended  
[Change](#)

[Refresh](#) [Actions ▾](#)

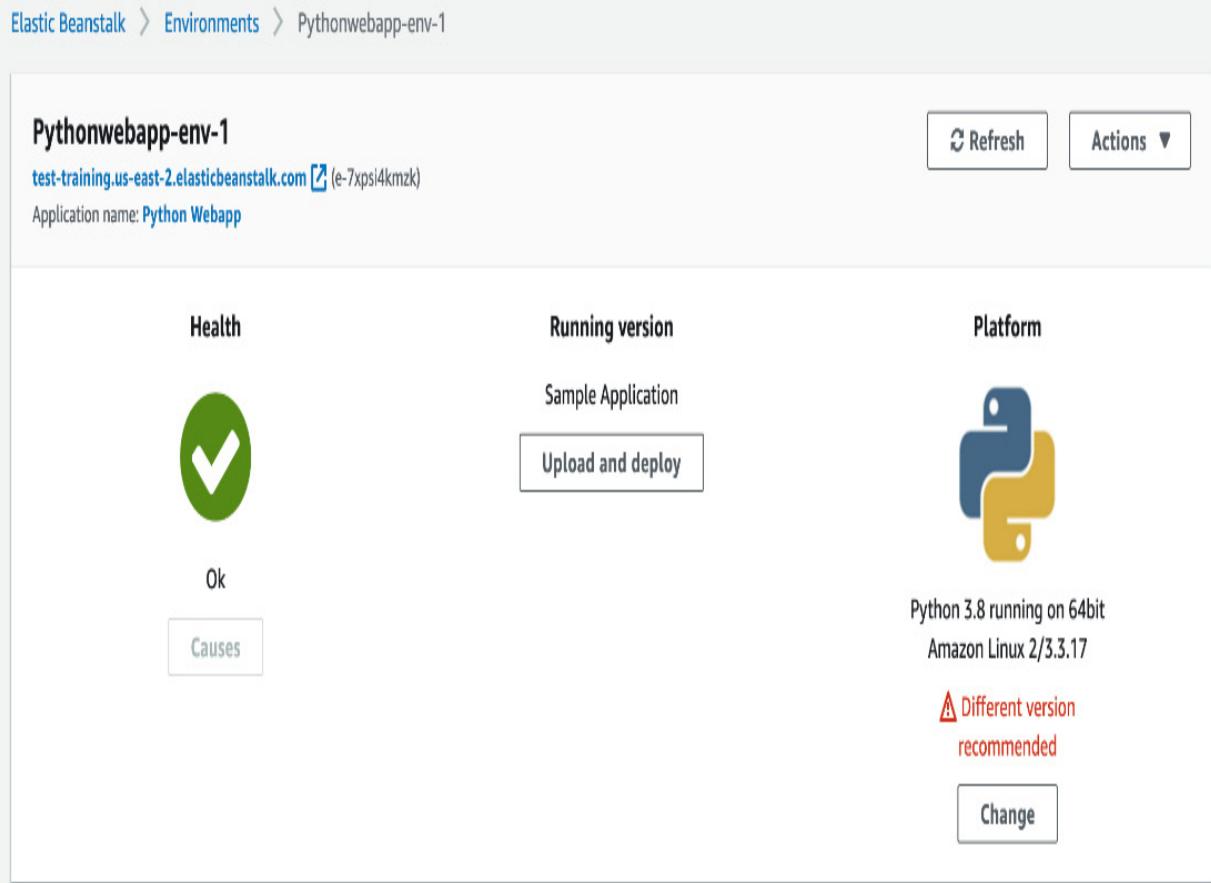


Figure 6.15 – Python web environment

5. In the **Upload and deploy** window, click the **Choose file** button:

# Upload and deploy

X

- ⓘ To deploy a previous version, go to the [Application Versions page](#).

Upload application

 Choose file

Version label

## ► Deployment Preferences

The application version will be deployed using the **All at once** policy.

Current number of instances: 1

Cancel

Deploy

Figure 6.16 – Deploy environment

Once you click the **Choose file** button, your Python web application will be deployed to Elastic Beanstalk.

As you can see in the following screenshot, you are going to select the local folder:

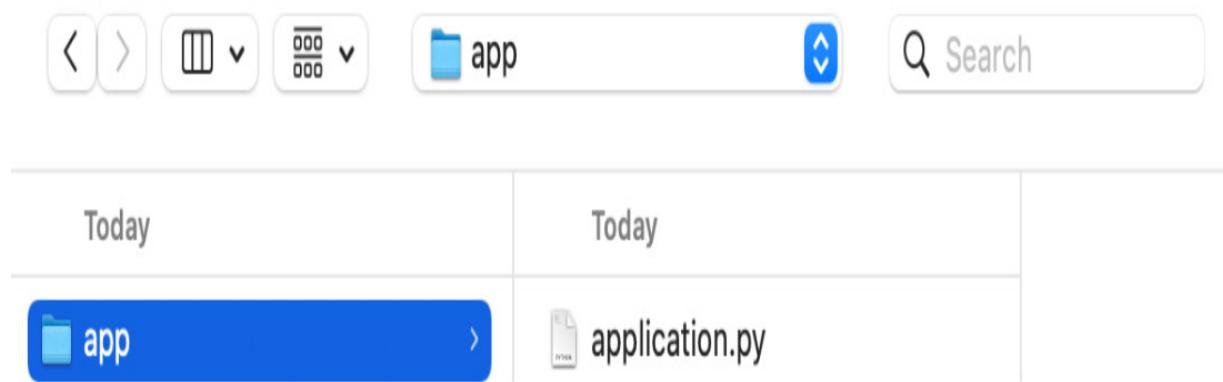


Figure 6.17 – Local folder

You can deploy whichever Python web framework you prefer, such as Flask, Django, and so on.

In this section, we learned how to deploy a custom Python web application to Elastic Beanstalk.

## Summary

In this chapter, we learned about the AWS Elastic Beanstalk service and how to create a Python web environment in the cloud. Elastic Beanstalk is useful when you deploy web applications in the cloud. It comes with scalability, logging, and monitoring advantages. In the following chapter, we will take a look at how to monitor our applications via CloudWatch.

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# Part 3: Useful AWS Services to Implement Python

In this part, you will deep-dive into other AWS services for Python programming, such as monitoring, creating an API, database operations, and NoSQL with DynamoDB.

This part has the following chapters:

- [Chapter 7](#), *Monitoring Applications via CloudWatch*
- [Chapter 8](#), *Database Operations with RDS*
- [Chapter 9](#), *Creating an API in AWS*
- [Chapter 10](#), *Using Python with NoSQL (DynamoDB)*
- [Chapter 11](#), *Using Python with Glue*
- [Chapter 12](#), *Reference Project on AWS*

## Monitoring Applications via CloudWatch

In this chapter, we are going to learn about one of the important AWS services, CloudWatch. CloudWatch is a serverless service that allows you to collect and monitor application logs within AWS. It has extensive integrations with most AWS services. When you start using any AWS service, it helps to observe an application via CloudWatch tools.

In this chapter, we are going to cover the following topics:

- What is CloudWatch?
- Collecting Lambda Logs via CloudWatch
- CloudWatch logs Insights
- CloudWatch alarms

## What is CloudWatch?

When you deploy any application, it is important to track that it meets the set expectations regarding availability, performance, and stability. It is possible an issue may have occurred in the application. It's important to note that some of the AWS services could be down or run incorrectly. This is a very bad experience from a customer's point of view, and it would be better to observe these issues before the customer finds out. If your service

an application via AWS, you need to use CloudWatch to monitor your applications to observe how they behave.

CloudWatch is a monitoring service in AWS; it provides different features to observe an application. The features of CloudWatch are as follows:

- Collecting and storing logs from AWS services such as Lambda and EC2.
- Providing a dashboard to monitor metrics and logs.
- The ability to create an alarm. For example, if an application has consumed significant memory on a server, you can create an alarm in order to be notified.
- The ability to correlate different metrics. For example, you can aggregate EC2 memory logs and CPU logs to have a better overall view of a situation.
- The detection of anomalous behavior with the machine learning-based CloudWatch anomaly detection feature.

## Collecting Lambda logs via CloudWatch

In this topic, we are going to deploy a simple Python function in order to investigate logs via the CloudWatch service. Let's do so step by step:

1. Create a Lambda function in AWS. In [Chapter 3](#), where we covered Lambda, the basic steps of the Lambda deployment were explained. Hence, here, we will provide a summary of the Lambda steps. The name of the Lambda function is `TestLogs`:

## Function name

Enter a name that describes the purpose of your function.

---

TestLogs

---

Use only letters, numbers, hyphens, or underscores with no spaces.

## Runtime [Info](#)

Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console

---

Python 3.9

---

Figure 7.1 – Creating a Lambda function

2. The Lambda function creates a basic template, like the following:

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs: Code (which is selected), Test, Monitor, Configuration, Aliases, and Versions. Below the navigation bar, the title "Code source" and a "Info" link are visible. A toolbar below the title includes File, Edit, Find, View, Go, Tools, Window, a "Test" button (which is orange), and a "Deploy" button. To the left, there is a sidebar labeled "Environment". The main area displays the code editor for a file named "lambda\_function.py". The code is as follows:

```
1 import json
2
3 def lambda_handler(event, context):
4     # TODO implement
5     return {
6         'statusCode': 200,
7         'body': json.dumps('Hello from Lambda!')
8     }
9
```

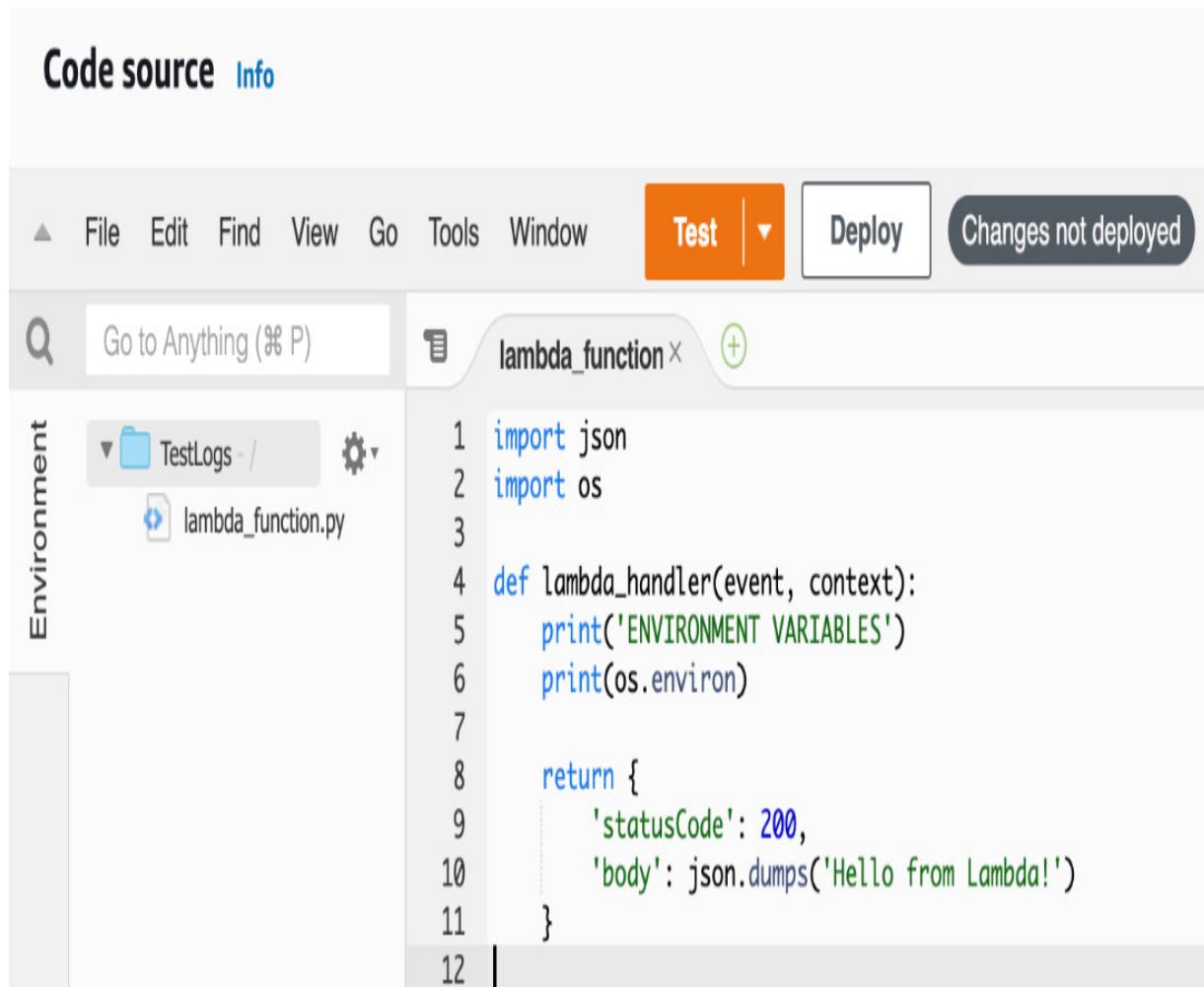
Figure 7.2 – The Lambda template

3. Copy the following code block to the handler:

```
import json
import os
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print('ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES')
    print(os.environ)
    return {
        'statusCode': 200,
```

```
'body': json.dumps('Hello from Lambda!')  
}
```

`os` will import the operating system module; hence, you can see the environment variables via the logging print (`os.environ`) variable. Once we add the code block, Lambda code should be seen as follows:



The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda function editor interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with File, Edit, Find, View, Go, Tools, Window, a Test button, a Deploy button, and a message saying "Changes not deployed". Below the navigation bar is a search bar labeled "Go to Anything (⌘ P)" and a tab bar with "lambda\_function" selected. On the left, there's an "Environment" sidebar showing a "TestLogs" folder and a file named "lambda\_function.py". The main area displays the following Python code:

```
1 import json  
2 import os  
3  
4 def lambda_handler(event, context):  
5     print('ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES')  
6     print(os.environ)  
7  
8     return {  
9         'statusCode': 200,  
10        'body': json.dumps('Hello from Lambda!')  
11    }  
12
```

Figure 7.3 – Lambda with logs

4. Next, click the **Deploy** button to deploy the latest changes to Lambda and click the **Test** button. After testing the Lambda function, you are able to see the execution results:

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda Test interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Tools' and 'Window' on the left, and 'Test' (which is orange) and 'Deploy' on the right. Below the tabs, there are two tabs: 'lambda\_function.x' and 'Execution results'. The 'Execution results' tab is selected, indicated by a green circle with a '+' sign. Under 'Execution results', there is a section titled 'Test Event Name' with the value 'MyEvent'. Below that is a 'Response' section containing the following JSON:

```
{  
  "statusCode": 200,  
  "body": "\"Hello from Lambda!\""  
}
```

Under 'Function Logs', the output is as follows:

```
START RequestId: e5670818-e6c0-4871-9a3b-91d95b2d7add Version: $LATEST  
ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES  
environ({'AWS_LAMBDA_FUNCTION_VERSION': '$LATEST', 'AWS_SESSION_TOKEN': ''})  
END RequestId: e5670818-e6c0-4871-9a3b-91d95b2d7add  
REPORT RequestId: e5670818-e6c0-4871-9a3b-91d95b2d7add Duration:
```

At the bottom, there is a 'Request ID' section with the value 'e5670818-e6c0-4871-9a3b-91d95b2d7add'.

Figure 7.4 – The execution results

Let's use the CloudWatch service to investigate the logs:

1. Open the CloudWatch service from AWS Management Console:

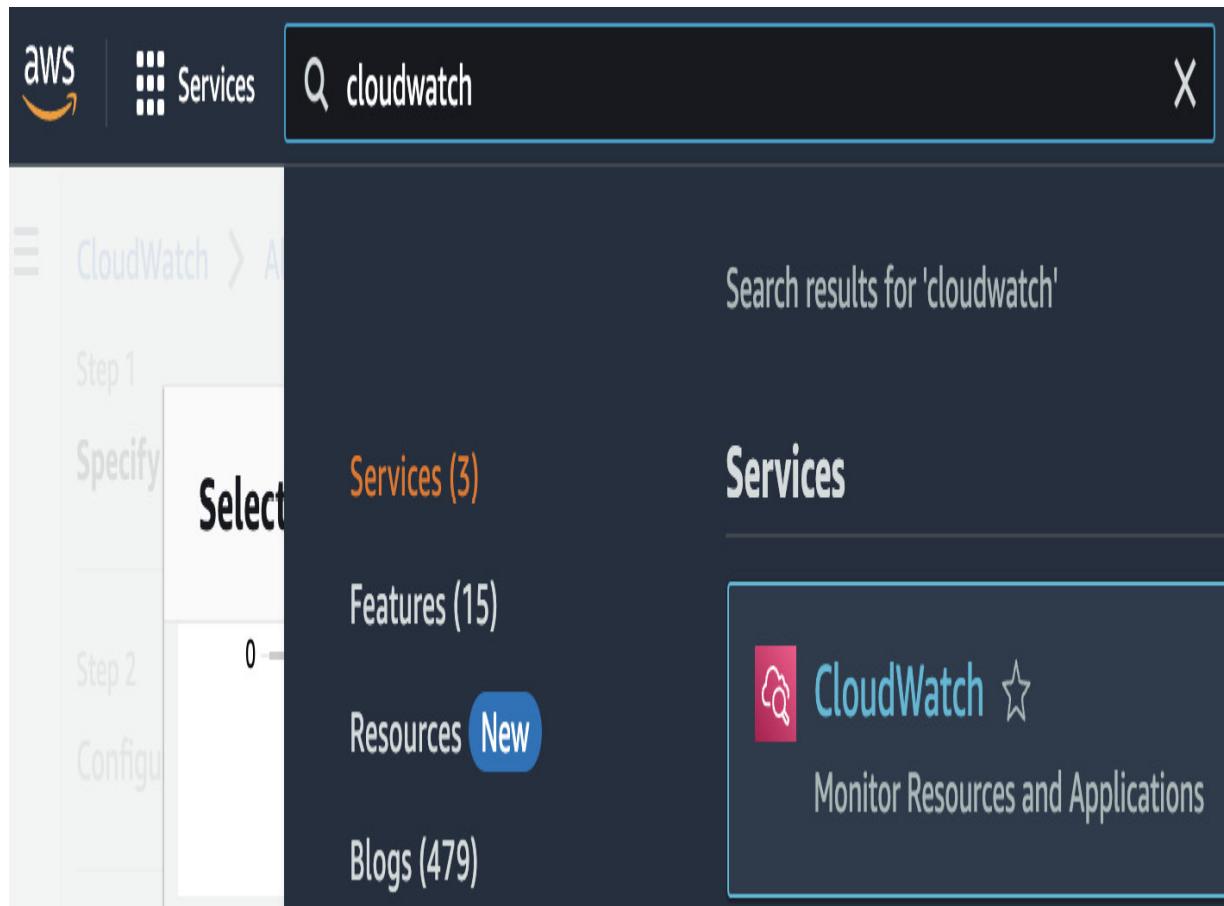


Figure 7.5 – The CloudWatch service

2. Click **Log groups** under the **Logs** dropdown in the left pane:

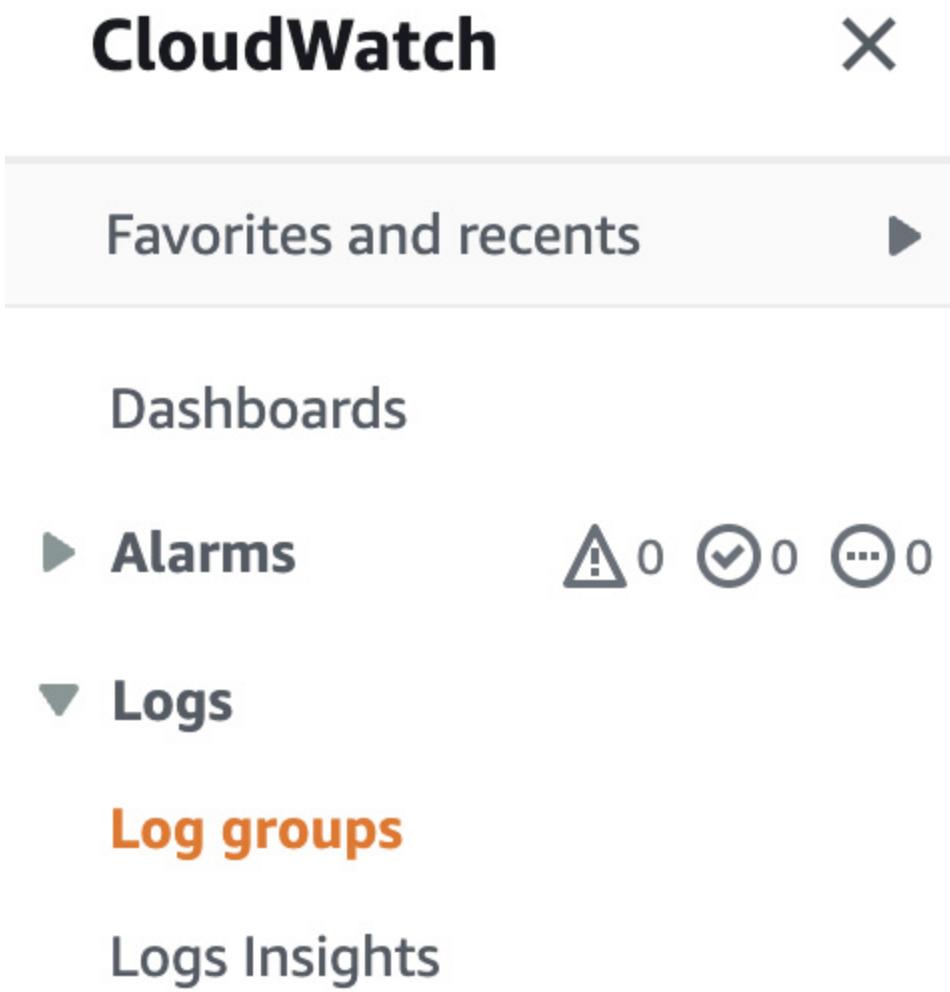


Figure 7.6 – The CloudWatch log group

3. Once you click **Log groups**, you will see a list. This list represents the running AWS services that create a log. In this list, find the Lambda function that you run:

## Log groups (9)

By default, we only load up to 10000 log groups.

 Filter log groups or try prefix search

<input type="checkbox"/>	Log group	▲	Retention
<input type="checkbox"/>	/aws/lambda/A4L-IPv6WorkaroundLambda-1OYPQF7...		Never expire
<input type="checkbox"/>	/aws/lambda/A4LVPC-IPv6WorkaroundLambda-1006...		Never expire
<input type="checkbox"/>	/aws/lambda/A4LVPC-IPv6WorkaroundLambda-F0G3...		Never expire
<input type="checkbox"/>	/aws/lambda/bike-buyer-lambda		Never expire
<input type="checkbox"/>	/aws/lambda/testbuyukveri		Never expire
<input type="checkbox"/>	/aws/lambda/TestLogs		Never expire
<input type="checkbox"/>	/var/log/httpd/access_log		Never expire
<input type="checkbox"/>	/var/log/httpd/error_log		Never expire
<input type="checkbox"/>	/var/log/secure		Never expire

Figure 7.7 – Log list

4. Click **/aws/lambda/TestLogs**. The new page consists of the logs that Lambda creates. You can see a log stream. When the Lambda function runs, the logs are created in this list. At the beginning of the list, you can see the most up-to-date logs:

The screenshot shows two parts of the AWS Lambda interface. The top part is a modal window titled '/aws/lambda/TestLogs' with tabs for 'Actions', 'View in Logs Insights', and 'Search log group'. It displays 'Log group details' with the following information:

Retention	Creation time	Subscription filters
Never expire	12 minutes ago	0
KMS key ID	Metric filters	Contributor Insights rules
-	0	-
	Stored bytes	ARN
	-	arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:961487522622:log-group:/aws/lambda/TestLogs:*

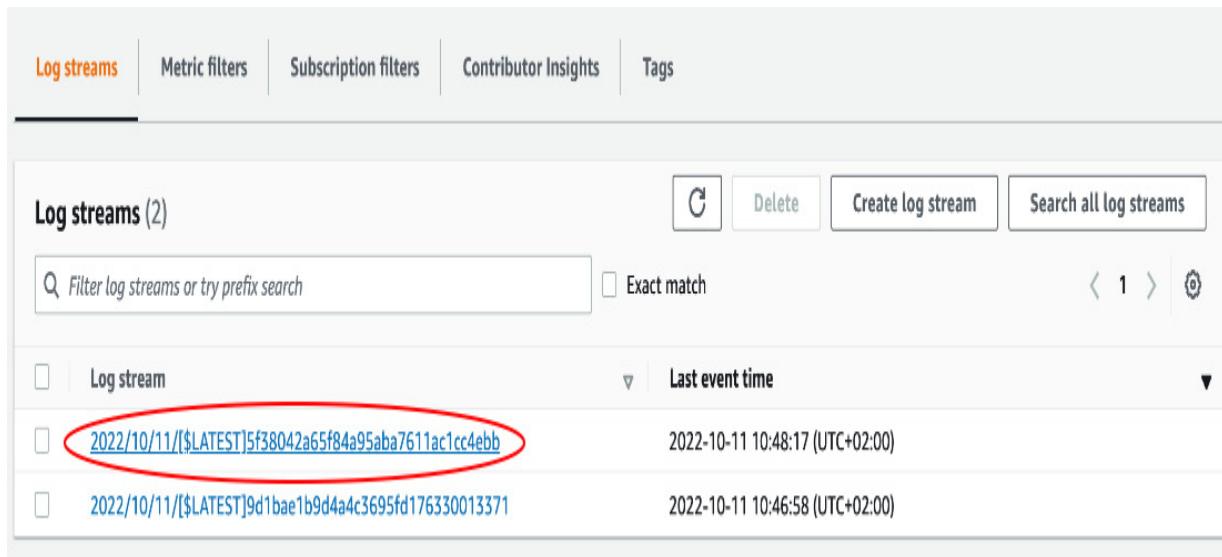
The bottom part is the main Lambda console page showing the 'Log streams' tab selected. It has tabs for 'Metric filters', 'Subscription filters', 'Contributor Insights', and 'Tags'. It shows 'Log streams (2)' with the following data:

Log stream	Last event time
2022/10/11/[\$LATEST]5f38042a65f84a95aba7611ac1cc4ebb	2022-10-11 10:48:17 (UTC+02:00)
2022/10/11/[\$LATEST]9d1bae1b9d4a4c3695fd176330013371	2022-10-11 10:46:58 (UTC+02:00)

Buttons for 'Delete', 'Create log stream', and 'Search all log streams' are also visible.

Figure 7.8 – The log page for Lambda

Let's click the latest link under **Log stream**:



The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda Log streams interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Log streams' (which is selected), 'Metric filters', 'Subscription filters', 'Contributor Insights', and 'Tags'. Below the tabs, a search bar contains the placeholder 'Filter log streams or try prefix search'. To the right of the search bar are buttons for 'Delete', 'Create log stream', and 'Search all log streams'. A dropdown menu shows 'Exact match' is selected. Below the search area, there are pagination controls with '1' in the center. The main table lists two log streams:

Log stream	Last event time
<a href="#">2022/10/11/[\$LATEST]5f38042a65f84a95aba7611ac1cc4ebb</a>	2022-10-11 10:48:17 (UTC+02:00)
<a href="#">2022/10/11/[\$LATEST]9d1bae1b9d4a4c3695fd176330013371</a>	2022-10-11 10:46:58 (UTC+02:00)

Figure 7.9 – Log stream

After clicking the link, you can see the detailed logs that Lambda creates:

**Log events**

You can use the filter bar below to search for and match terms, phrases, or values in your log events. [Learn more about filter patterns](#)

View as text C Actions ▾ Create metric filter

Filter events Clear 1m 30m 1h 12h Custom More

▶	Timestamp	Message
No older events at this moment. <a href="#">Retry</a>		
▶	2022-10-11T10:48:03.470+02:00	START RequestId: aacbf25a-40be-43cf-82ba-e115ff165dfd Version: \$LATEST
▶	2022-10-11T10:48:03.470+02:00	ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES
▶	2022-10-11T10:48:03.470+02:00	environ({'AWS_LAMBDA_FUNCTION_VERSION': '\$LATEST', 'AWS_SESSION_TOKEN': 'IQoJb3JpZ2luX2VjEKn//////////wEaCXvzLWVh...'})
▶	2022-10-11T10:48:03.473+02:00	END RequestId: aacbf25a-40be-43cf-82ba-e115ff165dfd
▶	2022-10-11T10:48:03.473+02:00	REPORT RequestId: aacbf25a-40be-43cf-82ba-e115ff165dfd Duration: 1.25 ms Billed Duration: 2 ms Memory Size: 128 M...
▶	2022-10-11T10:48:17.671+02:00	START RequestId: e5670818-e6c0-4871-9a3b-91d95b2d7add Version: \$LATEST
▶	2022-10-11T10:48:17.671+02:00	ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES
▶	2022-10-11T10:48:17.671+02:00	environ({'AWS_LAMBDA_FUNCTION_VERSION': '\$LATEST', 'AWS_SESSION_TOKEN': 'IQoJb3JpZ2luX2VjEKn//////////wEaCXvzLWVh...'})
▶	2022-10-11T10:48:17.690+02:00	END RequestId: e5670818-e6c0-4871-9a3b-91d95b2d7add
▶	2022-10-11T10:48:17.690+02:00	REPORT RequestId: e5670818-e6c0-4871-9a3b-91d95b2d7add Duration: 1.14 ms Billed Duration: 2 ms Memory Size: 128 M...
No newer events at this moment. <a href="#">Auto retry paused</a> . <a href="#">Resume</a>		

Figure 7.10 – Lambda logs

This list shows a summary view of the log. When you click the down arrow to the left, the panel will open and you can investigate the detailed logs. In Lambda, we have logged the operating system variables for Lambda. Hence, you will see some details for that, such as region, memory size, and language:

No older events at this moment. [Newer](#)

▶ 2022-10-11T10:48:03.470+02:00	START RequestId: aacbf25a-40be-43cf-82ba-e115ff165dfd Version: \$LATEST
▶ 2022-10-11T10:48:03.470+02:00	ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES
▼ 2022-10-11T10:48:03.470+02:00	<pre>environ({'AWS_LAMBDA_FUNCTION_VERSION': '\$LATEST', 'AWS_SESSION_TOKEN': 'IQoJb3JpZ2luX2VjEKn//////////wEdCXVzLWVh...'}</pre> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <pre>environ({'AWS_LAMBDA_FUNCTION_VERSION': '\$LATEST', 'AWS_SESSION_TOKEN': 'IQoJb3JpZ2luX2VjEKn//////////wEdCXVzLWVh...'} 2pWeDHHKuQCCHIQAx0hNOTYNg3NTIyNjIyIgZhGr5ovZ9tZUNJJA8qwnQJSHCWluj5okKTPmXFPAtnzFm0fyjD4Feug+qQK1mSKhVRk1Oz/1n9Hcb50TV42lR0v+PLk3g99DFiND7i7W9+AUi1C4MXi1Kvk0+oLXTsRexdyG1N8ZBS1b9YAmplwbB2eAt/izrzN9c0d1mg/YO+g02m9oysWVBNKT1znwYZg4Qbs+f2XAVL83FzTuynjDC5W/5LMc9pNwUjzBmUV0tdViAy8oISTPJIjEd4mGBRrvretav+c2eatz5dmTMNaibTAEKCpnzAfYxowl+7h74wu0ShRBDAsp8rDXTrN6zSt/GDk52cJRL0AgVngcwSNzzEePuE+QV6YG972AsZFG512E40s2KrBmC0/KSHGzqTRvf4ms0Rx5WqZjVYH12+S700q3348w4457e39tuTTD4zEq/TgtK3X90SxgwgtulgYgnQEpEVMKq150jcMaElU+am7DjobN9yTqHmv9A3fmpEG5+HF7/VNoNpkodFLCc4LC40r3F+F/DBLFWCwcbQfbmTWGBIp7NM5VEQacMzMLsEIAY14/nLhmKhmYlKDUPNjLaef8UZXo4xQxhiG4kFbJY1xEldAzGJd0WUD5K7yD4UNXlWHMfg0uCeo/U0nJ8Y7ez5xKbKp6UMwT711M', 'LAMBDA_TASK_ROOT': '/var/task', 'AWS_LAMBDA_LOG_GROUP_NAME': '/aws/Lambda/TestLogs', 'LD_LIBRARY_PATH': '/var/lang/lib:/lib64:/usr/lib64:/var/runtime:/var/task:/lib:/opt/lib', 'AWS_LAMBDA_LOG_STREAM_NAME': '2022/10/11[\$LATEST]5f38042a65f84a95aba7611ac1cc4ebb', 'AWS_LAMBDA_RUNTIME_API': '127.0.0.1:9001', 'AWS_EXECUTION_ENV': 'AWS_Lambda_python3.9', 'AWS_LAMBDA_FUNCTION_NAME': 'TestLogs', 'AWS_XRAY_DAEMON_ADDRESS': '169.254.79.129:2000', 'PATH': '/var/lang/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin/:/bin:/opt/bin', 'AWS_DEFAULT_REGION': 'us-east-1', 'PWD': '/var/task', 'AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY': 'H/WhpTwilsAzDgC8yLk5X1X7IWEKLsajJSsesys', 'LANG': 'en_US.UTF-8', 'LAMBDA_RUNTIME_DIR': '/var/runtime', 'AWS_LAMBDA_INITIALIZATION_TYPE': 'on-demand', 'AWS_REGION': 'us-east-1', 'TZ': ':UTC', 'AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID': 'ASIA57X17JM7NYGFPUWM', 'SHLVL': '0', '_AWS_XRAY_DAEMON_ADDRESS': '169.254.79.129', '_AWS_XRAY_DAEMON_PORT': '2000', 'AWS_XRAY_CONTEXT_MISSING': 'LOG_ERROR', '_HANDLER': 'lambda_function.lambda_handler', 'AWS_LAMBDA_FUNCTION_MEMORY_SIZE': '128', 'PYTHONPATH': '/var/runtime', '_X_AMZN_TRACE_ID': 'Root=1-63452dc3-1e1de600acf3e301a0573ebf;Parent=7ee8d166de82317;Sampled=0'})</pre> </div>
▶ 2022-10-11T10:48:03.473+02:00	END RequestId: aacbf25a-40be-43cf-82ba-e115ff165dfd
▶ 2022-10-11T10:48:03.473+02:00	REPORT RequestId: aacbf25a-40be-43cf-82ba-e115ff165dfd Duration: 1.25 ms Billed Duration: 2 ms Memory Size: 128 M...

Figure 7.11 – Log details

Congratulations! You are able to investigate Lambda logs via the CloudWatch service. It is simple to use CloudWatch to investigate a log for any AWS service. In the next topic, we will learn some tricks regarding filtering logs.

## CloudWatch Log Insights

In this topic, we will take a look at **Log Insights**. If you have massive lines of logs, it is not easy to search and find the respective log that you are searching for. For this use case, Log Insights comes into play. CloudWatch Log Insights allows you to search logs with the filtering feature. Let's see how Log Insights helps us to search logs:

1. Click **Log Insights** under the **Logs** dropdown in the left pane:

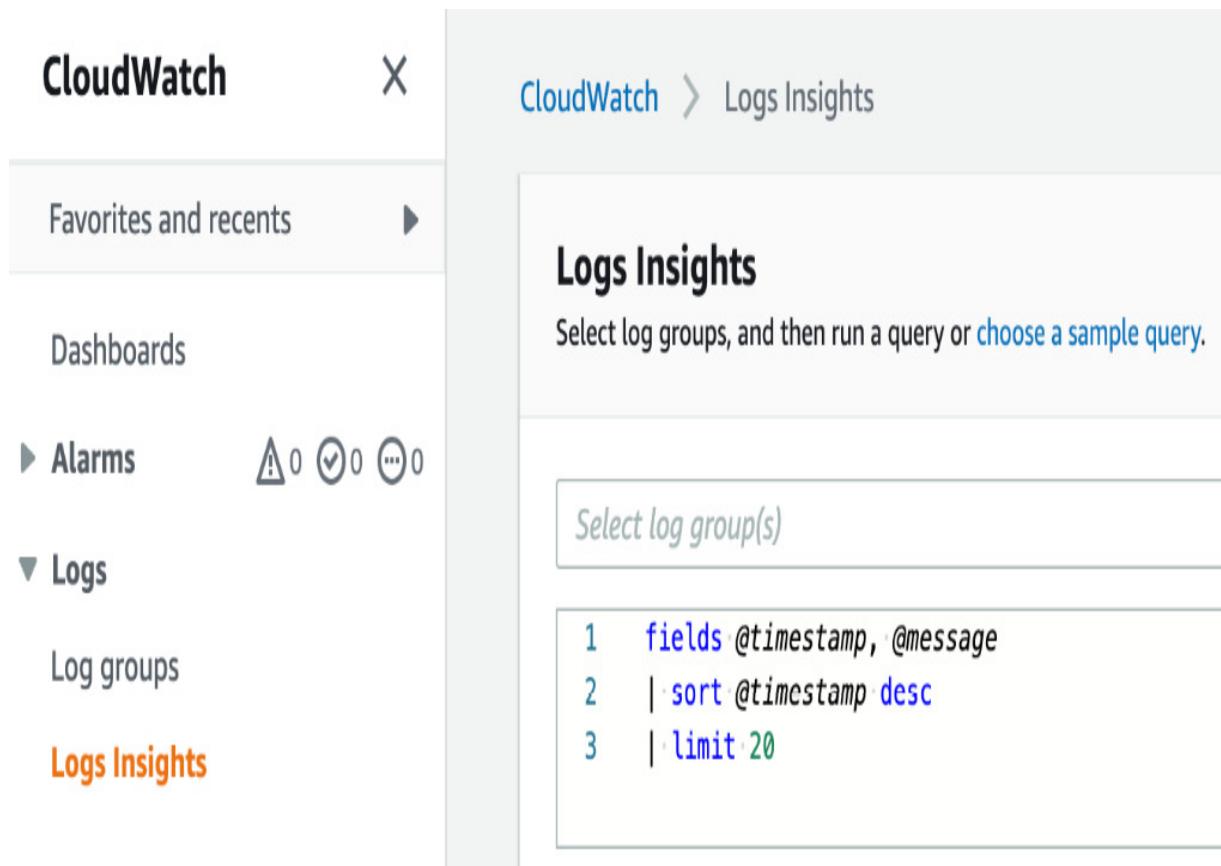


Figure 7.12 – Log Insights

2. Select the log that you want to investigate. In the previous example, we ran the TestLogs Lambda function, and I am also selecting that one here:

**Logs Insights**

Select log groups, and then run a query or [choose a sample query](#).

5m 30m **1h** 3h 12h Custom □

Select log group(s) ▲

Type to search

- /aws/lambda/A4L-IPv6WorkaroundLambda-1OYPQF7PSZW6T
- /aws/lambda/A4LVPC-IPv6WorkaroundLambda-1006JHL30UJIA
- /aws/lambda/A4LVPC-IPv6WorkaroundLambda-F0G3U13ZZ1IP
- /aws/lambda/bike-buyer-lambda
- /aws/lambda/testbuyukveri
- /aws/lambda/TestLogs
- /var/log/httpd/acc /aws/lambda/TestLogs
- /var/log/httpd/error\_log
- /var/log/secure

All log groups loaded.

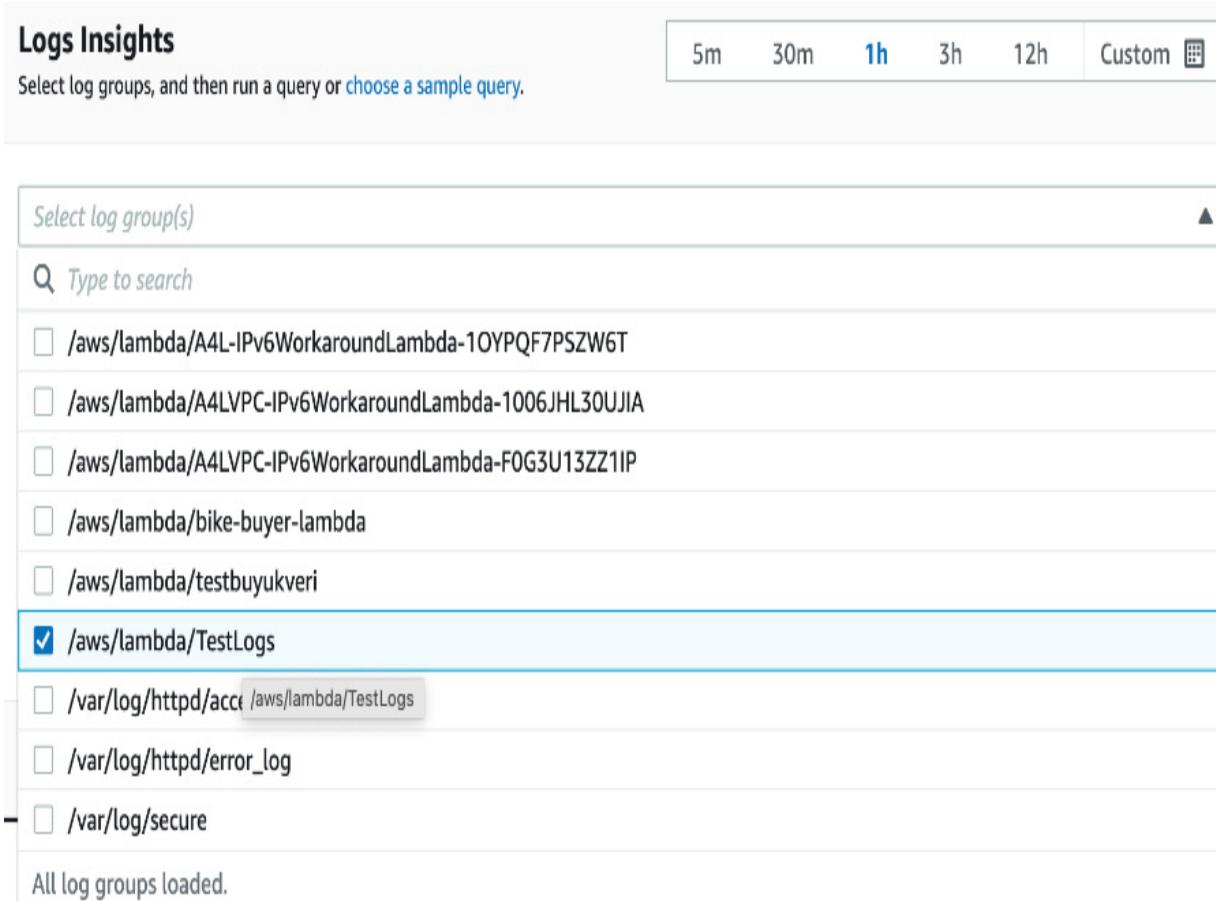


Figure 7.13 – The Log Insights window

3. Once you select it, you can see the default query:

# Logs Insights

Select log groups, and then run a query or [choose a sample query](#).

*Select log group(s)*

/aws/lambda/TestLogs X

```
1 fields @timestamp, @message
2 | sort @timestamp desc
3 | limit 20
```

**Run query**

Cancel

Save

History

Queries are allowed to run for up to 15 minutes.

Figure 7.14 – The Log Insights filter

4. Click the **Run query** button in order to see the result. In this filter, `fields` represents the columns that will be listed, whereas the `sort` keyword indicates the sorting method, and you can see only 20 records with the `limit` keyword:

Select log group(s)

/aws/lambda/TestLogs X

```
1 fields @timestamp, @message
2 | sort @timestamp desc
3 | limit 20
```

Run query

Cancel

Save

History

Queries are allowed to run for up to 15 minutes.

Logs

Visualization

Export re

Showing 5 of 5 records matched ⓘ

5 records (2.5 kB) scanned in 3.2s @ 1 records/s (813.342 B/s)

5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

10:30 10:35 10:40 10:45 10:50 10:55 11 AM 11:05

#	@timestamp	@message
▶ 1	2022-10-13T11:14:21...	END RequestId: db3c0860-2c96-4ca0-9897-911b44e303e9
▶ 2	2022-10-13T11:14:21...	REPORT RequestId: db3c0860-2c96-4ca0-9897-911b44e303e9 Duration: 2.47 ms
▶ 3	2022-10-13T11:14:20...	START RequestId: db3c0860-2c96-4ca0-9897-911b44e303e9 Version: \$LATEST
▶ 4	2022-10-13T11:14:20...	ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

### Figure 7.15 – Logs

Let's add one more filter to search for a keyword within the message. You can use the following query format:

```
fields @timestamp, @message
| filter @message like /AWS_DEFAULT_REGION/
| sort @timestamp desc
| limit 20
```

With this query, we search for logs that contain `AWS_DEFAULT_REGION`. Paste that and click **Run query** again. After running the query, you will see that the message lines are reduced:

/aws/lambda/TestLogs X

```
1 fields @timestamp, @message
2 | filter @message like /AWS_DEFAULT_REGION/
3 | sort @timestamp desc
4 | limit 20
```

Run query

Cancel

Save

History

Queries are allowed to run for up to 15 minutes.

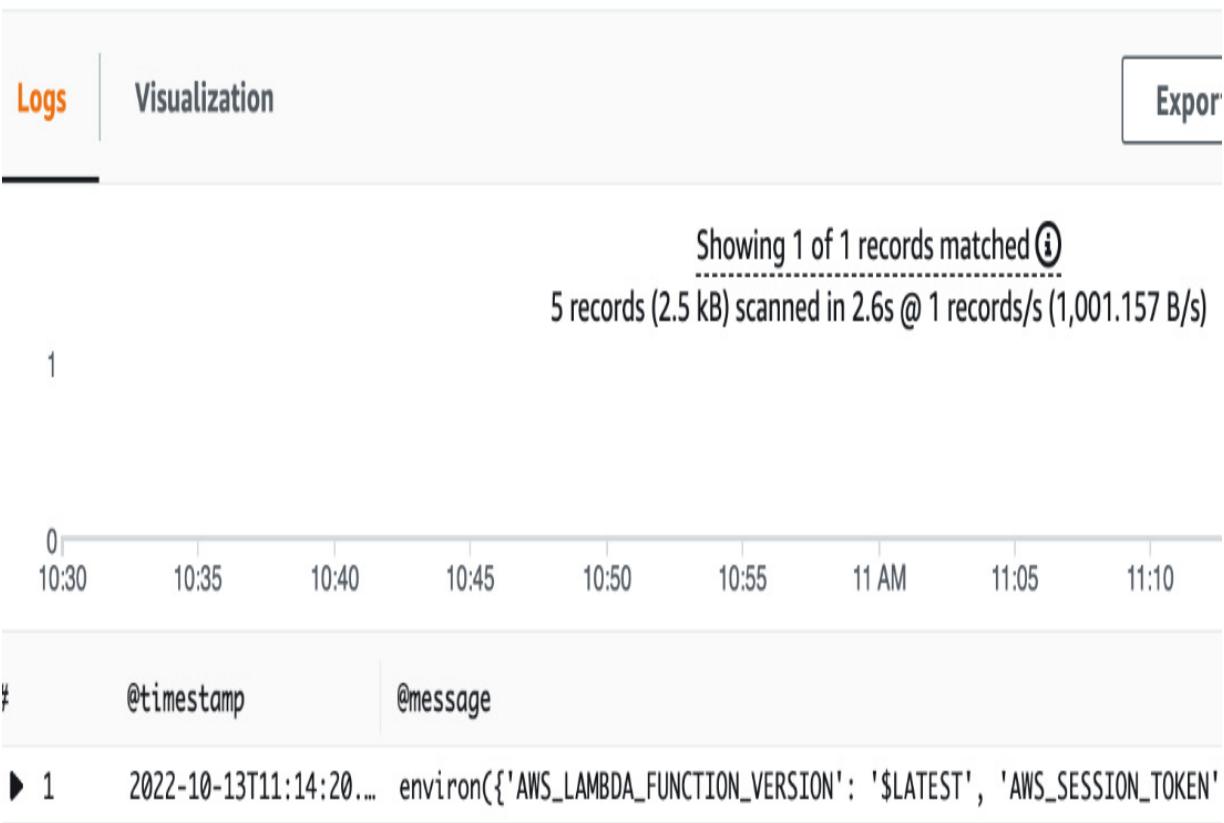


Figure 7.16 – Filtered logs

When you expand the message, you will find what you searched for – in this case, `AWS_DEFAULT_REGION`:

#	@timestamp	@message
	Field	Value
▼ 1	@ingestionTime	1665652465080
	@log	961487522622:/aws/lambda/TestLogs
	@logStream	2022/10/13/[\$LATEST]7e5aaadeaaf84a1d82aa2dbe
	@message	environ({'AWS_LAMBDA_FUNCTION_VERSION': '\$LAT
	@timestamp	1665652460997
	@xrayTraceId	1-6347d6ec-3d2886861f5141db1d518618
	_AWS_XRAY_DAEMON_ADDRESS	169.254.79.129
	_AWS_XRAY_DAEMON_PORT	2000
	_HANDLER	lambda_function.lambda_handler
	_X_AMZN_TRACE_ID	Root=1-6347d6ec-3d2886861f5141db1d518618;Par
	AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID	ASIA57XI7JM7DMWDYZ50
	AWS_DEFAULT_REGION	us-east-1
	AWS_EXECUTION_ENV	AWS_Lambda_python3.9
	AWS_LAMBDA_FUNCTION_MEMORY_SIZE	128

Figure 7.17 – Detailed logs

As you can see, Log Insights is very helpful to search and filter logs within a massive log block. In the next topic, we will take a look at how to create

an alarm.

## CloudWatch alarms

AWS has more than 100 services, and it is not easy to control the behavior of all the services. You need to be informed if some AWS services achieve a specific metric. In [Chapter 4](#), we covered how to create a server with an EC2 service. For example, you define a server for an EC2 service, and sometimes, its CPU usage is more than 90%, causing some performance problems. Another example would be to add a notification if you exceed a specific cost in AWS. For these kinds of scenarios, you can define a metric, and if the metric is reached, you will be notified via email.

In this topic, we are going to create an alarm to notify us if AWS cost exceeds \$10 in a month. Let's implement the application:

1. Click **In alarm** under the **Alarms** dropdown in the **CloudWatch** pane:

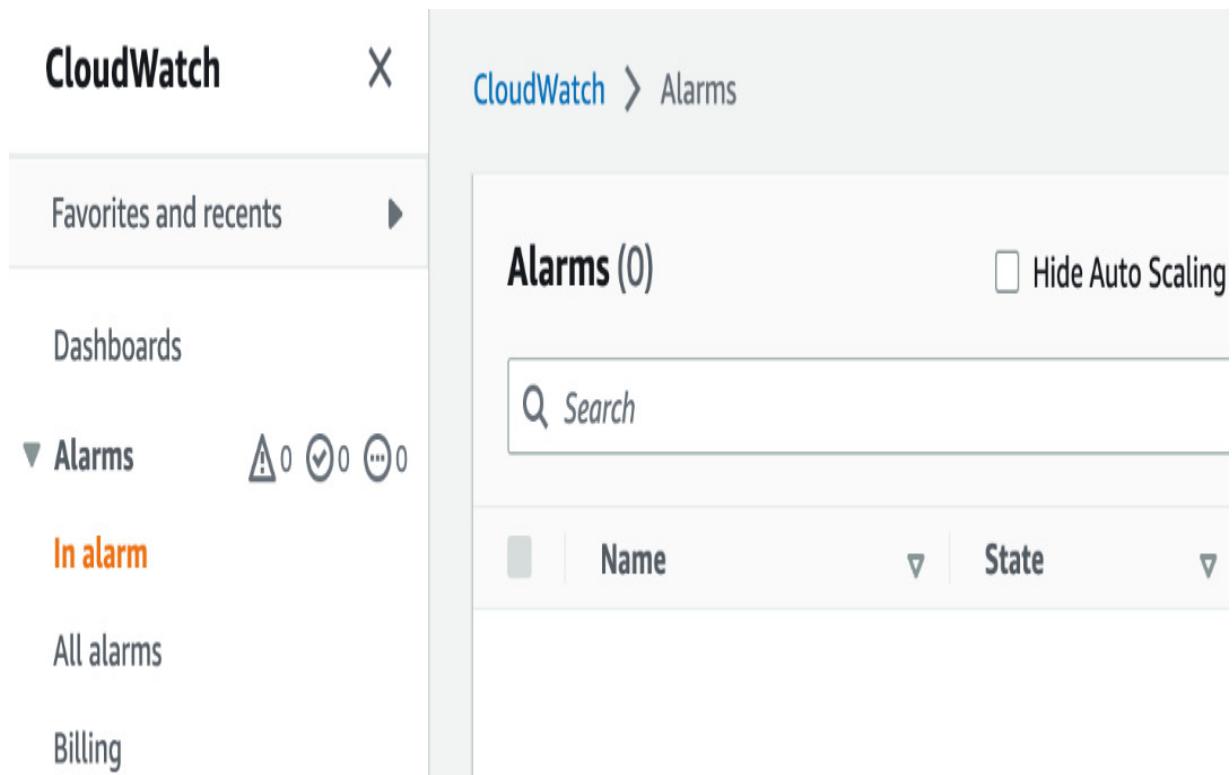


Figure 7.18 – In alarm

2. Click **Create Alarm**. You can click either the button to the right or the one at the bottom:

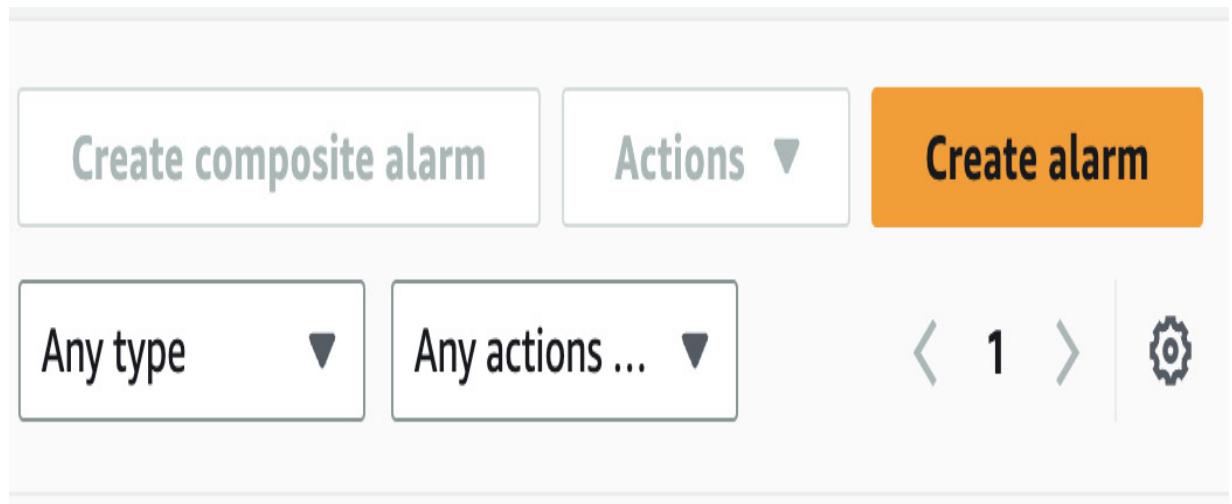


Figure 7.19 – Creating an alarm

3. Click the **Select metric** button:

## Specify metric and conditions

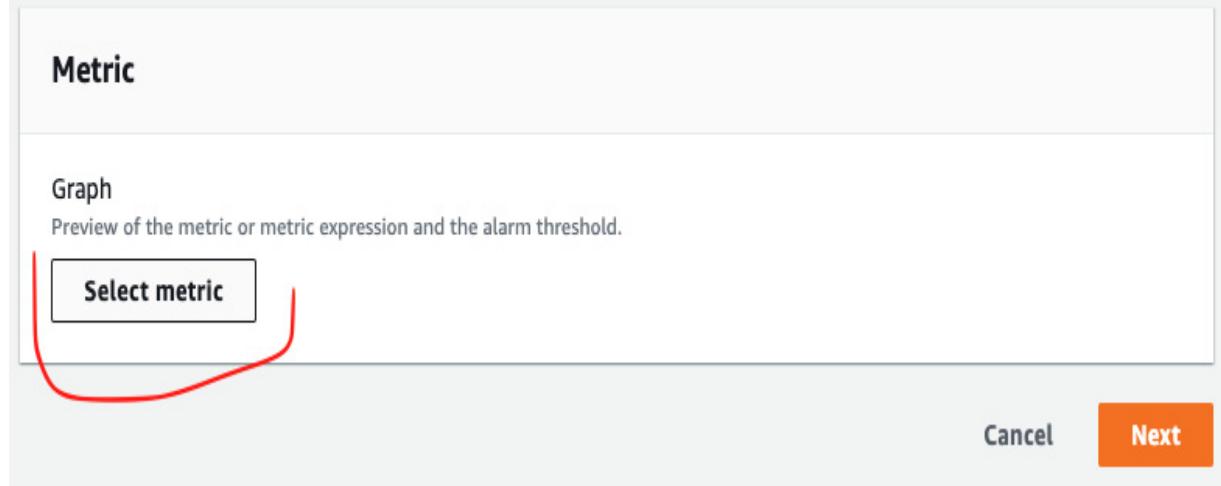


Figure 7.20 – Select metric

4. Once you click the **Select metric** button, you will be able to see a list of categories with which to narrow down your metric:

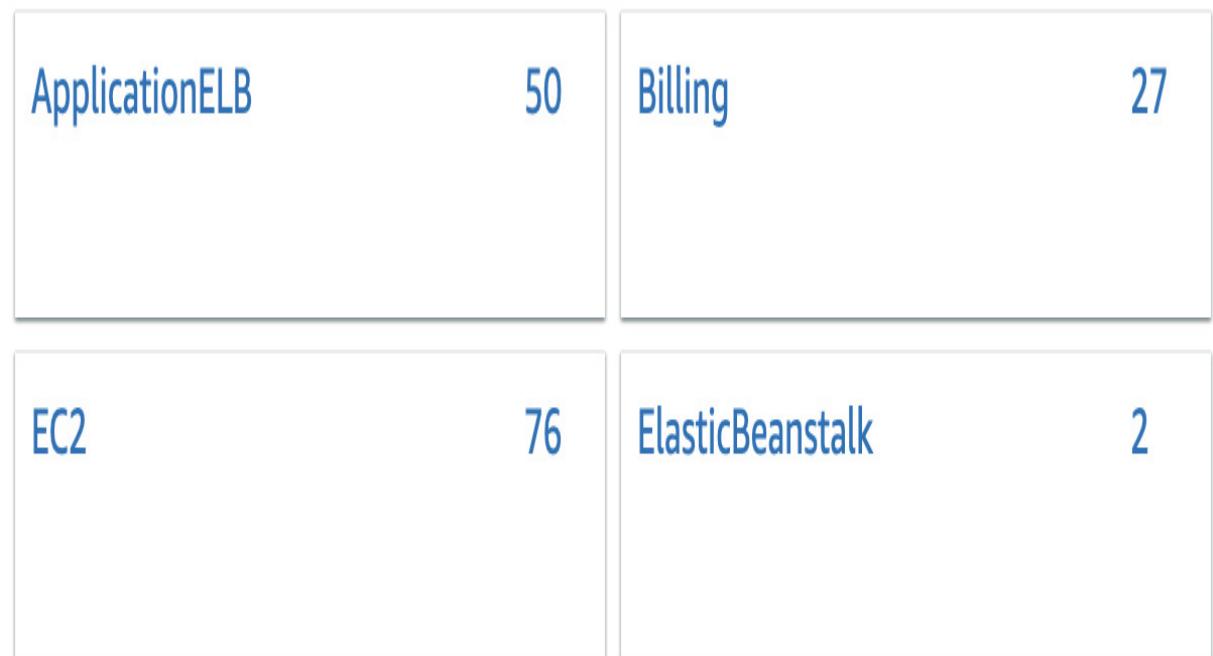


Figure 7.21 – Metric types

In this list, you can see different types of metrics. **Billing** allows you to define cost-related metrics, while **Lambda** allows you to define Lambda-related metrics. In this example, we are going to define a monthly budget for our AWS account. The aim is to receive an alarm if our monthly cost exceeds a specific threshold:

1. Click **Billing** from the categories:

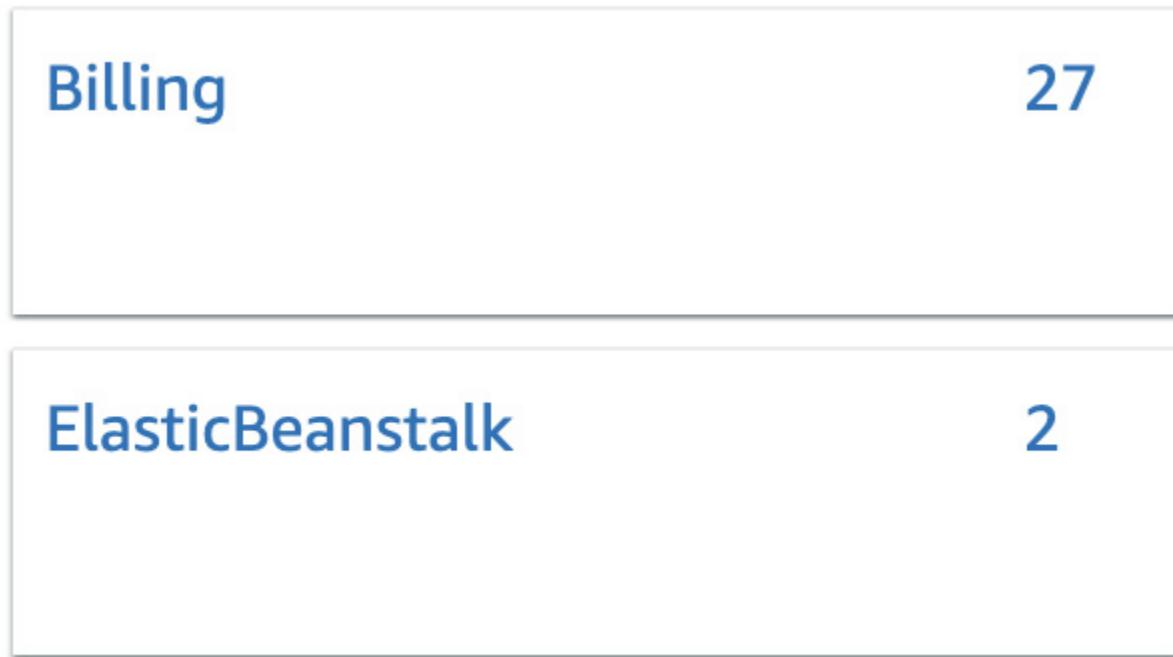


Figure 7.22 – The Billing category

2. Click **Total Estimated Charge**. The intention is to define a metric if your total monthly AWS cost exceeds a target budget:

## Total Estimated Charge 1

Figure 7.23 – Total Estimated Change

3. From the list, select **USD** and click **Select metric**. The currency type may vary, depending on your AWS account:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Currency 1/1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Metric name
<input type="checkbox"/>	USD	<input type="checkbox"/>	EstimatedCharges

Figure 7.24 – The currency type

On the next screen, go to the **Define the threshold value** field. For this example, I added **10**, which means that if the total cost is greater than \$10 for a month, an alarm will be activated. In this panel, you can also change the currency type, calculation type, and so on. In this case, the most important value is defining the target budget to receive an alarm. After you have done that, click the **Next** button:

## Threshold type

### Static

Use a value as a threshold

Whenever EstimatedCharges is...

Define the alarm condition.

### Greater

> threshold

### Greater/Equal

$\geq$  threshold

than...

Define the threshold value.

10



USD

Must be a number

Figure 7.25 – Threshold value

4. In the next panel, we are going to define the alarm endpoint. In this case, we have selected the **Create new topic** radio button. **Simple Notification Service (SNS)** is used to communicate between services and end users. This is a choice under **Send a notification to the**

**following SNS.** Once we select **Create new topic**, we can define an email address in the **Email endpoints that will receive the notification...** section. SNS is an access point to filter messages in order to send them to different subscribers such as Lambda or email. You can keep the topic name as is; it is the same as the SNS topic name. When completed, click **Create topic**:

**Notification**

**Alarm state trigger**  
Define the alarm state that will trigger this action.

**In alarm**  
The metric or expression is outside of the defined threshold.

**OK**  
The metric or expression is within the defined threshold.

**Insufficient data**  
The alarm has just started or not enough data is available.

**Remove**

**Send a notification to the following SNS topic**  
Define the SNS (Simple Notification Service) topic that will receive the notification.

**Select an existing SNS topic**

**Create new topic**

**Use topic ARN to notify other accounts**

**Create a new topic...**  
The topic name must be unique.

**Default\_CloudWatch\_Alarms\_Topic**

SNS topic names can contain only alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-) and underscores (\_).

**Email endpoints that will receive the notification...**  
Add a comma-separated list of email addresses. Each address will be added as a subscription to the topic above.

**serkansakinmaz@gmail.com**

user1@example.com, user2@example.com

**Create topic**

**Add notification**

Figure 7.26 – Receiver

5. After **Create topic** is clicked, AWS will create an endpoint in order to send an email:

## Notification

### Alarm state trigger

Define the alarm state that will trigger this action.

[Remove](#)

In alarm

The metric or expression is outside of the defined threshold.

OK

The metric or expression is within the defined threshold.

Insufficient data

The alarm has just started or not enough data is available.

### Send a notification to the following SNS topic

Define the SNS (Simple Notification Service) topic that will receive the notification.

Select an existing SNS topic

Create new topic

Use topic ARN to notify other accounts

### Send a notification to...

Default\_CloudWatch\_Alarms\_Topic



Only email lists for this account are available.

#### Email (endpoints)

serkansakinmaz@gmail.com - [View in SNS Console](#)

[Add notification](#)

Figure 7.27 – Creating an endpoint

Now, you have an endpoint, and you can proceed by clicking the **Next** button.

6. The next step is to define the alarm name. In this case, I named it `BillingAlarmGreaterThan10`, since it sends an alarm if the billing cost goes above than \$10:

## Add name and description

Name and description

Alarm name

BillingAlarmGreaterThan10

Alarm description - optional

Alarm description

Up to 1024 characters (0/1024)

Cancel Next

Figure 7.28 – Naming the alarm

7. The next step is to review the input and click **Create alarm**:

**Preview and create**

**Step 1: Specify metric and conditions** Edit

Metric	
<b>Graph</b> This alarm will trigger when the blue line goes above the red line for 1 datapoints within 6 hours.	
 No unit 10 7.57 5.13 10/12    10/14    10/16    10/18 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EstimatedCharges	Namespace AWS/Billing  Metric name EstimatedCharges  Currency USD  Statistic Maximum  Period 6 hours

Conditions	
Threshold type Static  Whenever EstimatedCharges is Greater (>)  than... 10	
<a href="#">» Additional configuration</a>	

**Step 2: Configure actions** Edit

Actions	
Notification When in alarm, send a notification to "Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic"	

**Step 3: Add name and description** Edit

Name and description	
Name BillingAlarmGreaterThan10  Description =	

Cancel
Previous
Create alarm

Figure 7.29 – Creating the alarm

8. If you successfully create the alarm, you will be redirected to the **Alarm** list to see the alarm that you created. We can see the alarm as follows:

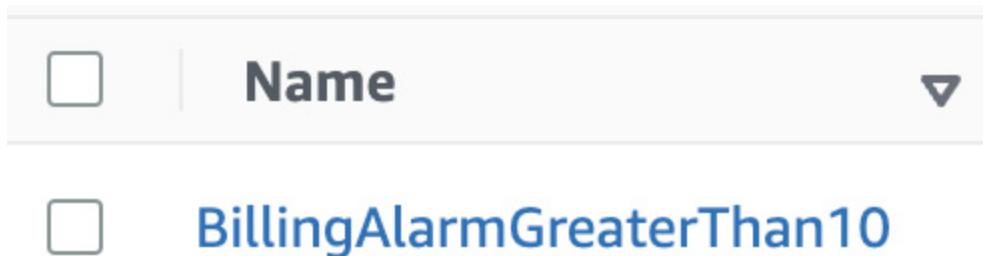


Figure 7.30 – The billing alarm type

In this topic, we have created an alarm. An alarm is useful if we need to create a notification for the AWS service behaviors. This example will send a notification if, for example, we reach the defined cost limit.

## Summary

In this chapter, we learned about the AWS CloudWatch service and how to investigate service logs in AWS. CloudWatch is very useful for logging; it also allows you to define some metrics and alarms to monitor services. In the following chapter, we will take a look at database operations within AWS.

## Database Operations with RDS

In this chapter, we are going to learn the basics of **Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)** and create an RDS instance in order to make a database operation. You can use RDS to create the most popular databases in AWS. You can create Oracle, MySQL, or MS SQL databases on the cloud with scaling capabilities. In general, when you need to create a database, you must manage the infrastructure using an on-premises system. Managing the hardware and infrastructure, installing the database, and then monitoring could require a lot of effort to set up. AWS allows you to select the database type that you want and then create it with a simple button click – that is all:

# Create database

## Choose a database creation method [Info](#)

### Standard create

You set all of the configuration options, including ones for availability, security, backups, and maintenance.

### Easy create

Use recommended best-practice configurations. Some configuration options can be changed after the database is created.

## Engine options

### Engine type [Info](#)

#### Amazon Aurora



#### MySQL



#### MariaDB



#### PostgreSQL



#### Oracle

ORACLE

#### Microsoft SQL Server



Figure 8.1 – Click to create

In this chapter, we will create a database and make some operations using Python. The chapter covers the following topics:

- Features of RDS
- Provisioning RDS

- Connecting to the RDS
- Creating a table in the database
- Database operations with Python
- Secrets Manager

## Features of RDS

RDS comes with different features that facilitate the creation and maintenance of the database. Let's look at the most important features:

- **Easy to use:** You can easily create and maintain RDS via the AWS console. It also allows us to use some API capabilities to make some programmatic operations. For example, you can create and scale the database, and monitor its usage.
- **Scalability:** RDS supports scalability; if there is a need to support more capacity, you can easily scale the database up. However, if the capacity is less than you estimate, you can reduce the capacity with a *scale-down request* to reduce the cost. Another option is Amazon Aurora, which allows cloud users to implement more performance-intensive applications that support a **Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)**.
- **Backup:** A database backup is important in case any issue arises with the infrastructure. In some cases, the backup is used to create a new database. RDS supports both manual and automated backups. You can create a snapshot whenever you want, or RDS can take a snapshot at

regular intervals. In general, the snapshots are stored in AWS S3 buckets.

- **Multi-AZ deployment:** RDS can be available within different locations to improve availability. If the infrastructure is down in one location, RDS can serve in another location to improve availability. This approach can be used for critical applications that use databases in the cloud.
- **Monitoring:** Monitoring is very important for critical applications. You can track how the database is behaving and see whether there are any issues in it. RDS has a supporting monitoring feature. For example, you can track when I/O problems are happening in the database, and you can take the right action.
- **Cost options:** AWS offers different pricing options for using the database. One of the popular options is the *pay-as-you-go* option. In this option, you don't need to commit to any long-term contract. You simply pay for how many resources you use in a specific period. Hence, you can pay the bill monthly. In other options, you make a contract with AWS for a specific duration; however, in this case, you have to pay for the contract even if you don't use the database.

## Provisioning RDS

In this section, we are going to create a sample relational database on the cloud. To provision the RDS on AWS, carry out the following steps:

1. Open the AWS console and type `rds` in the search box:

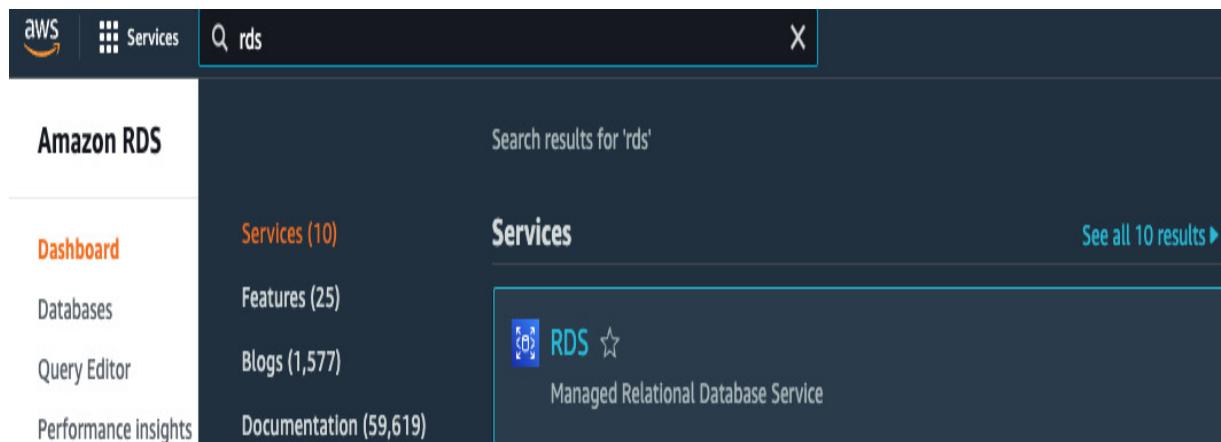


Figure 8.2 – RDS on the console

2. Click **Databases** on the left pane to see the list of databases. To create a new database, click **Create database**:

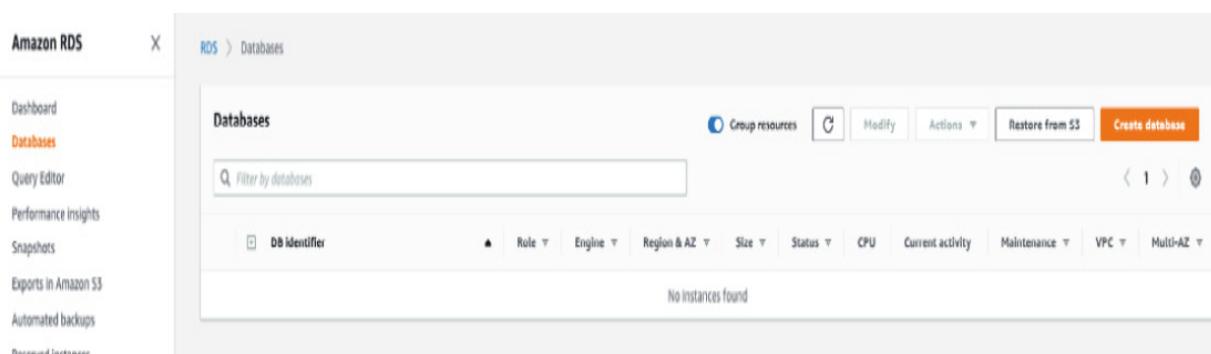


Figure 8.3 – Database list

3. On the new panel, **Create database**, and fill out the information required for the new database. RDS supports multiple database types, such as Amazon Aurora, MySQL, MariaDB, PostgreSQL, Oracle, and Microsoft SQL Server. In this example, we will use **MySQL**:

## Create database

### Choose a database creation method Info

#### Standard create

You set all of the configuration options, including ones for availability, security, backups, and maintenance.

#### Easy create

Use recommended best-practice configurations. Some configuration options can be changed after the database is created.

### Engine options

#### Engine type Info

##### Amazon Aurora



##### MySQL



##### MariaDB



##### PostgreSQL



##### Oracle



##### Microsoft SQL Server



Figure 8.4 – MySQL selection

4. After selecting **MySQL**, scroll down and select the correct version of MySQL. In this example, we will use one of the latest versions, **MySQL 8.0.28**:

Engine type [Info](#)

Amazon Aurora



MySQL



MariaDB



PostgreSQL



Oracle

ORACLE®

Microsoft SQL Server



Edition

MySQL Community



#### Known issues/limitations

Review the [Known issues/limitations](#)  to learn about potential compatibility issues with specific database versions.

Version

MySQL 8.0.28



## Templates

Choose a sample template to meet your use case.

Production

Use defaults for high availability and fast, consistent performance.

Dev/Test

This instance is intended for development use outside of a production environment.

Free tier

Use RDS Free Tier to develop new applications, test existing applications, or gain hands-on experience with Amazon RDS.  
[Info](#)

Figure 8.5 – Template selection

5. Templates are useful for working in different environments. When you select the **Production** template, it gives you high availability. In this example, we will select the **Free tier** template to avoid any costs.
6. Scroll down and fill in the **Settings** details. In the **Settings** panel, you need to fill in the database identifier, username, and password:

**Settings**

**DB instance identifier** [Info](#)  
Type a name for your DB instance. The name must be unique across all DB instances owned by your AWS account in the current AWS Region.

database-1

The DB instance identifier is case-insensitive, but is stored as all lowercase (as in "mydbinstance"). Constraints: 1 to 60 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Can't contain two consecutive hyphens. Can't end with a hyphen.

---

**▼ Credentials Settings**

**Master username** [Info](#)  
Type a login ID for the master user of your DB instance.

admin

1 to 16 alphanumeric characters. First character must be a letter.

**Auto generate a password**  
Amazon RDS can generate a password for you, or you can specify your own password.

**Master password** [Info](#)

\*\*\*\*

Constraints: At least 8 printable ASCII characters. Can't contain any of the following: / (slash), '(single quote), "(double quote) and @ (at sign).

**Confirm password** [Info](#)

\*\*\*\*

Figure 8.6 – Settings

**DB instance identifier** is used to represent the database name in the cloud. You can also enter the **Master username** and **Master password** details. These credentials are important for security.

Scroll down and fill in the details with regard to storage and instance configuration.

7. In **Instance configuration**, in **DB instance class**, you can select the processor and memory types. Since we are creating it for education, you can select the simple instance type that has basic hardware features. Another hardware selection is made for **Storage**. You can keep what AWS has recommended or use the minimum values.

In **Storage type**, you can select the disk type. In **Allocated storage**, you have to specify the limit of the disk. For this example, we selected **200 GiB**. If the disk needs to be scaled, you can check the **Enable storage autoscaling** checkbox.

When the disk is scaled, the value you enter in the **Maximum storage threshold** field is the maximum value of the database. In this case, the maximum threshold is **1000**:

## Instance configuration

The DB instance configuration options below are limited to those supported by the engine that you selected above.

### DB instance class [Info](#)

- Standard classes (includes m classes)
- Memory optimized classes (includes r and x classes)
- Burstable classes (includes t classes)

**db.t3.micro**

2 vCPUs 1 GiB RAM Network: 2,085 Mbps

Include previous generation classes

## Storage

### Storage type [Info](#)

General Purpose SSD (gp2)

Baseline performance determined by volume size

### Allocated storage

200

GiB

The minimum value is 20 GiB and the maximum is 6,144 GiB

### Storage autoscaling [Info](#)

Provides dynamic scaling support for your database's storage based on your application's needs.

Enable storage autoscaling

Enabling this feature will allow the storage to increase after the specified threshold is exceeded.

### Maximum storage threshold [Info](#)

Charges will apply when your database autoscales to the specified threshold

1000

GiB

The minimum value is 220 GiB and the maximum is 6,144 GiB

Figure 8.7 – Instance configuration (part 1)

Scroll down and fill in the details with regard to **Connectivity**.

8. In the first option, AWS asks whether you want to connect to EC2. For this example, we don't need to connect to EC2, so we select **Don't connect to an EC2 compute resource**. (After setting up the database, we will use Lambda for database operations.) RDS needs to be created in the VPC, so in **Virtual private cloud (VPC)**, we select **Create new VPC**, and it will automatically create a VPC.

Another option is to select a group in **DB Subnet group**. This allows you to define which IP group is going to connect to the database. It is also important in terms of security. You can limit the IP range with this option.

**Public access** allows you to enable access over the internet. For this application, we will use public access. However, you need to be careful when you set production databases as public.

The final option for **Connectivity** is to select a group in **VPC security group (firewall)**. In this case, you can define the same security group that connects to RDS:

## Connectivity Info



### Compute resource

Choose whether to set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. Setting up a connection will automatically change connectivity settings so that the compute resource can connect to this database.

**Don't connect to an EC2 compute resource**

Don't set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. You can manually set up a connection to a compute resource later.

**Connect to an EC2 compute resource**

Set up a connection to an EC2 compute resource for this database.

### Virtual private cloud (VPC) Info

Choose the VPC. The VPC defines the virtual networking environment for this DB instance.

Create new VPC



Only VPCs with a corresponding DB subnet group are listed.

After a database is created, you can't change its VPC.

### DB Subnet group Info

Choose the DB subnet group. The DB subnet group defines which subnets and IP ranges the DB instance can use in the VPC that you selected.

Create new DB Subnet Group



### Public access Info

**Yes**

RDS assigns a public IP address to the database. Amazon EC2 instances and other resources outside of the VPC can connect to your database. Resources inside the VPC can also connect to the database. Choose one or more VPC security groups that specify which resources can connect to the database.

**No**

RDS doesn't assign a public IP address to the database. Only Amazon EC2 instances and other resources inside the VPC can connect to your database. Choose one or more VPC security groups that specify which resources can connect to the database.

### VPC security group (firewall) Info

Choose one or more VPC security groups to allow access to your database. Make sure that the security group rules allow the appropriate incoming traffic.

**Choose existing**

Choose existing VPC security groups

**Create new**

Create new VPC security group

### Existing VPC security groups

Choose one or more options



default

Figure 8.8 – Instance configuration (part 2)

Scroll down and fill in the database port information.

**9. Database port** defines which port is used to connect to the database.

The default value is 3306 for MySQL, but you can also change it:

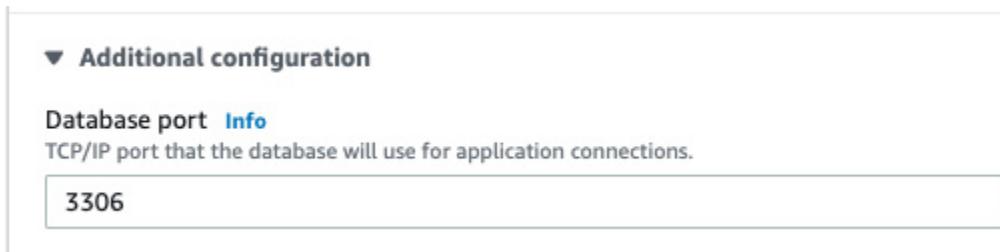


Figure 8.9 – Database port

Scroll down and fill in the authentication details.

**10. Database authentication** is used to define the approach for password management. You can connect with only a password, a combination of a password with IAM authentication, or a password with Kerberos authentication. Let's keep it simple and just use **Password authentication**:

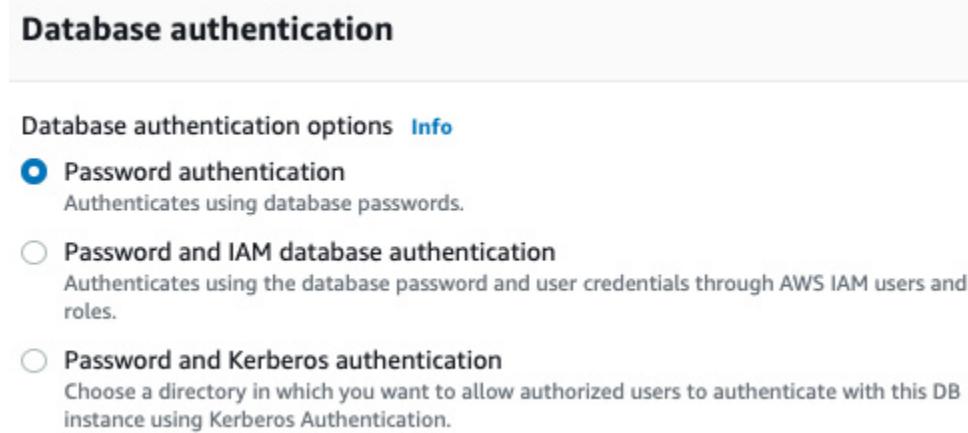


Figure 8.10 – Database authentication

Scroll down and fill in the details regarding database creation.

11. As a final step, you can keep other values as is. Click **Create database** and proceed with the database creation:

The screenshot shows the 'Additional configuration' step of the Amazon RDS database creation wizard. It includes sections for monitoring, additional configuration, estimated monthly costs, and a note about third-party services. The 'Create database' button is visible at the bottom right.

**Monitoring**

Enable Enhanced monitoring  
Enabling Enhanced monitoring metrics are useful when you want to see how different processes or threads use the CPU.

**► Additional configuration**

Database options, encryption turned on, backup turned on, backtrack turned off, maintenance, CloudWatch Logs, delete protection turned off.

**Estimated monthly costs**

The Amazon RDS Free Tier is available to you for 12 months. Each calendar month, the free tier will allow you to use the Amazon RDS resources listed below for free:

- 750 hrs of Amazon RDS in a Single-AZ db.t2.micro, db.t3.micro or db.t4g.micro Instance.
- 20 GB of General Purpose Storage (SSD).
- 20 GB for automated backup storage and any user-initiated DB Snapshots.

[Learn more about AWS Free Tier.](#)

When your free usage expires or if your application use exceeds the free usage tiers, you simply pay standard, pay-as-you-go service rates as described in the [Amazon RDS Pricing page](#).

**Info** You are responsible for ensuring that you have all of the necessary rights for any third-party products or services that you use with AWS services.

**Create database**

Figure 8.11 – Database creation

This forwards you to the **Databases** list, in which you can see the database is being created:

Databases						
<input type="text"/> Filter by databases						
DB identifier	Role	Engine	Region & AZ	Size	Status	CPU
database-1	Instance	MySQL Community	-	db.t3.micro	Creating	-

Figure 8.12 – Databases list with a Creating status

After some time, you can see the database is ready to use:

Databases						
<input type="text"/> Filter by databases						
DB identifier	Role	Engine	Region & AZ	Size	Status	CPU
database-1	Instance	MySQL Community	us-east-1f	db.t3.micro	Available	2.67%   0 Connections

Figure 8.13 – Databases list with an Available status

We will connect from our computer. To connect to the database, we need to enable the connection from outside of AWS.

12. Click the **Connectivity & security** tab. You will see **VPC security groups**; click the link:

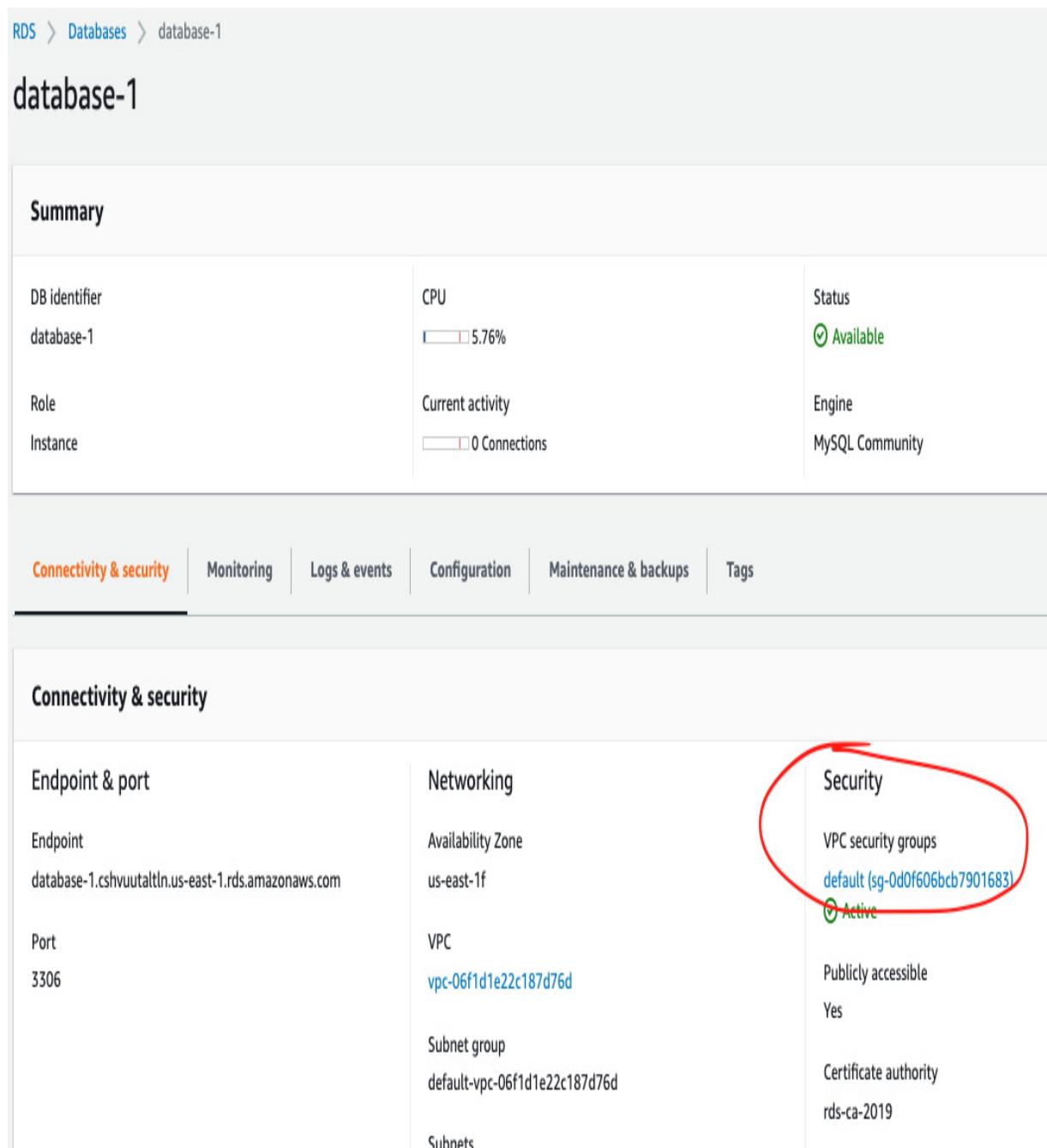


Figure 8.14 – Security groups

13. In the new panel, click **Edit inbound rules**. This will allow us to define the inbound connections:

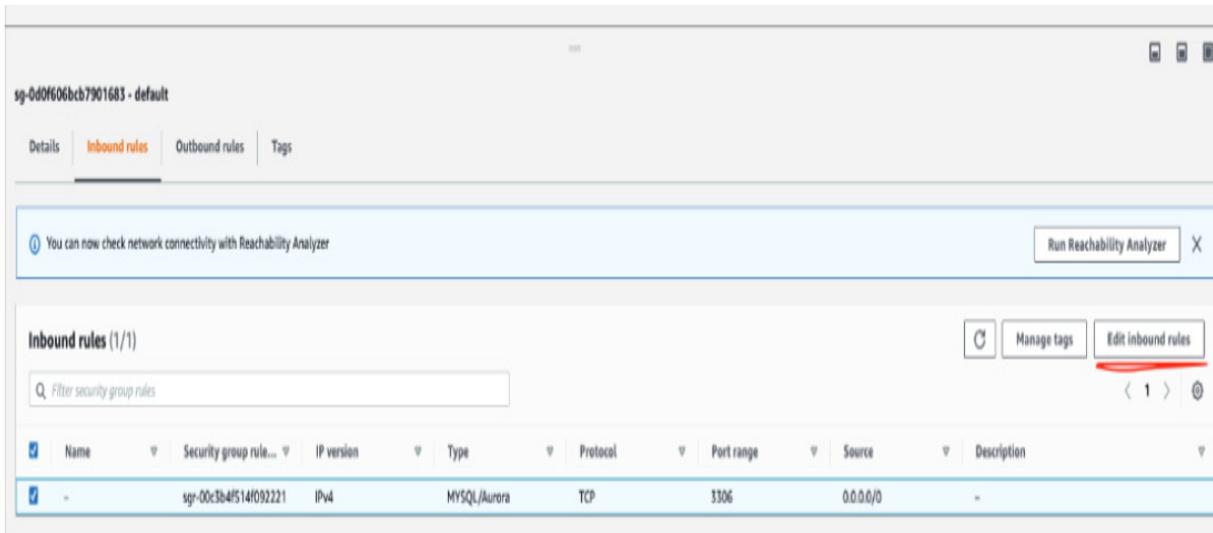


Figure 8.15 – Inbound rules

14. Add the rule for the MySQL/Aurora type and click **Save**, which isn't depicted in the following figure but is situated at the bottom of the page:

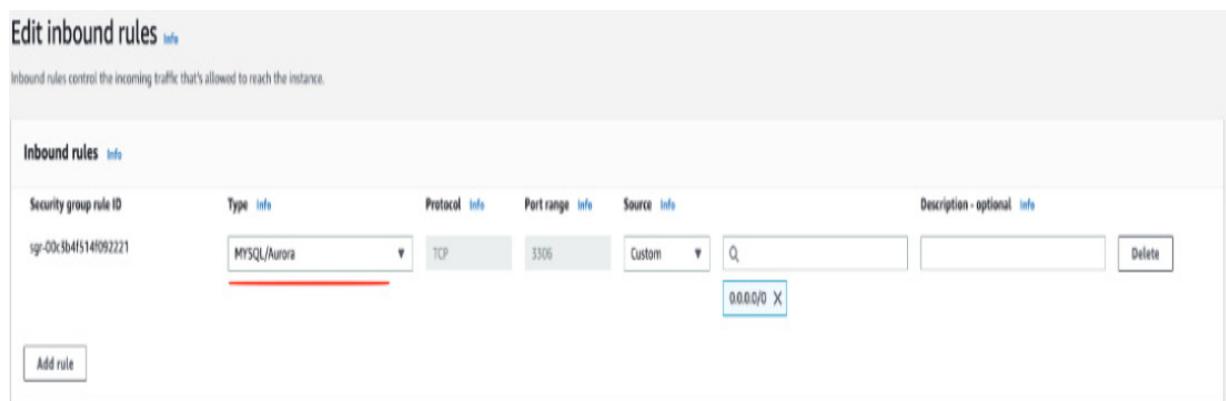


Figure 8.16 – Adding the rule

These steps allow us to accept the connection from outside of AWS. Hence, we will connect to AWS via a local computer.

Congrats! You have created the database on the cloud. As you can see in the steps, creating a database is easy and efficient on the cloud. Let's connect to the database in the next topic.

# Connecting to the RDS

In this section, we are going to connect to the RDS from one of the database viewers. For that purpose, you can install a free database viewer; I will use a MySQL viewer. To install the MySQL viewer, carry out the following steps:

1. Open the following link: <https://www.mysql.com/products/Workbench/>.
2. Click **Download Now** on the main page:

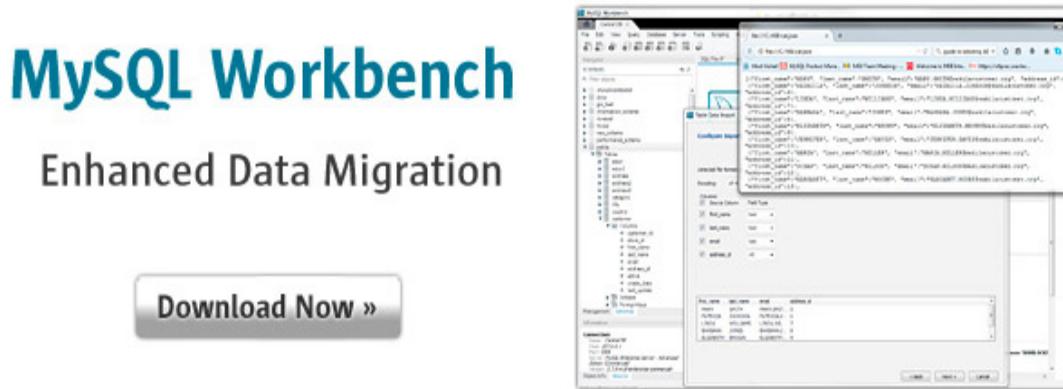


Figure 8.17 – MySQL Workbench

3. Click **Download** on the next page:

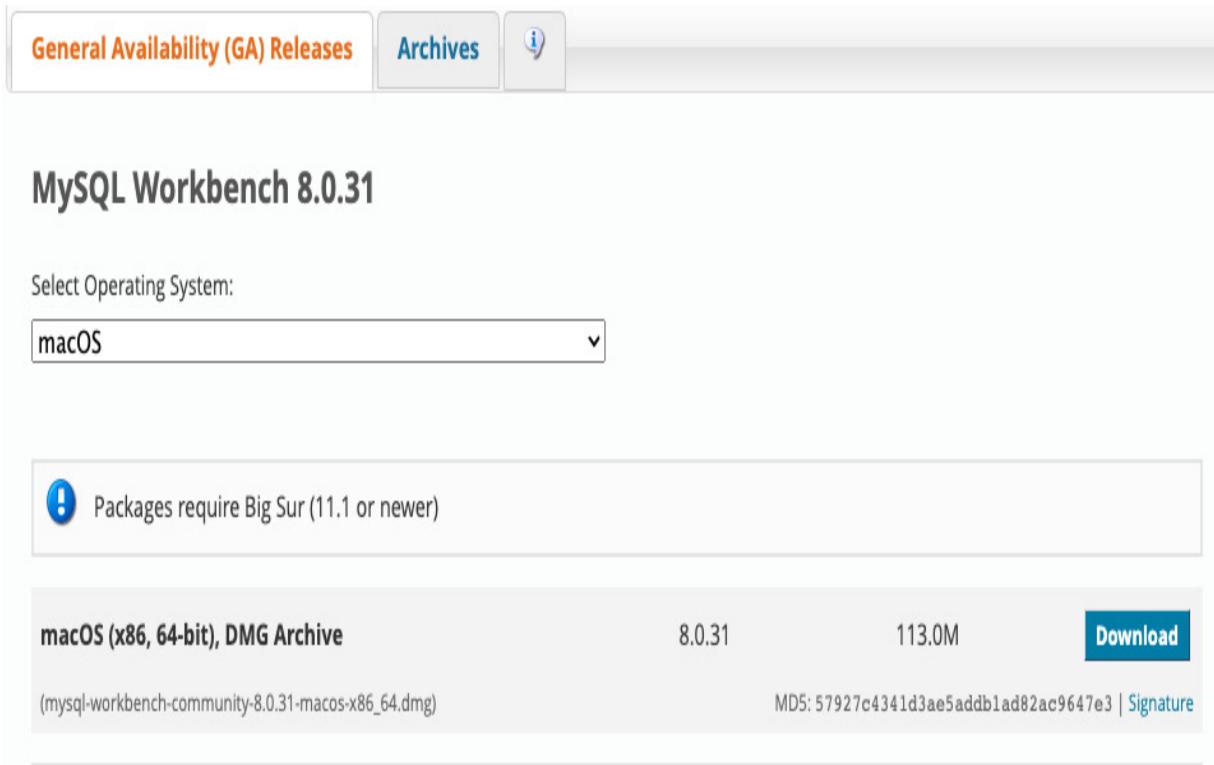


Figure 8.18 – MySQL Workbench download

4. Double-click and install the downloaded package, and the installation will be done.
5. Once the installation has been completed, click the + symbol to connect to the new database:

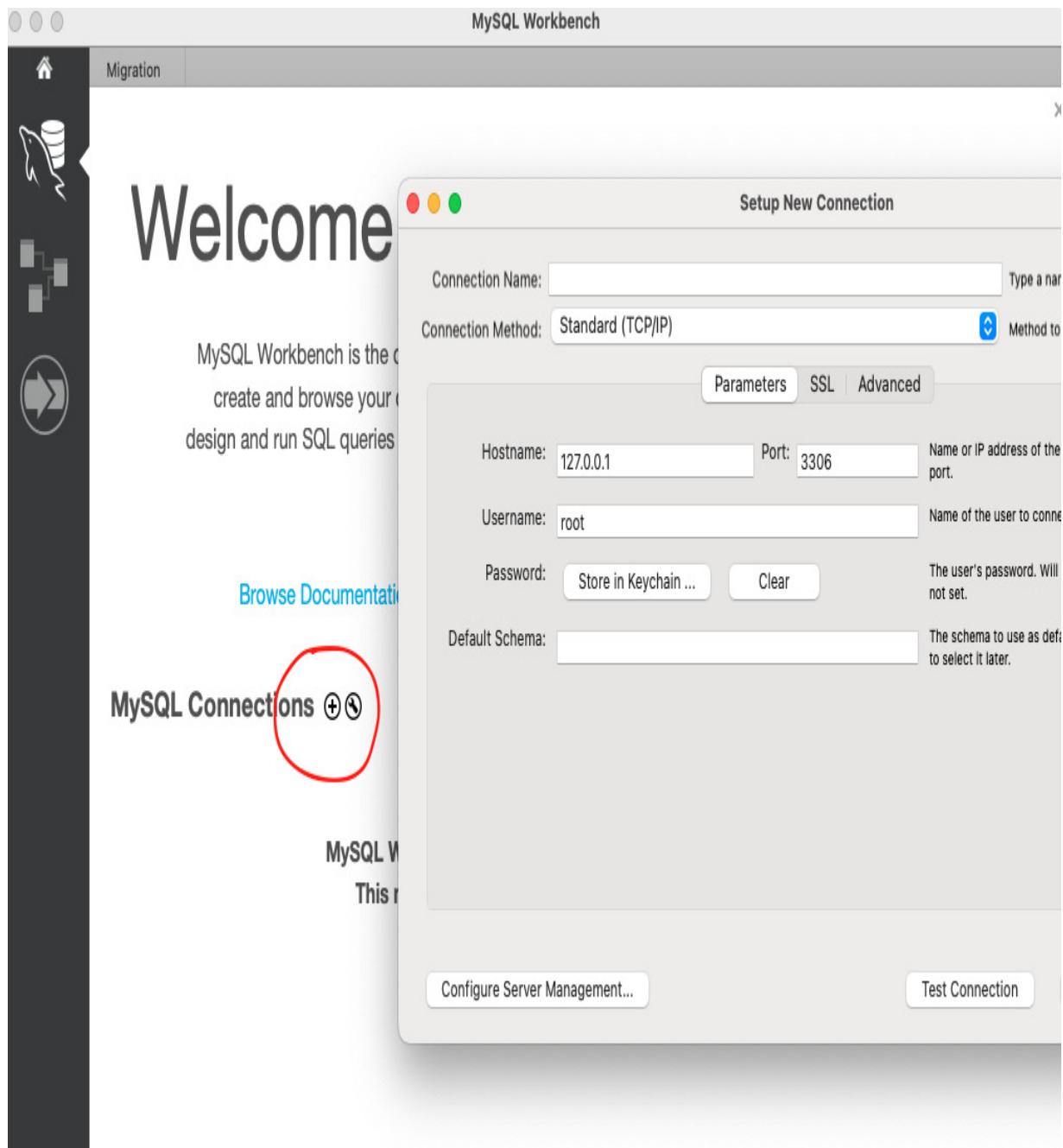


Figure 8.19 – New connection

6. Open AWS and copy the connection details:

The screenshot shows the Amazon RDS console interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various services: Dashboard, Databases (which is selected and highlighted in orange), Query Editor, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom engine versions, Events, Event subscriptions, Recommendations (with a notification badge), and Certificate update.

The main content area displays the details for a database named "database-1". The top navigation bar shows the path: RDS > Databases > database-1. The title "database-1" is displayed prominently. Below it is a "Summary" section containing the following information:

- DB identifier: database-1
- Role: Instance

Below the summary is a navigation bar with three tabs: Connectivity & security (selected and highlighted in orange), Monitoring, and Logs & events.

The "Connectivity & security" tab is active, showing the following details:

- Endpoint: database-1.cshvuutln.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com
- Port: 3306

Figure 8.20 – Endpoint name

7. Fill out the endpoint and password details in MySQL Workbench and click **Test Connection**:

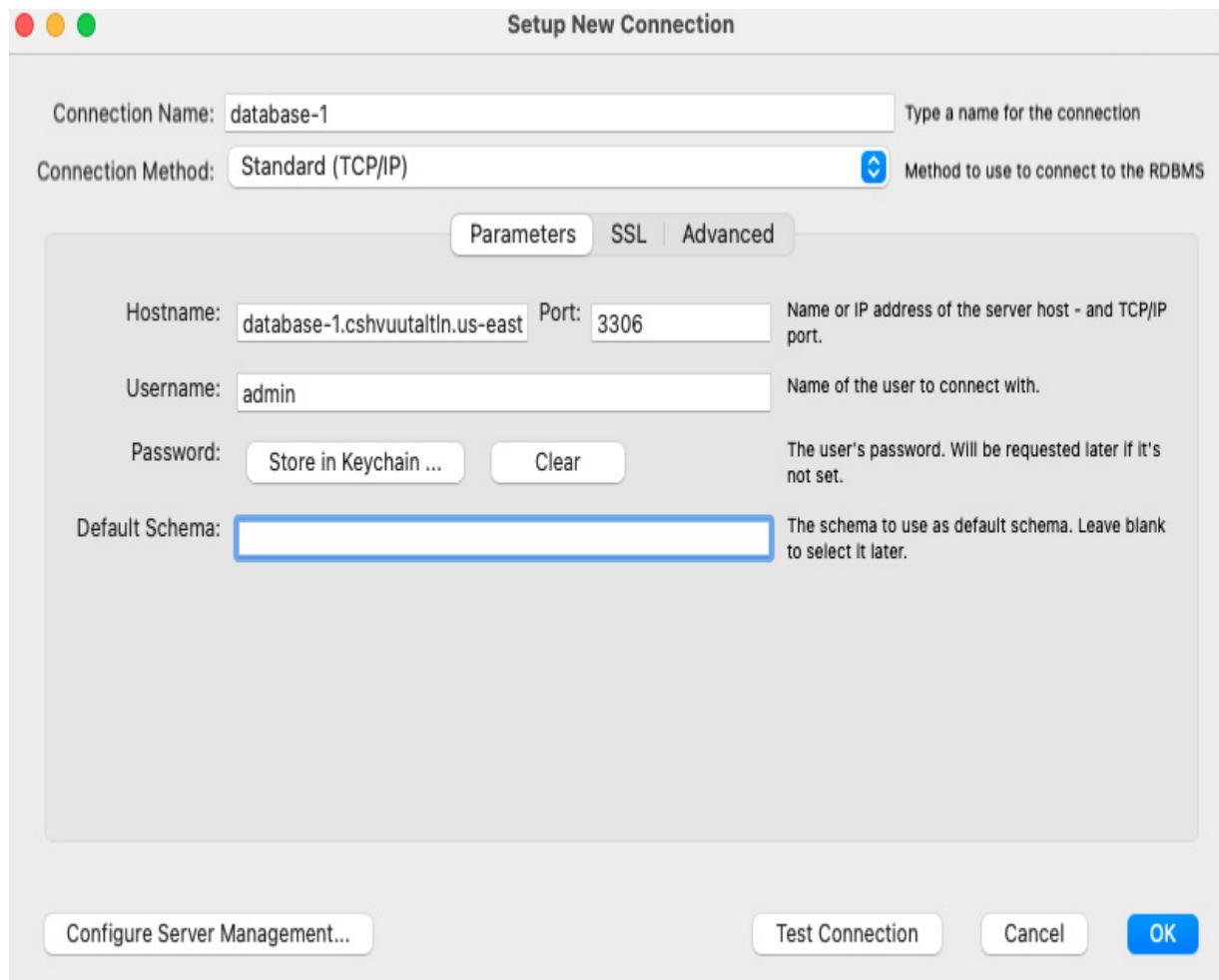


Figure 8.21 – Test Connection

After clicking **Test Connection**, you will be able to see the connection:

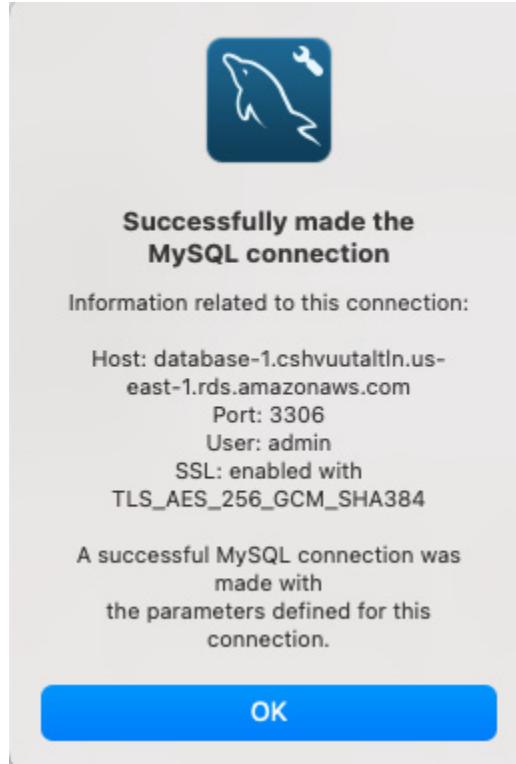


Figure 8.22 – Connection is successful

Good work! We have successfully connected to the RDS database from MySQL Workbench. Let's create a table and insert some records in the next topic.

## Creating a table in the database

We have created a database in the cloud and have connected via MySQL Workbench. As a next step, we are going to create a table via MySQL Workbench:

1. Connect to the database via MySQL Workbench.
2. Create a database with the following command and click the *lightning* symbol, as shown in the figure that follows:

```
CREATE DATABASE address;
```

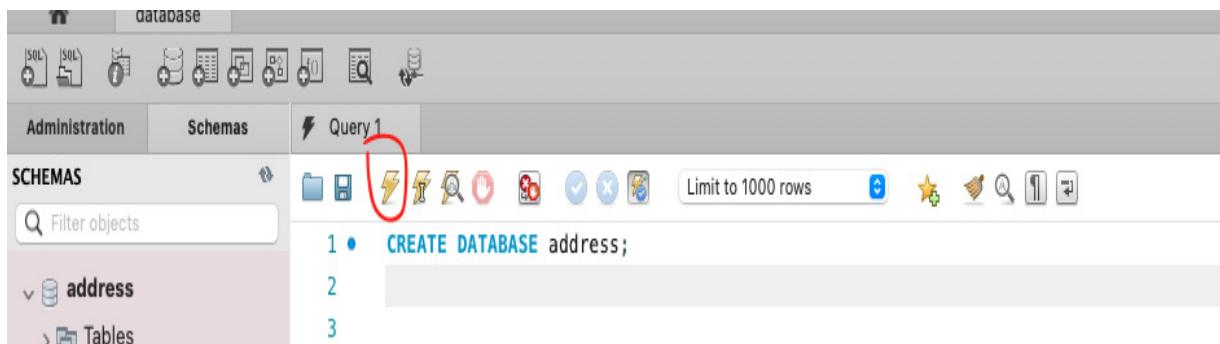


Figure 8.23 – Creating a database

3. Execute the `USE address` command in order to switch databases:

```
USE address;
```

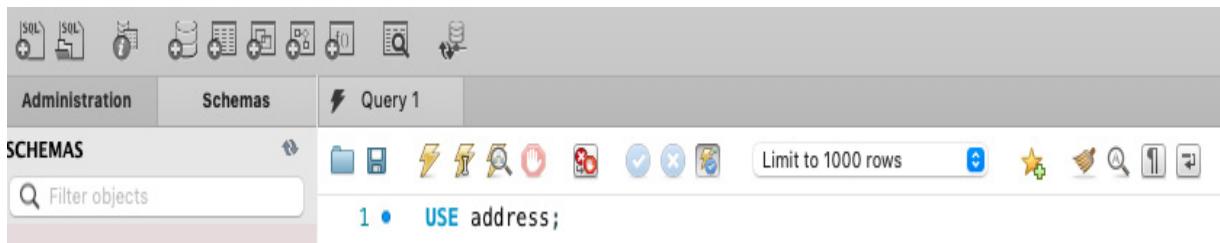


Figure 8.24 – USE address

4. Create an address table:

```
CREATE TABLE address (id INT, address VARCHAR(20));
```

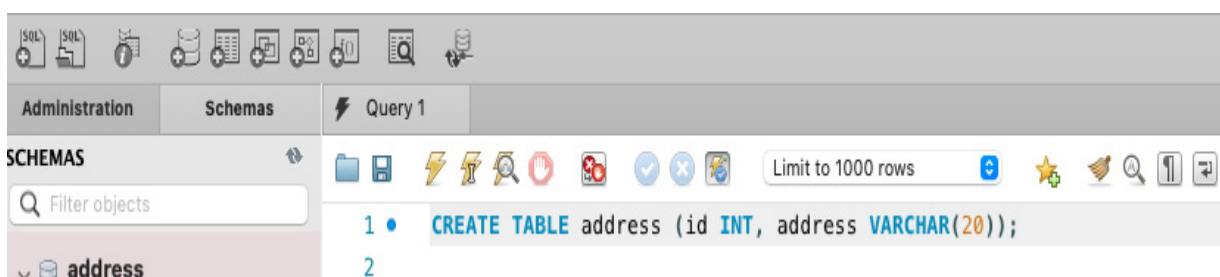


Figure 8.25 – Creating a table

We have created an address table, and for the next step, we are going to insert data into the table.

5. Execute the following script to insert data into the table:

```
INSERT INTO address (id,address) VALUES(1,"Germany");
INSERT INTO address (id,address) VALUES(2,"USA");
```



Figure 8.26 – Inserting script

The table has two rows, and we are going to read these values from the Lambda function:

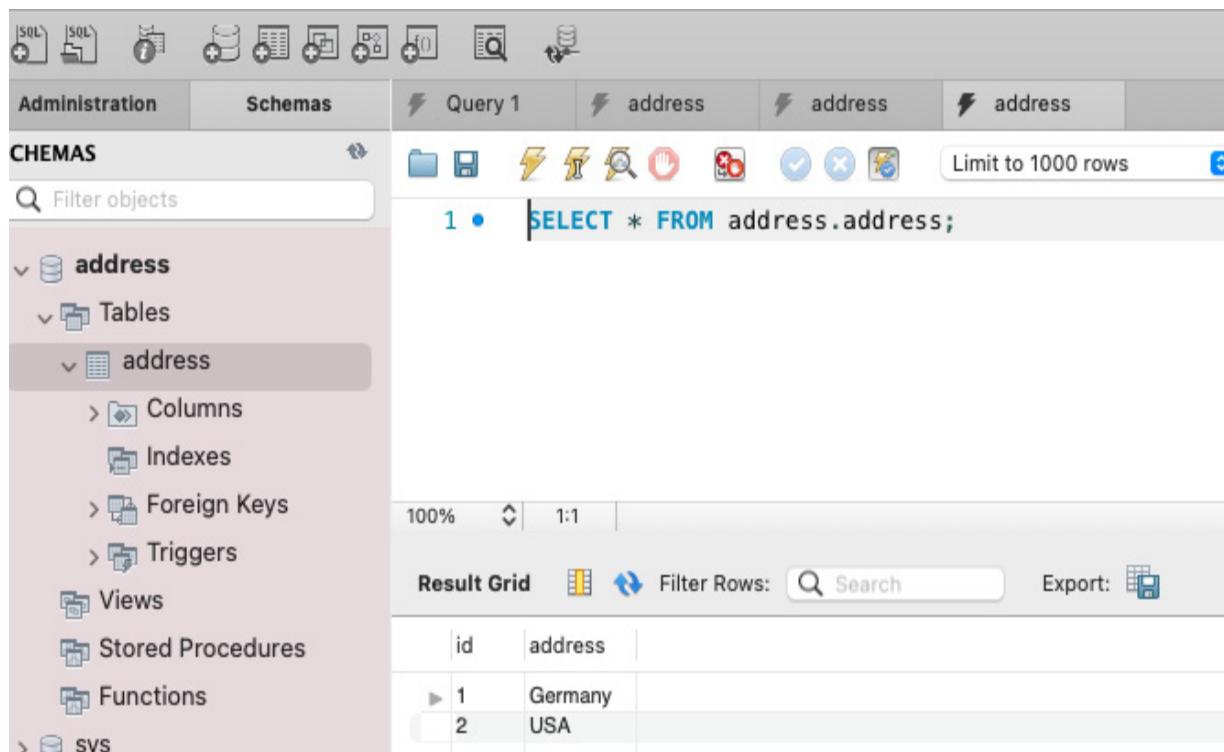


Figure 8.27 – Select script

In this topic, we have created a simple table and inserted records. The insertion was made with MySQL Workbench, but you can also use other database tools. As a next step, we are going to read the records using Python.

## Database operations with Python

In this section, we are going to read a table using Python. To execute a Python function, we will use PyCharm on a local computer. Carry out the following steps:

1. Open PyCharm or an IDE, whichever you prefer.
2. We are going to install MySQL Connector to PyCharm. MySQL Connector will be used for database operations from Python. In

PyCharm, select **File | New Projects Setup | Preferences for New Projects...**:

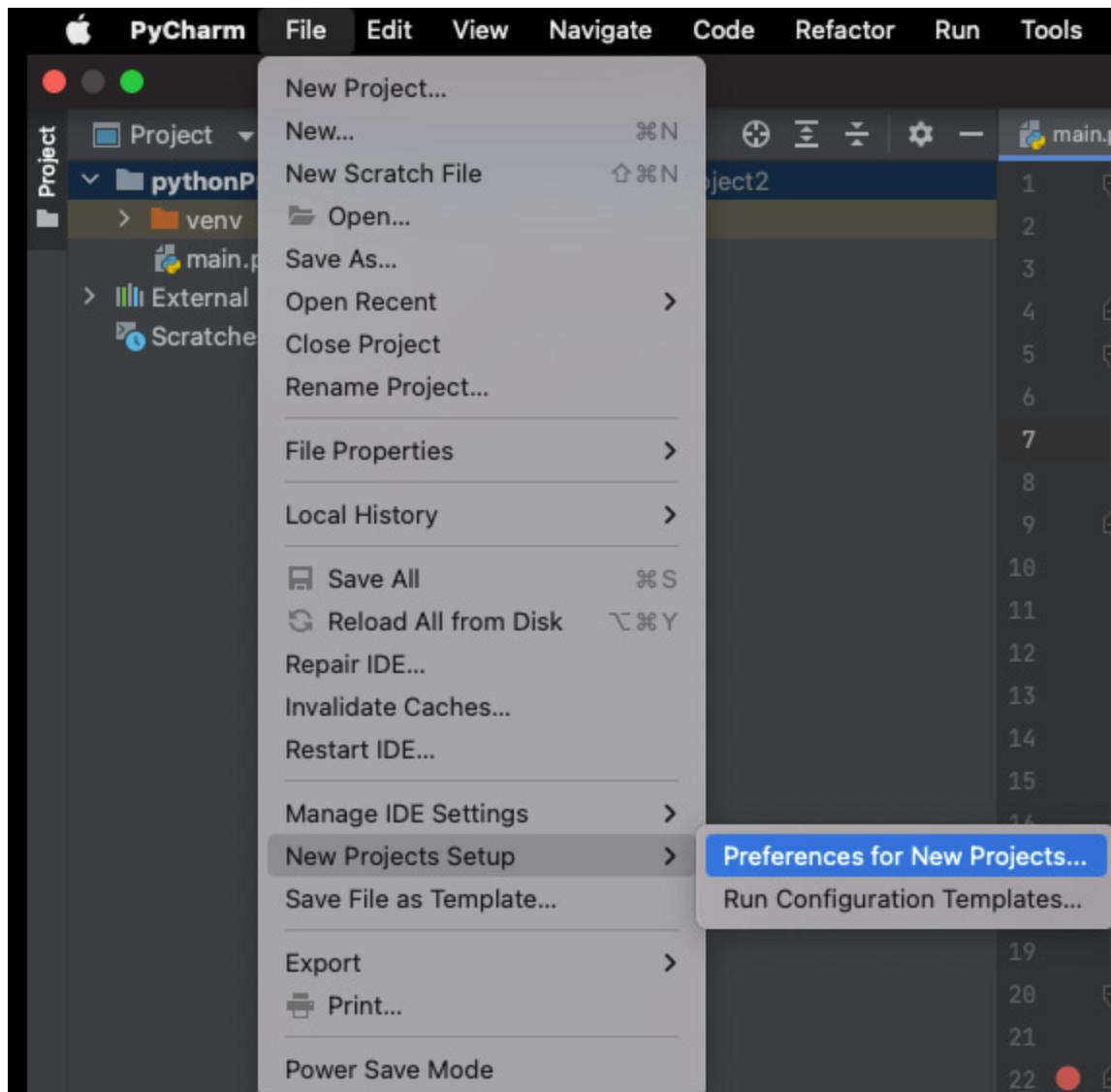


Figure 8.28 – Preferences

3. In the panel, select **Python Interpreter**:

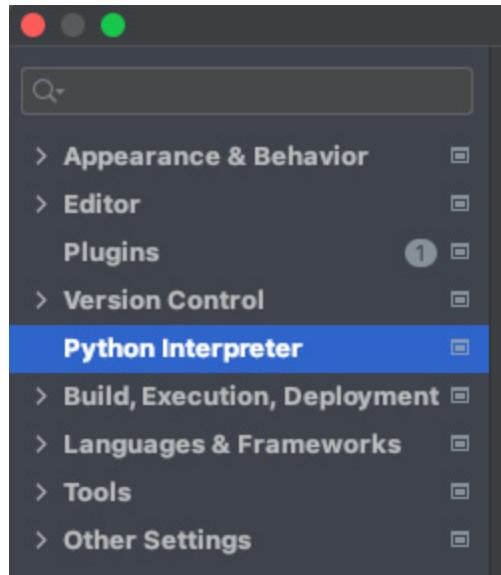


Figure 8.29 – Python Interpreter

4. To add a new package, click the + symbol:

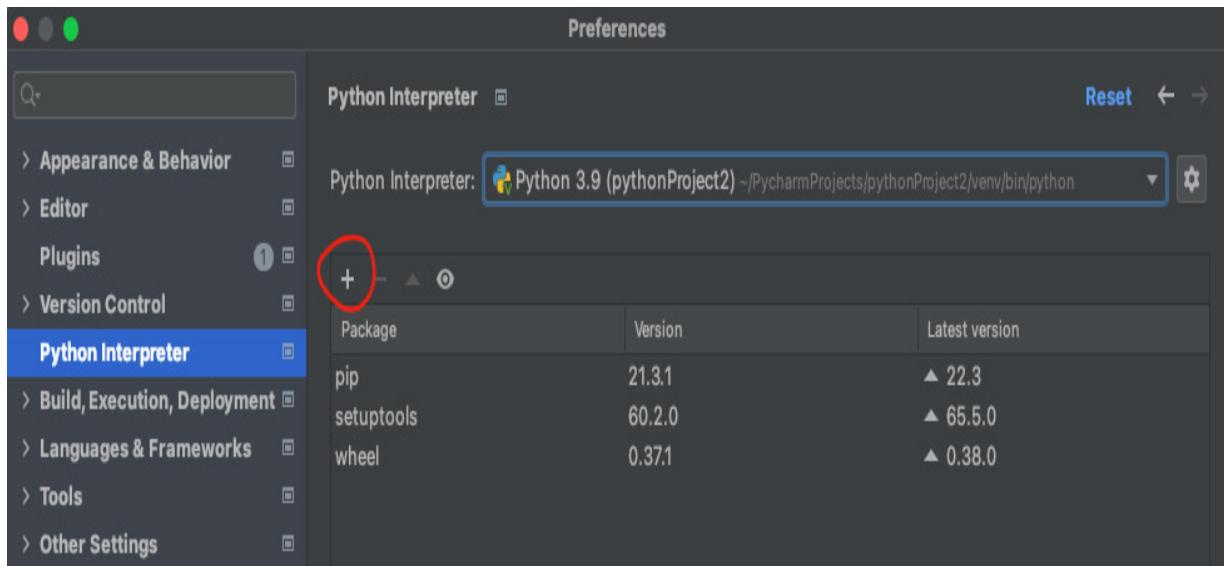


Figure 8.30 – Adding a package

5. In the upcoming panel, type `mysql-conn` to install **mysql-connector**.

You will be able to see **mysql-connector**. Click **Install Package** to install it:

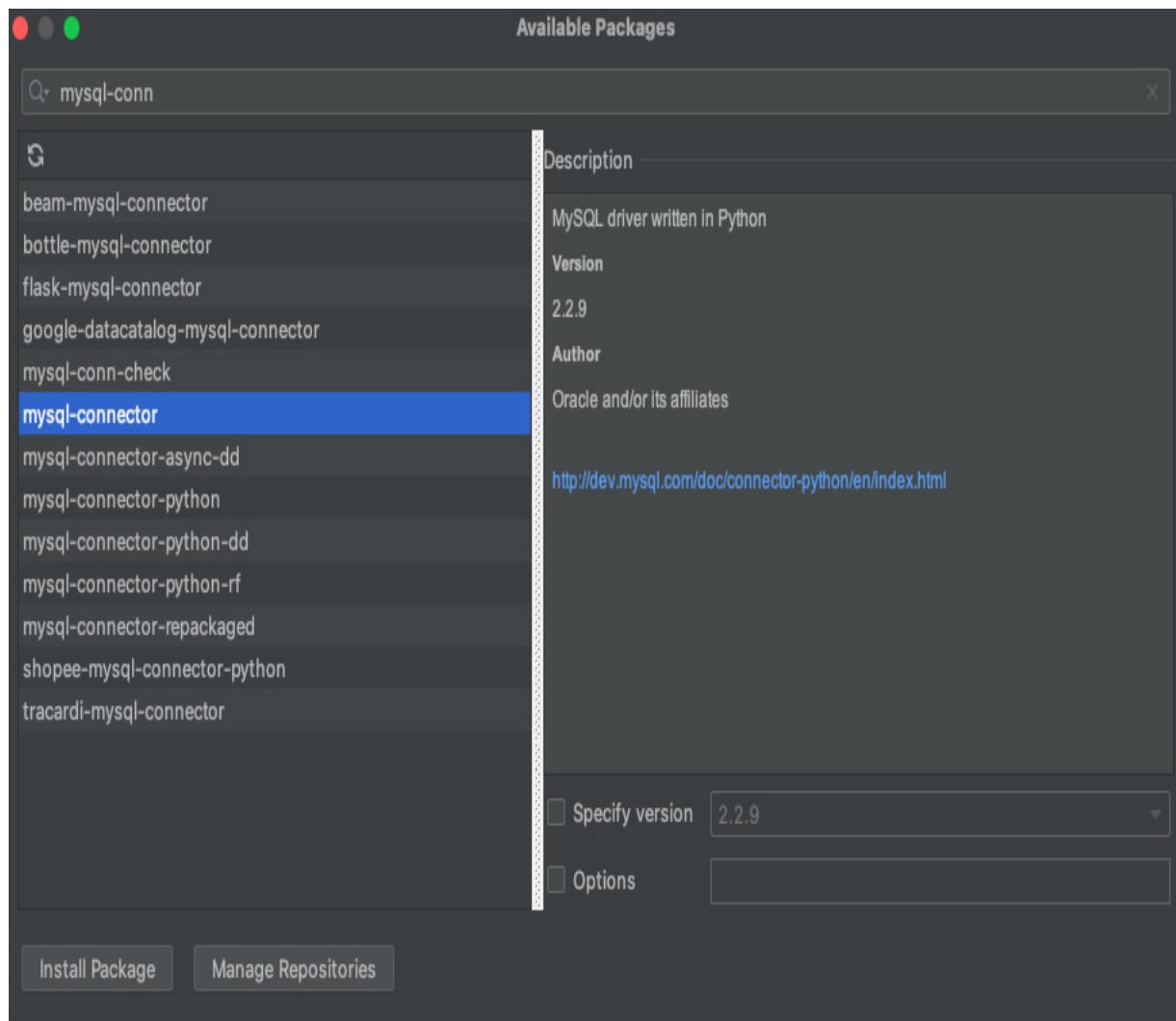


Figure 8.31 – Installing mysql-connector

6. Once you install it, you will be able to see **mysql-connector** within the installed packages:

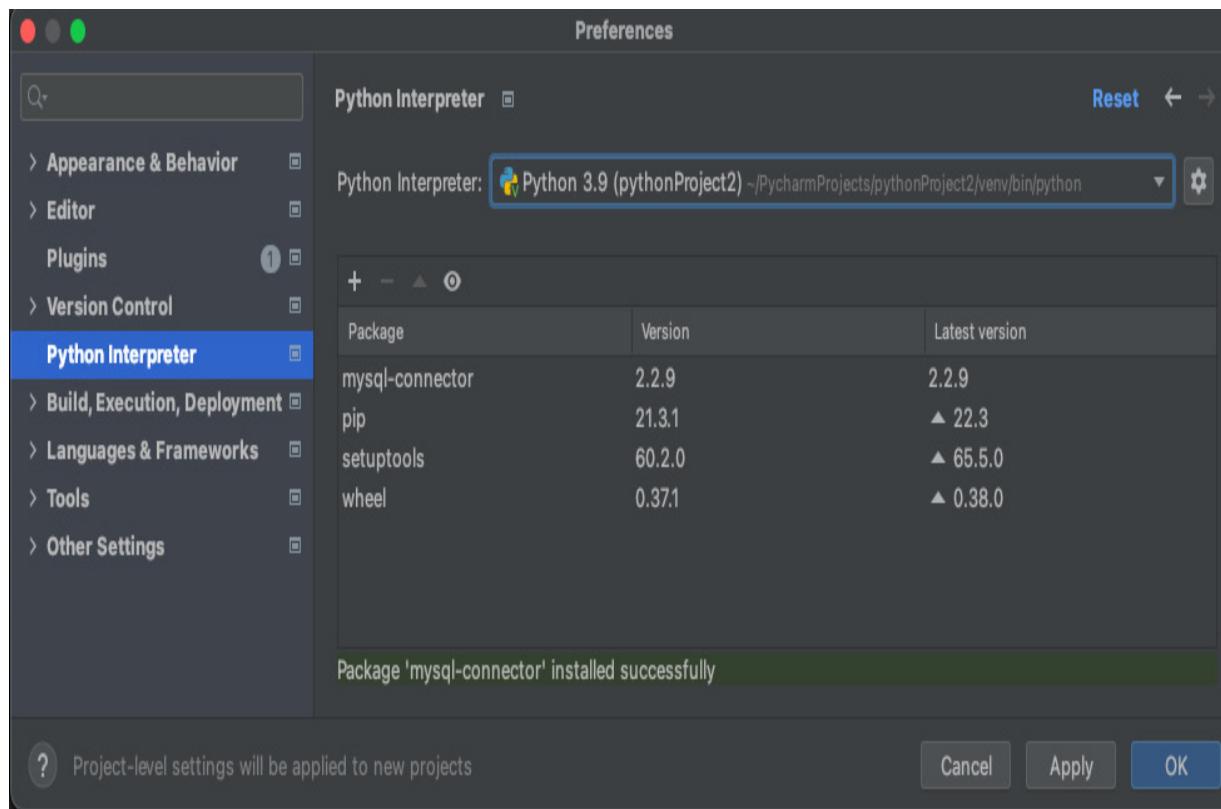
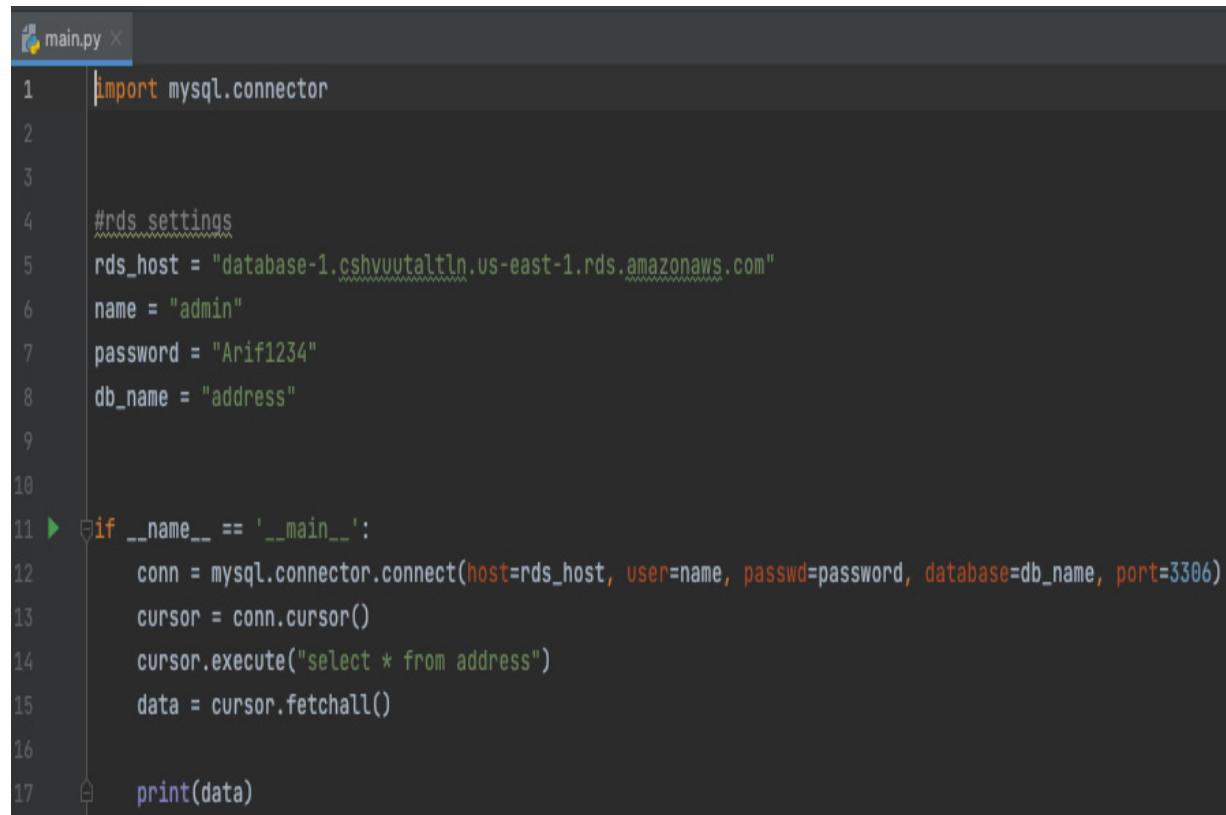


Figure 8.32 – Package list

7. Copy and paste the following code to read data from the database:

```
import mysql.connector
#rds settings
rds_host = "database-1.*****.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com"
name = "***min"
password = "*****234"
db_name = "address"
if __name__ == '__main__':
    conn = mysql.connector.connect(host=rds_host, user=name,
    passwd=password, database=db_name, port=3306)
    cursor = conn.cursor()
    cursor.execute("select * from address")
    data = cursor.fetchall()
    print(data)
```

The preceding code block connects to the RDS database and reads from the address table by executing the `select * from address` query. For `rds_host`, `name`, and `password`, please fill out your database host and credentials:



A screenshot of a code editor showing a file named `main.py`. The code is written in Python and uses the `mysql.connector` module to connect to an Amazon RDS database. The code defines several variables for database settings and then executes a query to select all data from the `address` table. The code is numbered from 1 to 17.

```
1 import mysql.connector
2
3
4 #rds settings
5 rds_host = "database-1.cshvuutaltln.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com"
6 name = "admin"
7 password = "Arif1234"
8 db_name = "address"
9
10
11 if __name__ == '__main__':
12     conn = mysql.connector.connect(host=rds_host, user=name, passwd=password, database=db_name, port=3306)
13     cursor = conn.cursor()
14     cursor.execute("select * from address")
15     data = cursor.fetchall()
16
17     print(data)
```

Figure 8.33 – Query from the database

8. When you click **Run**, you can see the results from the database:

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The left sidebar displays the project structure with a file named 'main.py' under 'pythonProject2'. The main editor window contains the following Python code:

```
1 import mysql.connector
2
3 #rds settings
4 rds_host = "database-1.cshvuyutln.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com"
5 name = "admin"
6 password = "Arif1234"
7 db_name = "address"
8
9
10
11 if __name__ == '__main__':
12     conn = mysql.connector.connect(host=rds_host, user=name, passwd=password, database=db_name, port=3306)
13     cursor = conn.cursor()
14     cursor.execute("select * from address")
15     data = cursor.fetchall()
16
17     print(data)
18
19
```

The 'Run' tool window at the bottom shows the command run: /Users/serkans/PycharmProjects/pythonProject2/venv/bin/python /Users/serkans/PycharmProjects/pythonProject2/main.py. The output pane displays the results of the database query: [(1, 'Germany'), (2, 'USA')]. A red circle highlights the play button icon in the Run tool window.

Figure 8.34 – Results from the database

Congrats! You are able to read data from the AWS database via Python. You can also extend your query by implementing `insert` and `update` queries. In this topic, we learned how to make a database operation via Python.

## Secrets Manager

**Secrets Manager** is an AWS service that allows you to manage and retrieve database credentials, which can be helpful when using a database. Let's learn how to use Secrets Manager:

1. Open **Secrets Manager** via the console:

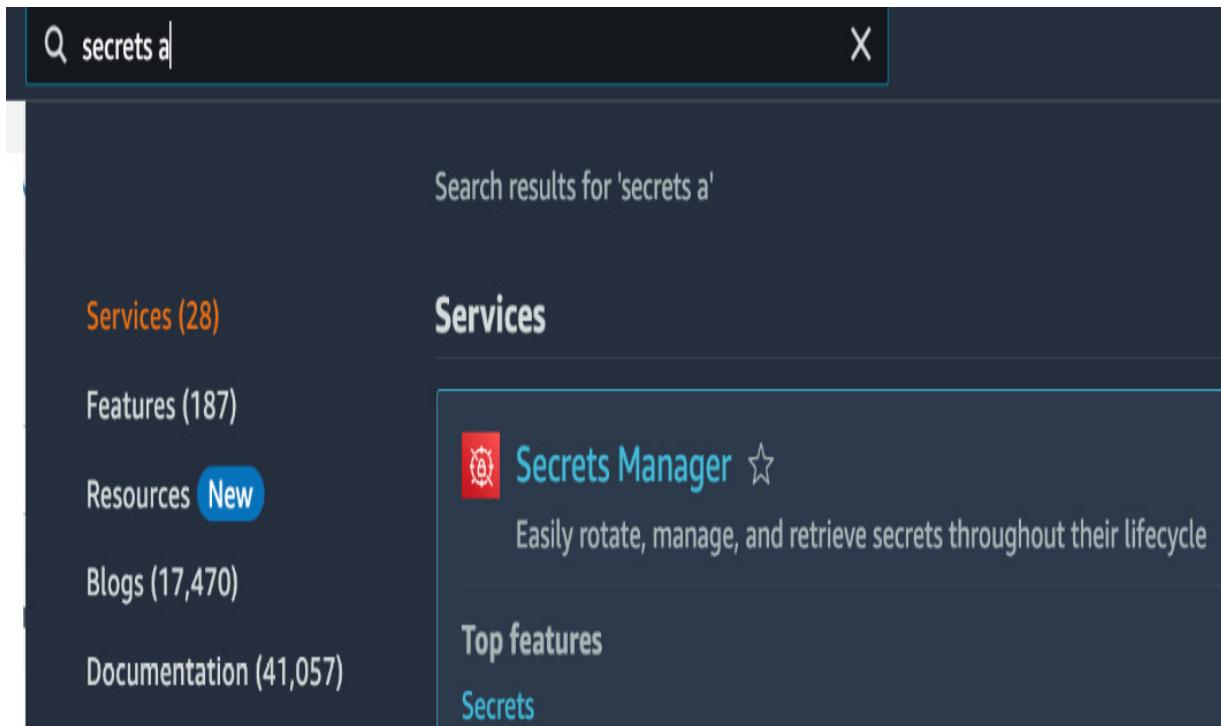


Figure 8.35 – Opening Secrets Manager

2. Click the **Store a new secret** button:

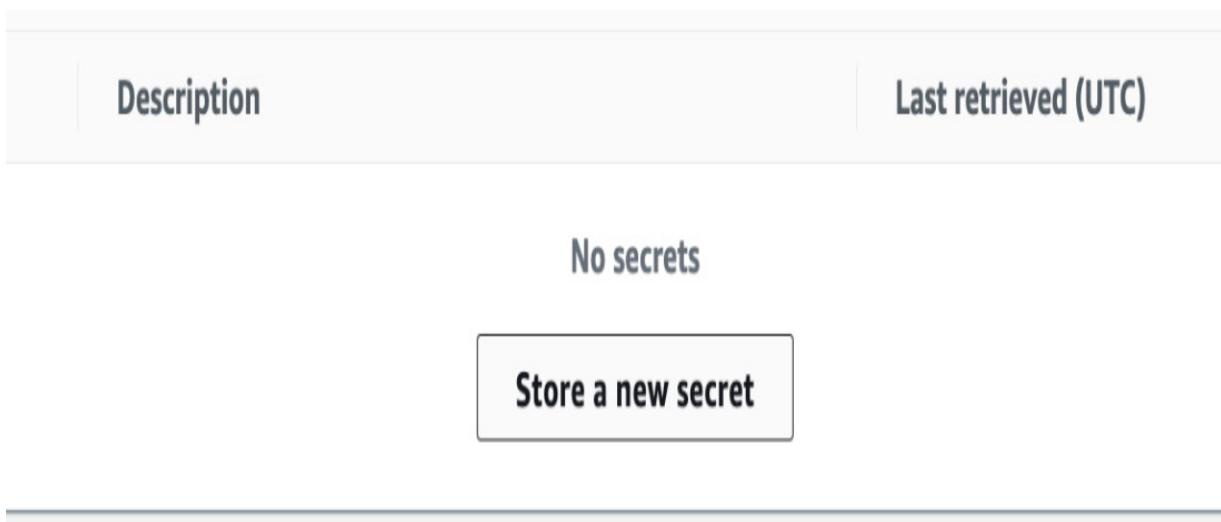


Figure 8.36 – Storing a new secret

3. Select the secret type that you want to store a secret for, and fill out the username and password. In this case, we will select the **database-1** instance. After filling out the details, click **Next**:

### Secret type [Info](#)

Credentials for Amazon RDS database

Credentials for Amazon DocumentDB database

Credentials for Amazon Redshift cluster

Credentials for other database

Other type of secret  
API key, OAuth token, other.

### Credentials [Info](#)

User name

serkan

Password

\*\*\*\*\*

Show password

### Encryption key [Info](#)

You can encrypt using the KMS key that Secrets Manager creates or a customer managed KMS key that you create.

aws/secretsmanager



[Add new key](#)

### Database [Info](#)

*Search instances*

< 1 >

DB instance	▼	DB engine	▼	Status	▼	Creation date (UTC)	▼
-------------	---	-----------	---	--------	---	---------------------	---

<input checked="" type="radio"/> database-1	mysql	creating	April 5, 2023 at 09:0...
---	-------	----------	--------------------------

[Cancel](#)

[Next](#)

Figure 8.37 – Filling out the details

4. You need to give a name to the upcoming path in the **Secret name** textbox:

# Configure secret

## Secret name and description Info

### Secret name

A descriptive name that helps you find your secret later.

Secret name must contain only alphanumeric characters and the characters /\_+=. @-

### Description - optional

  
/

Maximum 250 characters.

## Tags - optional

No tags associated with the secret.

## Resource permissions - optional Info

Add or edit a resource policy to access secrets across AWS accounts.

## ► Replicate secret - optional

Create read-only replicas of your secret in other Regions. Replica secrets incur a charge.

Figure 8.38 – Naming the secret

5. On the next screen, you will see the options for using this secret with different programming languages. Click **Store** to finalize it:

## Sample code

Use these code samples to retrieve the secret in your application.

Java    JavaScript    C#    **Python3**    Ruby    Go

```
1 # Use this code snippet in your app.  
2 # If you need more information about configurations  
3 # or implementing the sample code, visit the AWS docs:  
4 # https://aws.amazon.com/developer/language/python/  
5  
6 import boto3  
7 from botocore.exceptions import ClientError  
8  
9  
10 def get_secret():  
11  
12     secret_name = "test/database-1"  
13     region_name = "us-east-1"  
14  
15     # Create a Secrets Manager client
```

Python Line 1, Column 1    Errors: 0    Warnings: 0



[Download AWS SDK for Python](#)

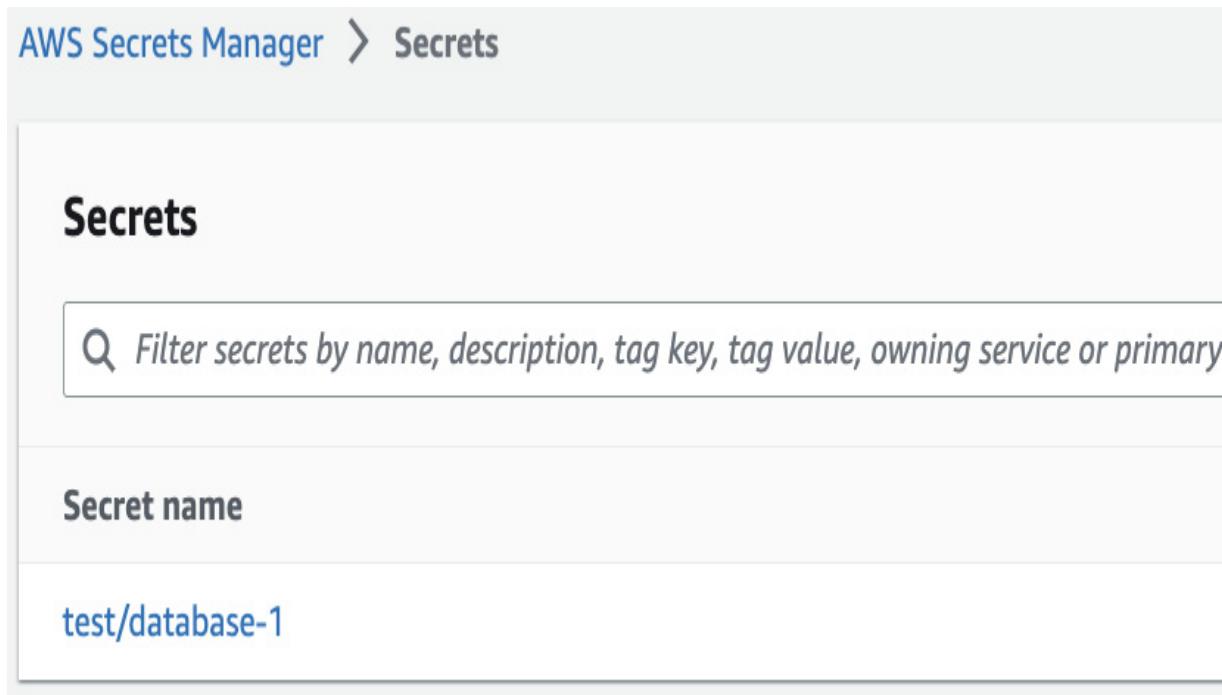
Cancel

Previous

Store

Figure 8.39 – Store secret

6. As the final step, you will see the secret on the list:



The screenshot shows the AWS Secrets Manager interface. At the top, it says "AWS Secrets Manager > Secrets". Below that, the word "Secrets" is displayed in large, bold, black font. There is a search bar with the placeholder text "Filter secrets by name, description, tag key, tag value, owning service or primary". Underneath the search bar, there is a section labeled "Secret name" with a blue input field containing the text "test/database-1".

Figure 8.40 – List of secrets

Congrats! You have learned how to create and store secrets on the cloud in a secure way.

## Summary

In this chapter, we learned about AWS RDS, which is used to create a relational database on the cloud. You can create your database in an efficient way. The point to note is that you have the possibility to create different databases, including MySQL, Microsoft SQL, and PostgreSQL. In this chapter, we have created an RDS instance on the cloud and run a Python application to make a read operation. In the following chapter, we will take a look at creating an API in AWS.

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## Creating an API in AWS

In this chapter, we are going to learn how to create an **application programming interface (API)** via **API Gateway**. API Gateway is an AWS service that allows you to create and maintain an API. With the API Gateway service, you don't need to provision a server; AWS manages it in the backend. In addition to that, API Gateway helps you to monitor incoming and outgoing requests. Another advantage of API Gateway is to scale up your API services when there is a huge request from users.

The chapter covers the following topics:

- What is API Gateway?
- Creating an API using API Gateway

## What is API Gateway?

**API Gateway** is an AWS service that is used to create, maintain, and publish an API. API Gateway supports multiple API protocols, such as **RESTful** (also known as the REST API) and **WebSocket**.

API Gateway is a single point of entry for the backend services. As you can see in the following architecture, API Gateway gets a request from a client and integrates the incoming request with microservices, databases, AWS Lambda, or another AWS service:

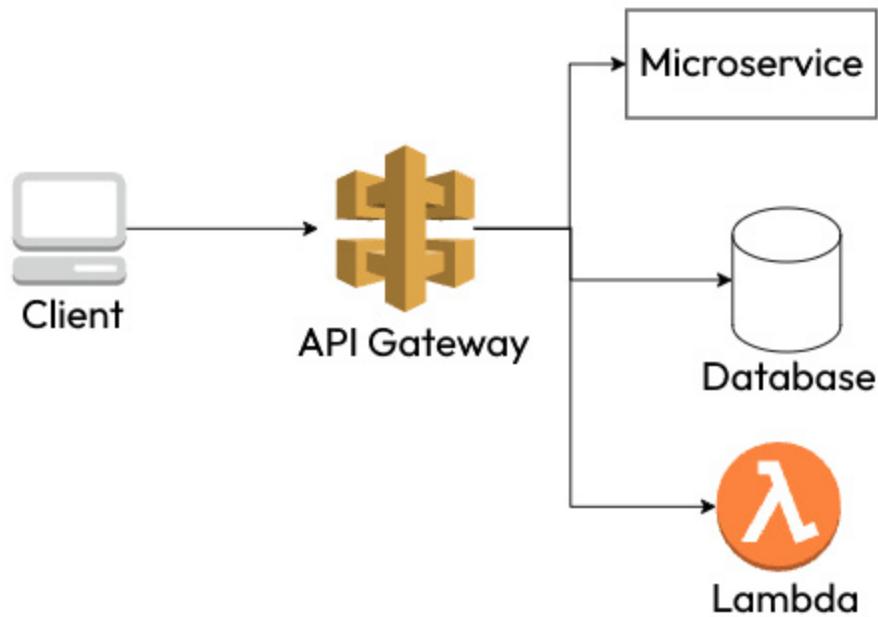


Figure 9.1 – Architecture of API Gateway

Now that we have a good idea of what API Gateway is, let's have a look at its features.

### Features of API Gateway

The features of API Gateway are as follows:

- It supports different protocols, such as RESTful and WebSocket.
- You can monitor incoming and outgoing API requests, which enhances the visibility of the service.
- You can easily create and maintain the API. It can be created either in AWS Management Console or the AWS CLI.
- Security is important for cloud services, as well as the API. You can create a key to enable secure access to the API. In addition to that, you can add an SSL certificate to verify the request.

- It has built-in integration with AWS services. When you implement an API, you can easily integrate it with AWS services.
- It is a scalable service that adds more resources when you have more requests. For example, on Black Friday, there is more load on e-commerce websites. In these cases, API Gateway automatically scales your API requests. In this case, you can also define a **Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)** policy as a security feature that controls the HTTP request.

In this section, we have looked at the basic features of API Gateway, and now we will start to implement sample API applications.

## Creating an API using API Gateway

We are going to create a simple API that accepts a request from a client. The API accepts two numbers, sums up two numbers in a Lambda function, and returns the calculated values. AWS Lambda is going to be implemented via Python. You can see the high-level flow in the following architecture:



Figure 9.2 – Data flow

We are going to start with the Lambda function creation. After the Lambda function creation, API Gateway is going to be set up with Lambda integration.

Let's create the Lambda function step by step:

1. Open the console and navigate to the **AWS Lambda** page:

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda Functions page. The left sidebar has a navigation menu with 'AWS Lambda' at the top, followed by 'Dashboard', 'Applications', and 'Functions' (which is highlighted in orange). Below these are sections for 'Additional resources' (Code signing configurations, Layers, Replicas) and 'Related AWS resources' (Step Functions state machines). The main content area is titled 'Functions (5)' and contains a table with the following data:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Function name	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	testbuyukveri	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	myFuncName	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	TestLogs	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	ReadFromDB	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	bike-buyer-lambda	-

Figure 9.3 – Lambda function

2. Create a new Lambda function. Let's name it `sumUpLambda`:

## Create function Info

AWS Serverless Application Repository applications have moved to [Create application](#).

### Author from scratch



Start with a simple Hello World example.

### Basic information

#### Function name

Enter a name that describes the purpose of your function.

SumUpLambda

Use only letters, numbers, hyphens, or underscores with no spaces.

#### Runtime Info

Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console code editor supports only Node.js, Python, Java, and Go.

Python 3.9

#### Architecture Info

Choose the instruction set architecture you want for your function code.

x86\_64

arm64

#### Permissions Info

By default, Lambda will create an execution role with permissions to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch.

▶ Change default execution role

Figure 9.4 – Creating a new Lambda function

3. Click **Create function** and wait a few seconds while the function is created:

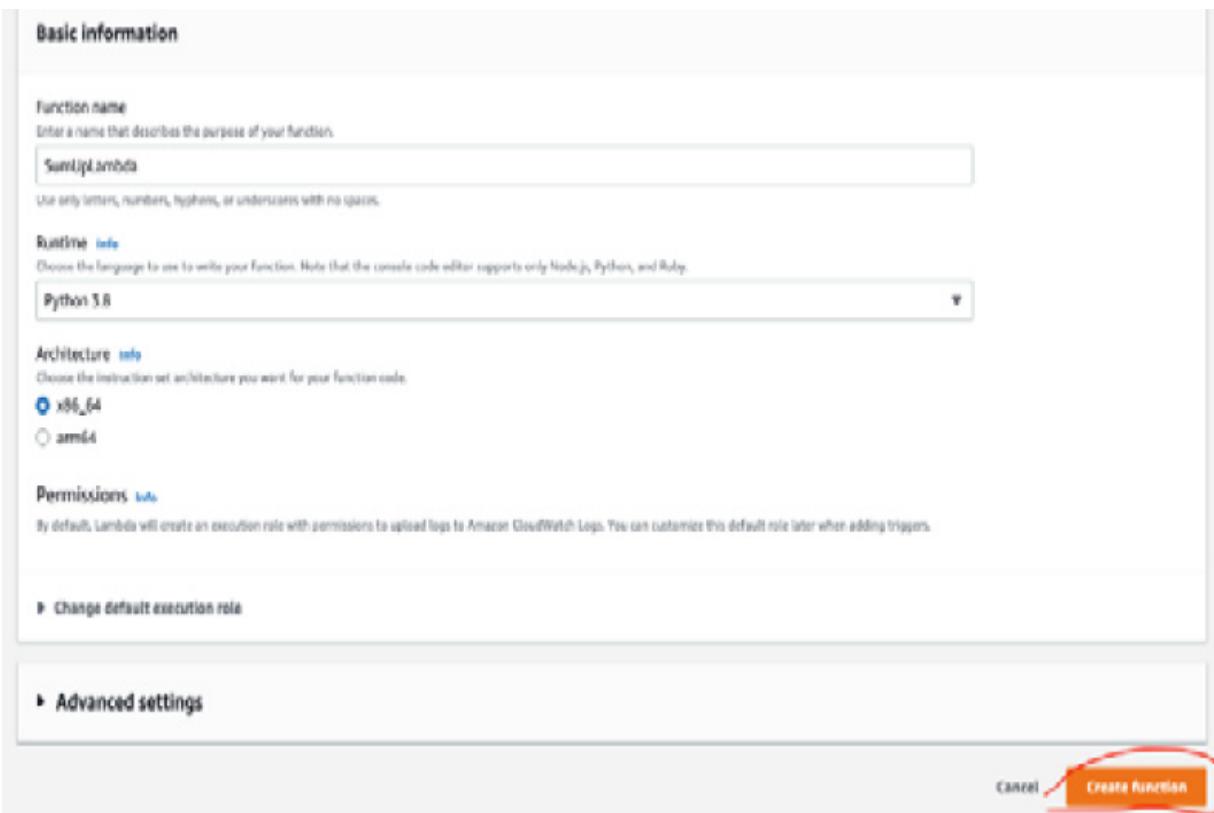


Figure 9.5 – Clicking Create function

A few seconds later, you will see the Lambda function has been created with the template code:

Lambda > Functions > SumUpLambda

## SumUpLambda

▼ Function overview [Info](#)

[+ Add trigger](#)

 SumUpLambda

 Layers (0)

[Code](#) | [Test](#) | [Monitor](#) | [Configuration](#) | [Aliases](#) | [Versions](#)

**Code source** [Info](#)

File Edit Find View Go Tools Window [Test](#) | Deploy

Go to Anything (% P) lambda\_function x +

Environment SumUpLambda / lambda\_function.py

```
1 import json
2
3 def lambda_handler(event, context):
4     # TODO implement
5     return {
6         'statusCode': 200,
7         'body': json.dumps('Hello from Lambda!')
8     }
9
```

Figure 9.6 – Lambda template

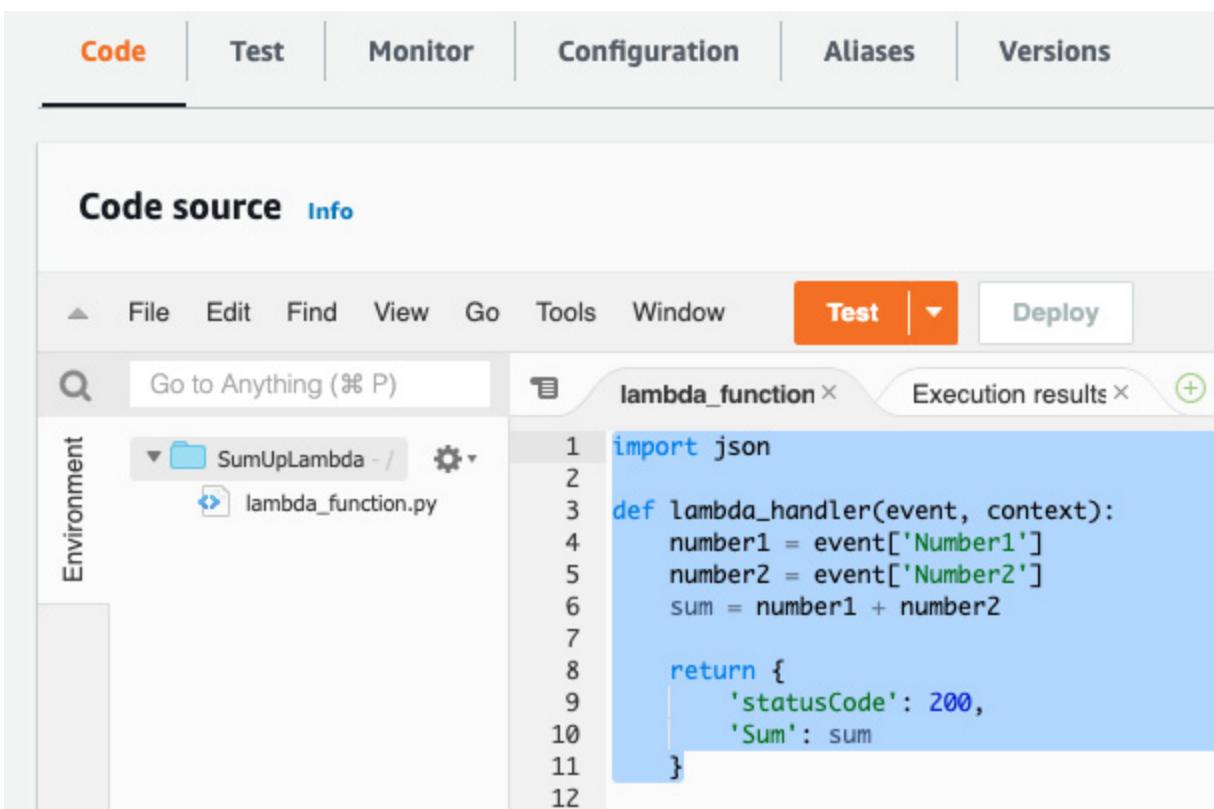
Let's create a Lambda function that sums up two values:

```
import json
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    number1 = event['Number1']
    number2 = event['Number2']
    sum = number1 + number2
    return {
        'statusCode': 200,
```

```
        'Sum': sum
    }
```

This code snippet takes two numbers as parameters, such as `Number1` and `Number2`. The Lambda function calculates the sum of two values and returns a status code and the value of the sum. When we call this function from the API, it returns the sum value as well as `statusCode`.

Let's paste this code block into the Lambda function:



The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Code, Test, Monitor, Configuration, Aliases, and Versions. The Code tab is selected. Below the tabs is a toolbar with File, Edit, Find, View, Go, Tools, Window, a Test button, and a Deploy button. To the left is an Environment sidebar with a search bar labeled 'Go to Anything (⌘ P)' and a folder icon for 'SumUpLambda'. The main area displays the code for 'lambda\_function.py'.

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    number1 = event['Number1']
    number2 = event['Number2']
    sum = number1 + number2

    return {
        'statusCode': 200,
        'Sum': sum
    }
```

Figure 9.7 – Actual Lambda code

Now, let's follow these steps:

1. Click **Test**. A new panel opens in which Lambda asks for a test parameter:

A test event is a JSON object that mocks the structure of requests emitted by AWS services to invoke a Lambda function. Use it to see the function's invocation result.

To invoke your function without saving an event, configure the JSON event, then choose Test.

Test event action

Create new event

Edit saved event

Event name

TestSum

Maximum of 25 characters consisting of letters, numbers, dots, hyphens and underscores.

Event sharing settings

Private

This event is only available in the Lambda console and to the event creator. You can configure a total of 10. [Learn more](#)

Shareable

This event is available to IAM users within the same account who have permissions to access and use shareable events. [Learn more](#)

Template - optional

hello-world



Event JSON

[Format JSON](#)

```
1 - {  
2   "Number1": 10,  
3   "Number2": 15  
4 }
```

Figure 9.8 – Test event

2. As can be seen in the preceding figure, you can paste the following JSON to see whether the Lambda function is running properly before integrating with the API:

```
{
```

```
"Number1": 10,  
"Number2": 15  
}
```

3. Click **Save**, which is under the **Event JSON** panel:

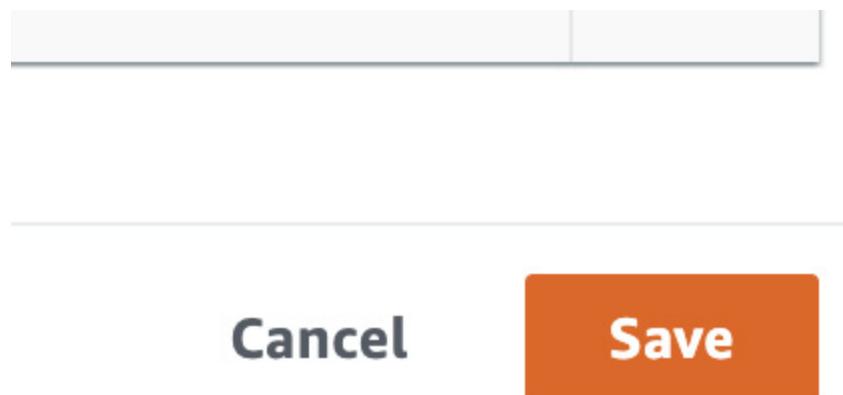


Figure 9.9 – Clicking on the Save button

4. Deploy the changes by clicking **Deploy**:

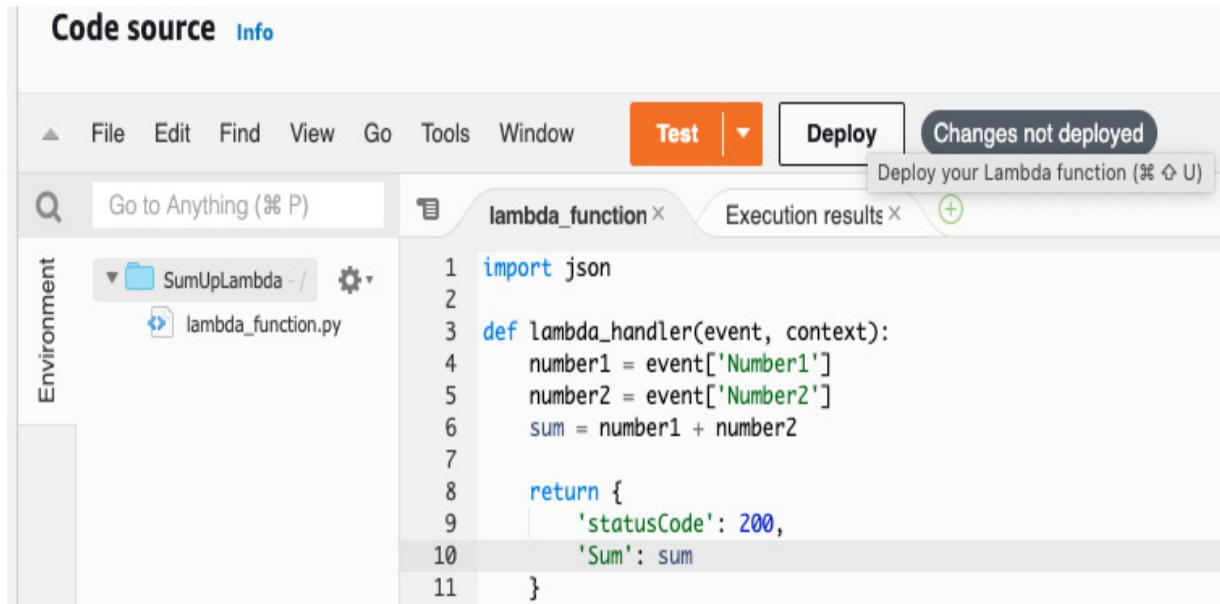


Figure 9.10 – Deploying Lambda

After the Lambda deployment, we are going to integrate API Gateway with AWS Lambda. Lambda will be used as the backend for API Gateway.

Let's create an API step by step:

1. Open the console and search for `api gateway`:

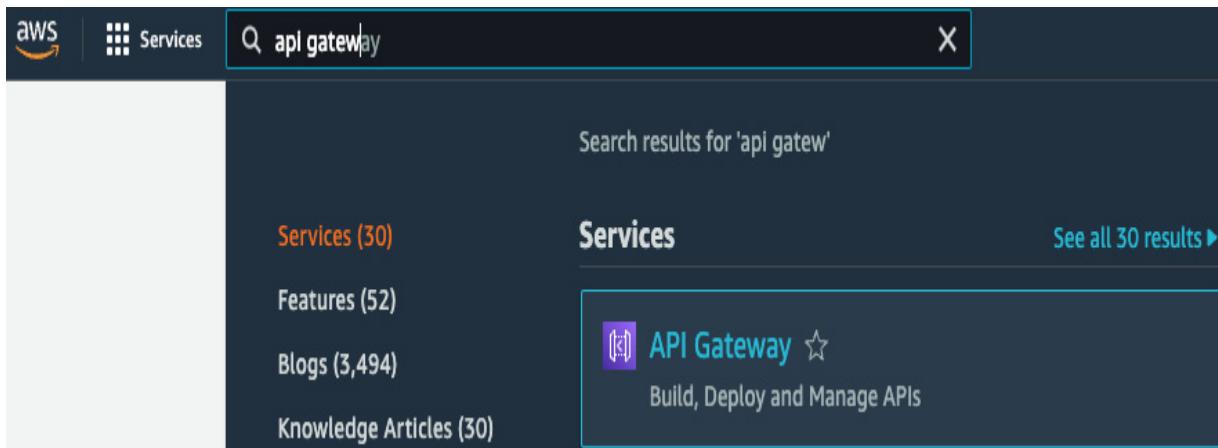


Figure 9.11 – The console

2. On the main screen, select **REST API**, and click **Build**:

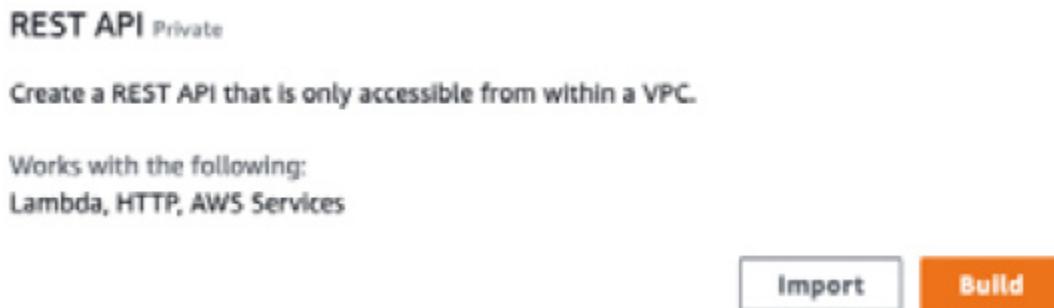


Figure 9.12 – REST API

3. You will now see a new screen to be filled out. We will select **New API** in the **Create new API** section. Other options in this section allow you to create an example API or import a predefined API. In the **Settings** section, we will add the **API name** and **Description** details. In the **Endpoint Type** drop-down list, we will select **Regional**, which is used to create an API that is accessible from the same region:

The screenshot shows the 'Create' page for an API in the Amazon API Gateway. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the 'Amazon API Gateway' logo, 'APIs > Create', and a 'Show all APIs' link. Below the navigation is a section titled 'Choose the protocol' with a note: 'Select whether you would like to create a REST API or a WebSocket API.' A radio button for 'REST' is selected. Underneath, there's a heading 'Create new API' with a note: 'In Amazon API Gateway, a REST API refers to a collection of resources and methods that can be invoked through HTTPS endpoints.' Three options are available: 'New API' (selected), 'Import from Swagger or Open API 3', and 'Example API'. The next section is 'Settings' with the note: 'Choose a friendly name and description for your API.' It contains three fields: 'API Name\*' with 'SumUpAPI' entered, 'Description' with 'Sum up two numbers' entered, and 'Endpoint Type' with 'Regional' selected. At the bottom left is a 'Required' indicator, and at the bottom right is a large blue 'Create API' button.

API Name\* SumUpAPI

Description Sum up two numbers

Endpoint Type Regional

\* Required

Create API

Figure 9.13 – Form for API creation

- Once you click **Create API** (as depicted in the preceding figure), you will be taken to a new page that allows you to define the details for a custom SumUp API:

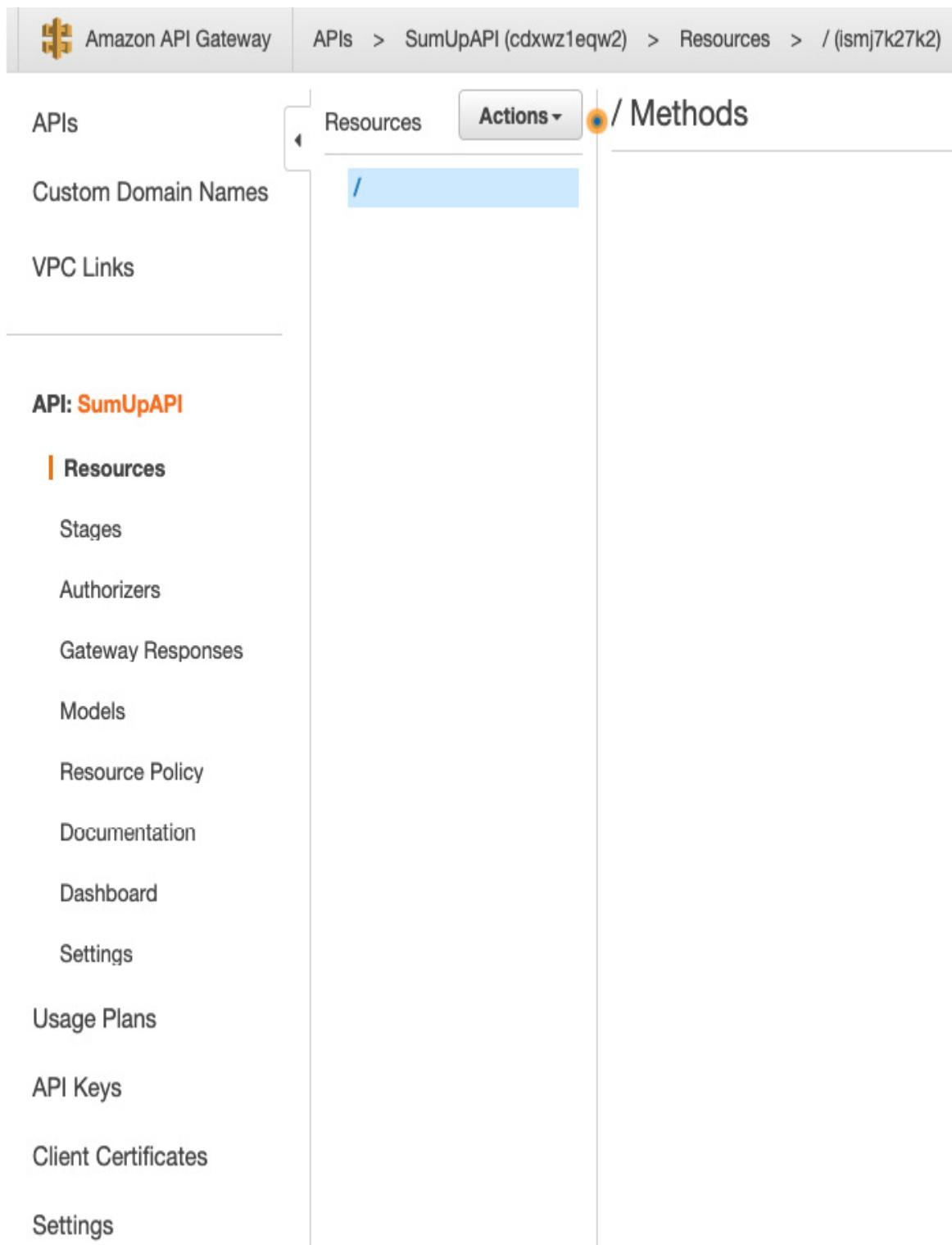


Figure 9.14 – API form

5. Now, we are going to define the API details. Click on the **Actions** dropdown and select **Create Method**:

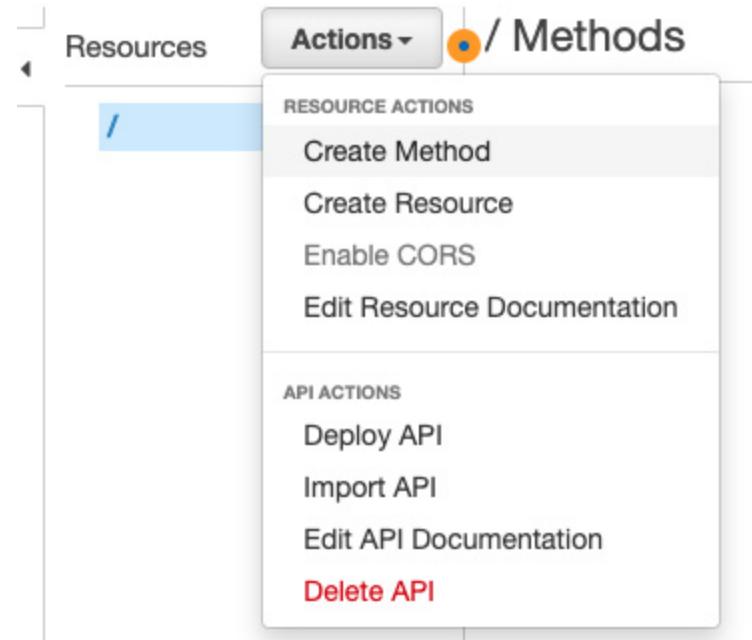


Figure 9.15 – Create Method

6. When we create a method, we select **POST** as the API type:

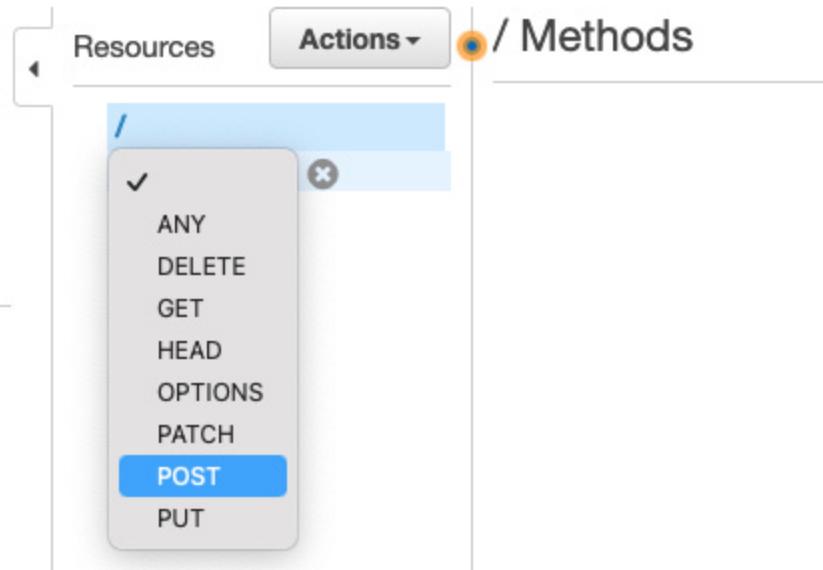


Figure 9.16 – Selecting POST

While you implement an API, you can select API types. The following are the most used API types:

- **GET** is used to retrieve data from a source.
- **POST** is used to send data to a source. In our example, **POST** will bring the calculation of `sumUp` from Lambda.
- **PUT** is used to update the data in a source.
- **DELETE** is used to delete the data in a source.

7. When you select **POST**, you need to choose the integration type. For this example, we are going to select the **Lambda Function** integration type:

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda POST setup interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Resources' and 'Actions' dropdowns, and a path indicator ' / - POST - Setup'. Below this, under 'POST', it says 'Choose the integration point for your new method.' A list of integration types is shown with 'Lambda Function' selected (radio button is checked). Other options include 'HTTP', 'Mock', 'AWS Service', and 'VPC Link'. Further down, there's a checkbox for 'Use Lambda Proxy integration' which is unchecked. Below that, 'Lambda Region' is set to 'us-east-1' with a dropdown arrow. There's also a field for 'Lambda Function' with a placeholder. At the bottom, there's a checkbox for 'Use Default Timeout' which is checked.

Resources Actions ▾ / - POST - Setup

▼ / 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  ⓘ

Lambda Function

Use Default Timeout  ⓘ

Figure 9.17 – Setting up the integration type

8. Select the **SumUpLambda** function that is implemented, and click **Save**, which is not depicted in the following figure but is situated at the bottom of the page:

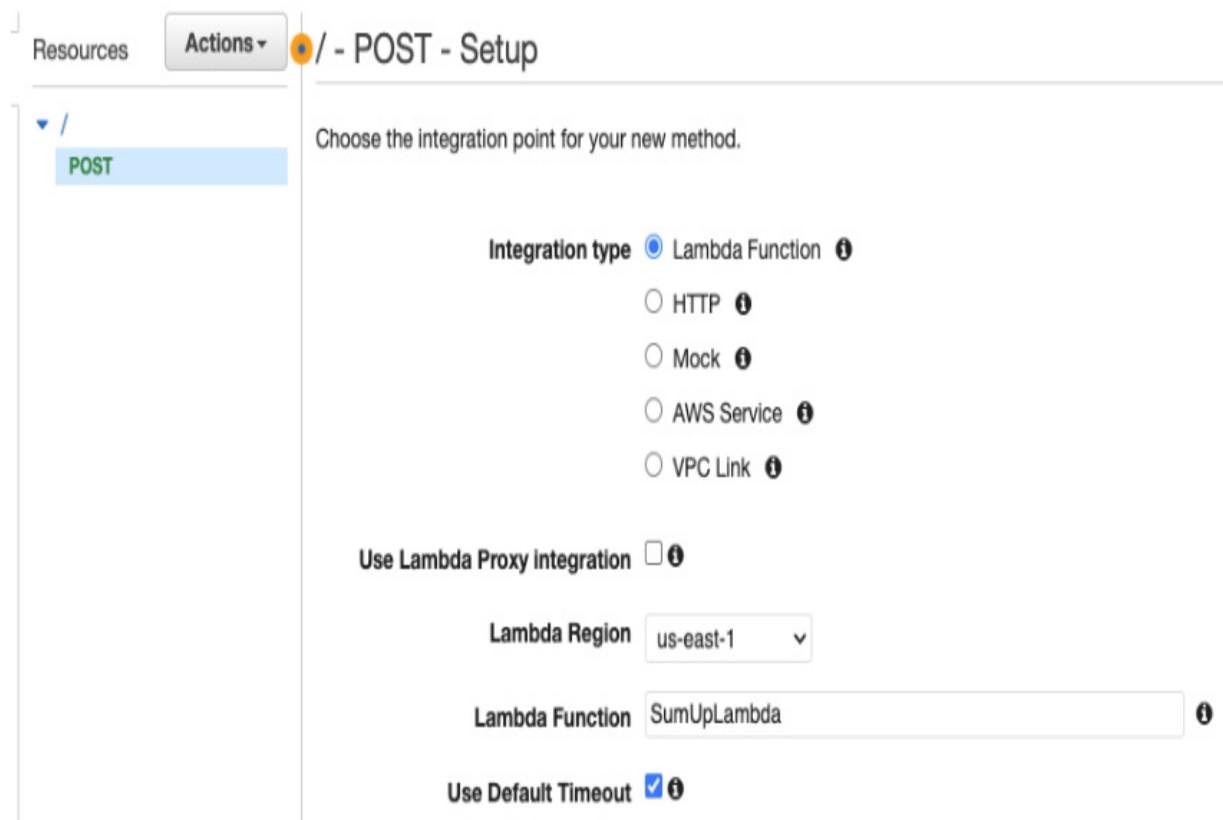


Figure 9.18 – Selecting Lambda

9. When you click **Save**, it asks for confirmation to allow the required permissions. Click **OK** and it will create the permissions:

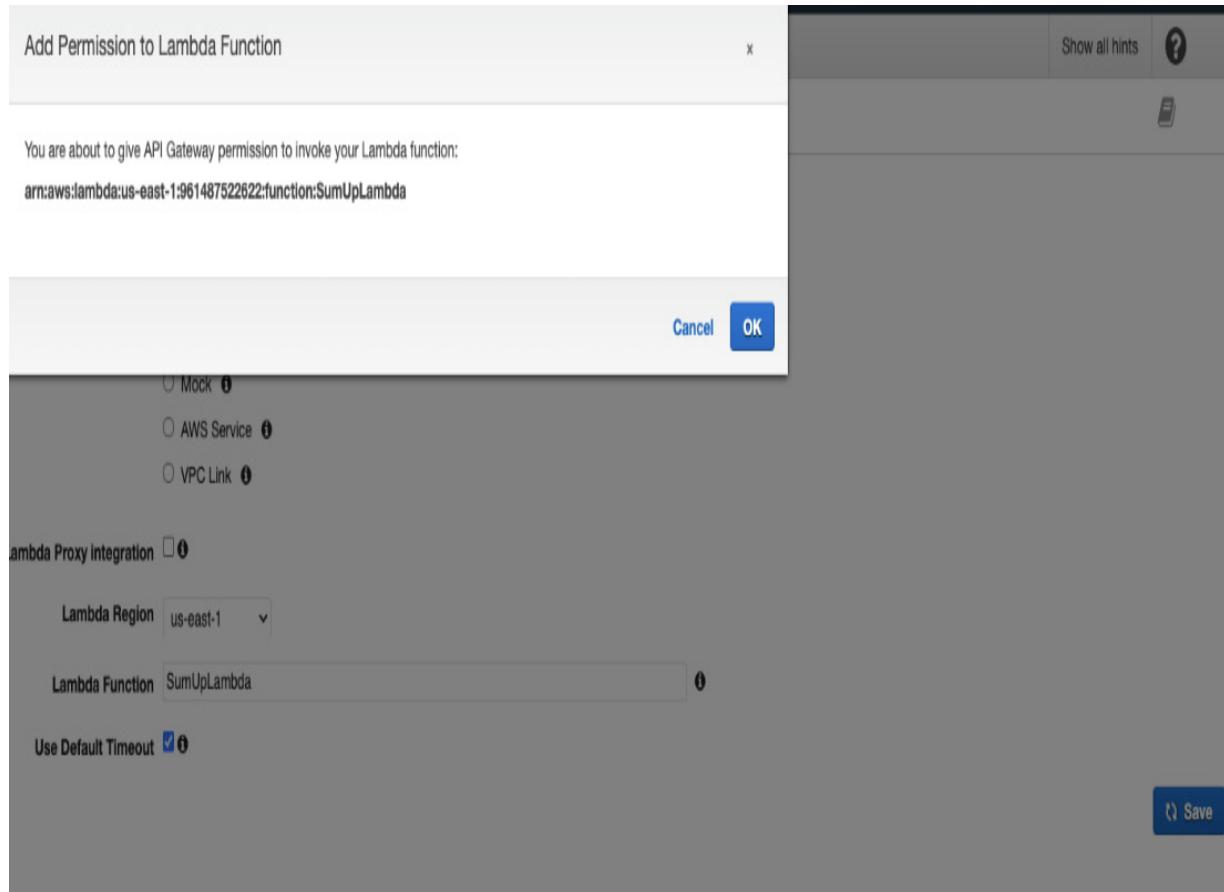


Figure 9.19 – Permissions

After setting the permissions, you can see the data flow for the API:

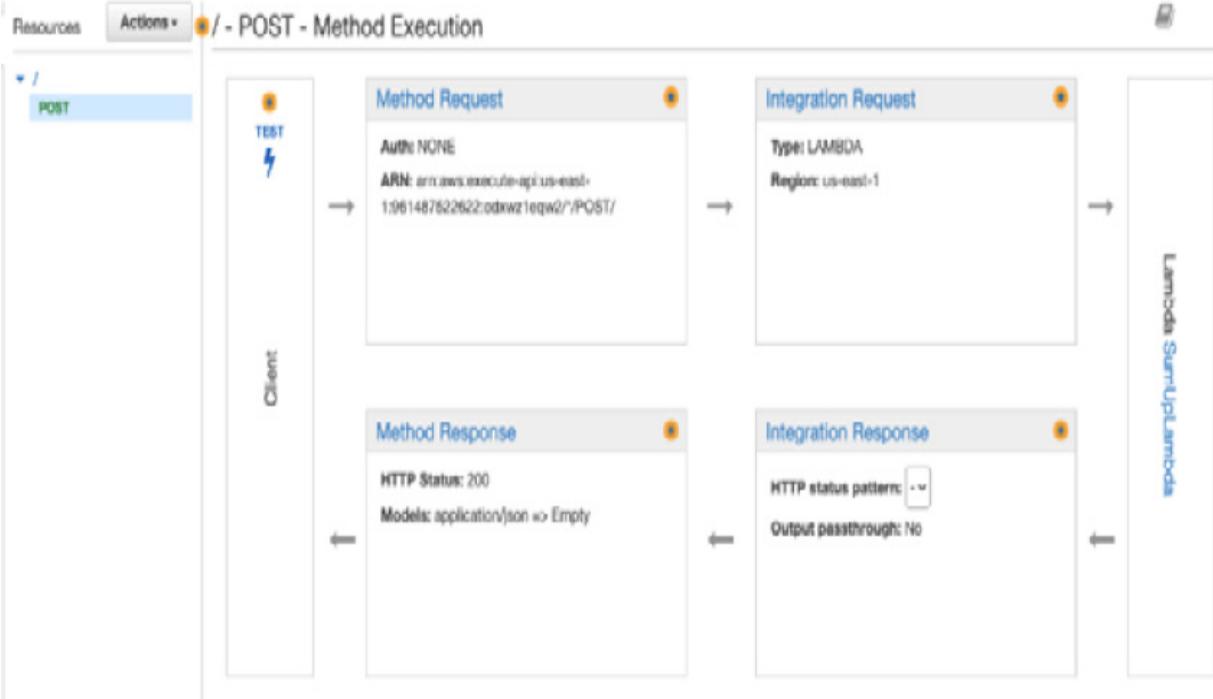


Figure 9.20 – The API flow

Now, we need to add a CORS policy. CORS is a security policy that allows a particular origin (domain or port) to browse your resource. Let's enable a CORS policy:

1. Click the **Actions** drop-down button to list the available actions, and then click **Enable CORS**:

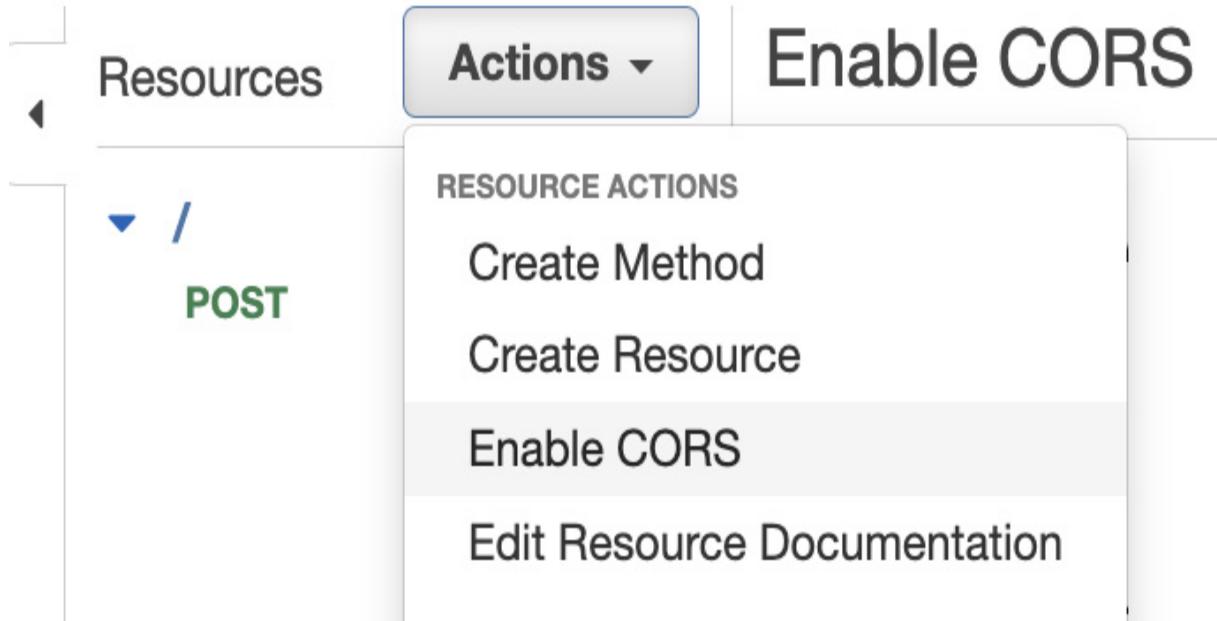


Figure 9.21 – List of actions

2. Fill out the form and click **Enable CORS and replace existing CORS headers**. You can retain the form details as is. The form defines the following:

1. Which methods are allowed access to the API by selecting **Methods**
2. Which request header is required via **Access-Control-Allow-Headers**
3. Which origins are able to call the API via **Access-Control-Allow-Origin**
4. Gateway response types by selecting the **DEFAULT 4XX** or **DEFAULT 5XX** port. You can see the list here:  
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/supported-gateway-response-types.xhtml>.

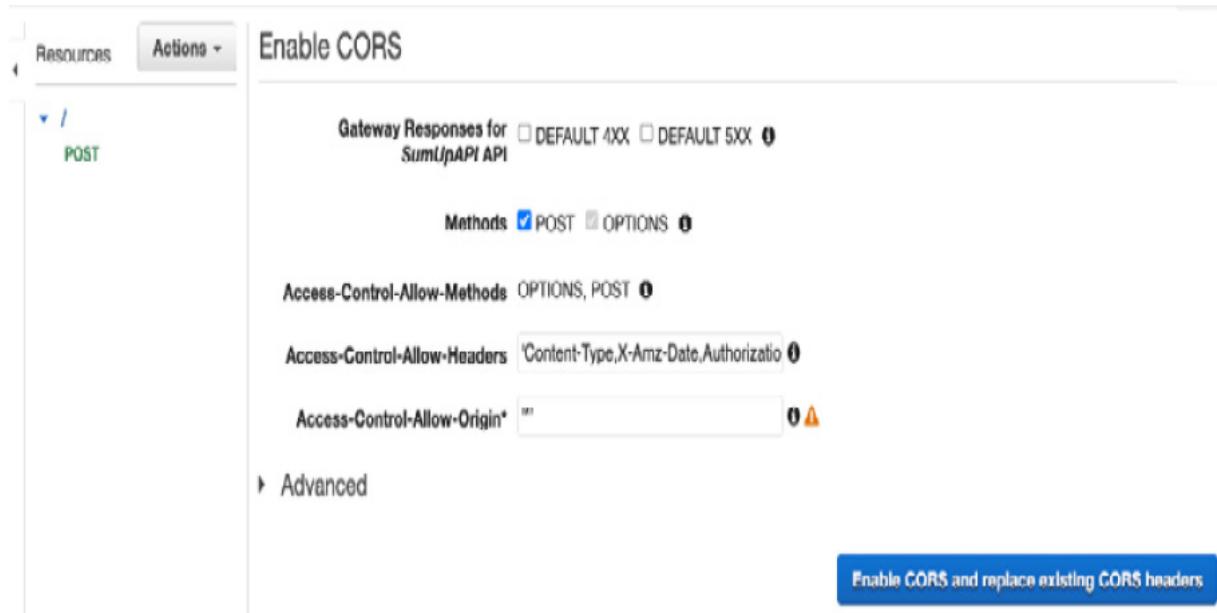


Figure 9.22 – Enable CORS

Congrats! You have successfully created the Lambda function and an API gateway. The next step is to test the API.

Let's test the SumUp API:

1. Click on the **Test** button in the flow:

[← Method Execution](#) / - POST - Method Test

Make a test call to your method. When you make a test call, API Gateway skips authorization and directly invokes your Path

No path parameters exist for this resource. You can define path parameters by using the syntax `{myPathParam}` in a resource path.

#### Query Strings

No query string parameters exist for this method. You can add them via Method Request.

#### Headers

No header parameters exist for this method. You can add them via Method Request.

#### Stage Variables

No [stage variables](#) exist for this method.

#### Request Body

1

The screenshot displays the 'Method Test' section of the AWS Lambda console. At the top, there's a header with a back arrow labeled 'Method Execution' and the text '/ - POST - Method Test'. Below this, a section titled 'Path' states: 'No path parameters exist for this resource. You can define path parameters by using the syntax {myPathParam} in a resource path.' Another section, 'Query Strings', notes: 'No query string parameters exist for this method. You can add them via Method Request.' The 'Headers' section and 'Stage Variables' section both state: 'No header parameters exist for this method. You can add them via Method Request.' and 'No stage variables exist for this method.', respectively. The 'Request Body' section contains a text input field with the number '1' in it, followed by a large, empty preview area. In the bottom right corner of the preview area, there is a blue button with a white lightning bolt icon and the word 'Test'.

Figure 9.23 – Testing the API

2. Enter the following code in the **Request Body** field to add a parameter for Lambda:

```
{  
  "Number1": 10,  
  "Number2": 15  
}
```

3. Click **Test** and see the results:

#### Headers

No header parameters exist for this method. You can add them via Method Request.

#### Stage Variables

No [stage variables](#) exist for this method.

#### Request Body

```
1 {  
2   "Number1": 10,  
3   "Number2": 15  
4 }
```

 **Test**

Figure 9.24 – Adding a parameter

Here are the results:

```
*****
*****c44fd1, X-Amz-Source-Arn=arn:aws:
execute-api:us-east-1:961487522622:cdxwzleqw2/test-invoke-stage/POST/, X-Amz-Security-Token
=IQoJb3JpZ2luX2VjEBAaCXVzLWVhc3QtMSJIMEYCIQCuLkz5BVMw/ZgjWLGFqFRO17UuYdpgwUAArCfggLMcFgIhAM
qJBxUufkOiZqBgsWkmpu8vVHUpAEwcC2sRpsiSaodLKswECBkQABoM [TRUNCATED]
Wed Nov 16 16:24:58 UTC 2022 : Endpoint request body after transformations: {
    "Number1": 10,
    "Number2": 15
}
Wed Nov 16 16:24:58 UTC 2022 : Sending request to https://lambda.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/20
15-03-31/functions/arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:961487522622:function:SumUpLambda/invocations
Wed Nov 16 16:24:58 UTC 2022 : Received response. Status: 200, Integration latency: 397 ms
Wed Nov 16 16:24:58 UTC 2022 : Endpoint response headers: {Date=Wed, 16 Nov 2022 16:24:58 G
MT, Content-Type=application/json, Content-Length=30, Connection=keep-alive, x-amzn-Request
Id=d51191a9-1476-4c03-b4ad-12e243ec72ba, x-amzn-Remapped-Content-Length=0, X-Amz-Executed-V
ersion=$LATEST, X-Amzn-Trace-Id=root=1-63750eda-7212934a09b0f6085f4c0235;sampled=0}
Wed Nov 16 16:24:58 UTC 2022 : Endpoint response body before transformations: {"statusCod
e": 200, "Sum": 25}
Wed Nov 16 16:24:58 UTC 2022 : Method response body after transformations: {"statusCode": 2
00, "Sum": 25}
Wed Nov 16 16:24:58 UTC 2022 : Method response headers: {X-Amzn-Trace-Id=Root=1-63750eda-72
12934a09b0f6085f4c0235;Sampled=0, Content-Type=application/json}
Wed Nov 16 16:24:58 UTC 2022 : Successfully completed execution
Wed Nov 16 16:24:58 UTC 2022 : Method completed with status: 200
```

Figure 9.25 – The result of the API response

When you check the logs, you can see the results of the API response. As you can see, the sum of the values is 25.

In this topic, we implemented an API that used Python in the Lambda code. As you saw, creating an API is an easy solution in AWS. This way, you can focus on the backend implementation instead of focusing on the infrastructure.

## Summary

In this chapter, we learned how to use the AWS API Gateway service and how to create an API gateway that has a backend service with Python Lambda. API Gateway is useful when you need to implement an API service with backend support via Python. It comes with scalability, logging, and monitoring advantages. In the next chapter, we will take a look at the basics of DynamoDB and NoSQL.

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## Using Python with NoSQL (DynamoDB)

In this chapter, we are going to learn how to create a NoSQL database with DynamoDB. After creating the database, we will carry out a database operation in DynamoDB using Python. **NoSQL** is a database type that is used to manage data more flexibly than a relational database. In relational databases, there are tables and predefined data types that can be used for database operations. In NoSQL, you can store JSON, raw, or key-value data, depending on the NoSQL database. Let's deep-dive into NoSQL databases.

The chapter covers the following topics:

- What is a NoSQL database?
- What is a DynamoDB database?
- DynamoDB operations with Python

## What is a NoSQL database?

A NoSQL database is used to store unstructured data. The idea comes from big data; most applications and devices create data, and this data is valuable if you store and process it afterward. The volume of data is increasing day by day, and we need to store this data. Think about new cars; they have different devices to store data. We can extend our example to white goods, social media, and so on. In general, relational databases are useful for

structured data and a level of records that runs into the millions. Thus, when it comes to handling millions of records as well as unstructured data, NoSQL is useful.

The following figure shows how different data sources can be generated to be stored in a NoSQL database. We have social media resources and machines in cars and planes that generate different data formats:

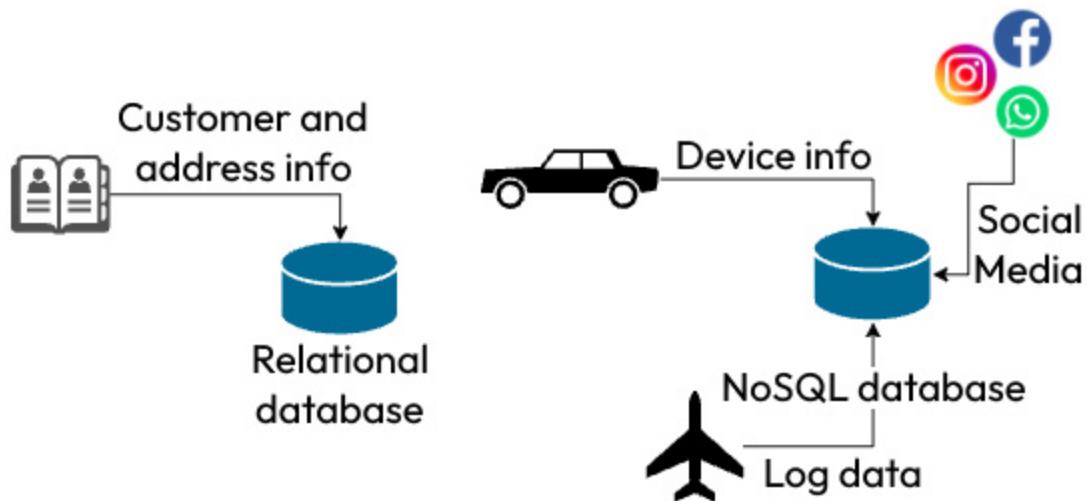


Figure 10.1 – NoSQL

There are different types of NoSQL databases.

## Key-value database

In this NoSQL database type, you can access data based on keys. For example, you have customer ID as a key, and address, age, and family information as values. When you need to access the value, you just provide the key as a query parameter:

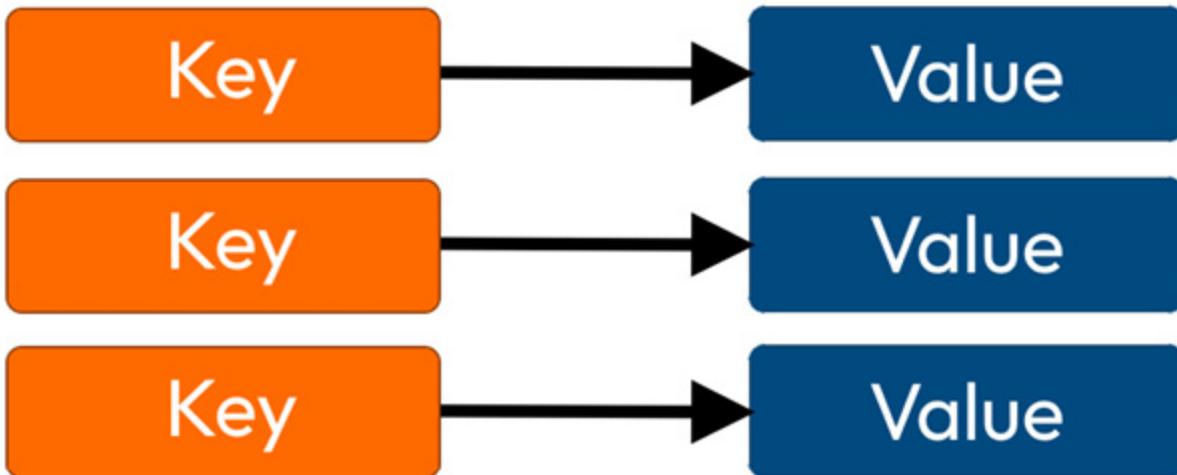


Figure 10.2 – A key-value database

A key-value database is useful and even works on billions of records. We will investigate DynamoDB, which is a key-value database, in an upcoming section.

## Document database

A document database is another type of NoSQL database that can store unstructured data such as JSON. It is useful if you need to store unstructured big data and retrieve data with different parameters:

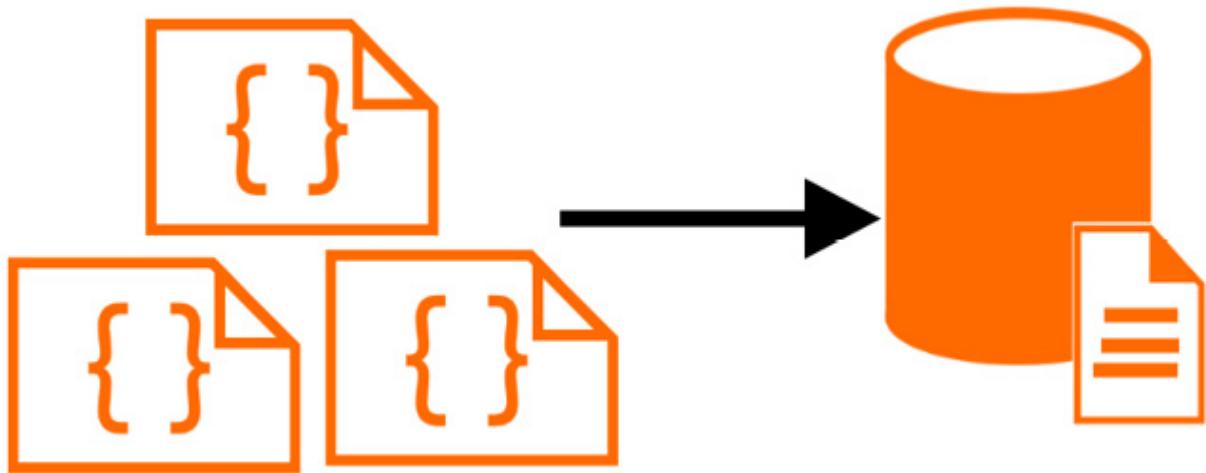


Figure 10.3 – Document database

You can see the sample JSON as follows:

```
{  
    "employee": {  
        "name": "Jack",  
        "age": 25  
    }  
}
```

There are other types of NoSQL databases, such as graph and column, but we won't focus on them in this book. I would recommend reading more over here: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NoSQL>.

We have learned the definition of a NoSQL database and taken a look at some types of NoSQL databases. For the next step, we will focus on DynamoDB, which is one type of key-value database.

## What is a DynamoDB database?

A **DynamoDB database** is a key-value NoSQL database that is managed by AWS. When you use DynamoDB, you don't need to create a new

database. You don't need to provision a server either; it is fully managed by AWS. It is one of the most popular cloud-based NoSQL databases, and the performance is very good if you are using key-based access. The main advantage is that you can access data within a latency of milliseconds along with billions of records.

These are the features of DynamoDB:

- Fully managed by AWS
- Autoscaling without any configuration
- Built-in integration with other AWS services
- Supports monitoring and logging
- Supports database backup and restoration
- Pay-as-you-go model – you pay for how much you use from this service

## Creating a DynamoDB database

In this subtopic, we are going to create a DynamoDB database. Let's follow the instructions step by step:

1. Type `DynamoDB` into the search box and click the **DynamoDB** option that appears under the **Services** section:

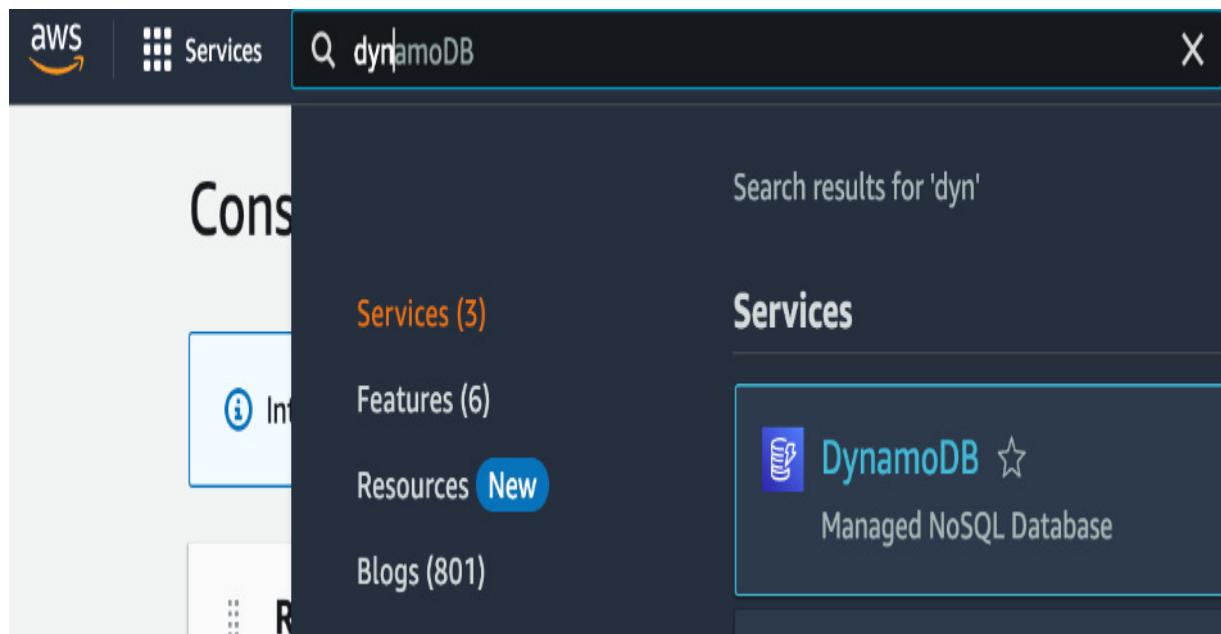


Figure 10.4 – Console search

2. Click **Tables** on the left side, and then click the **Create table** button:

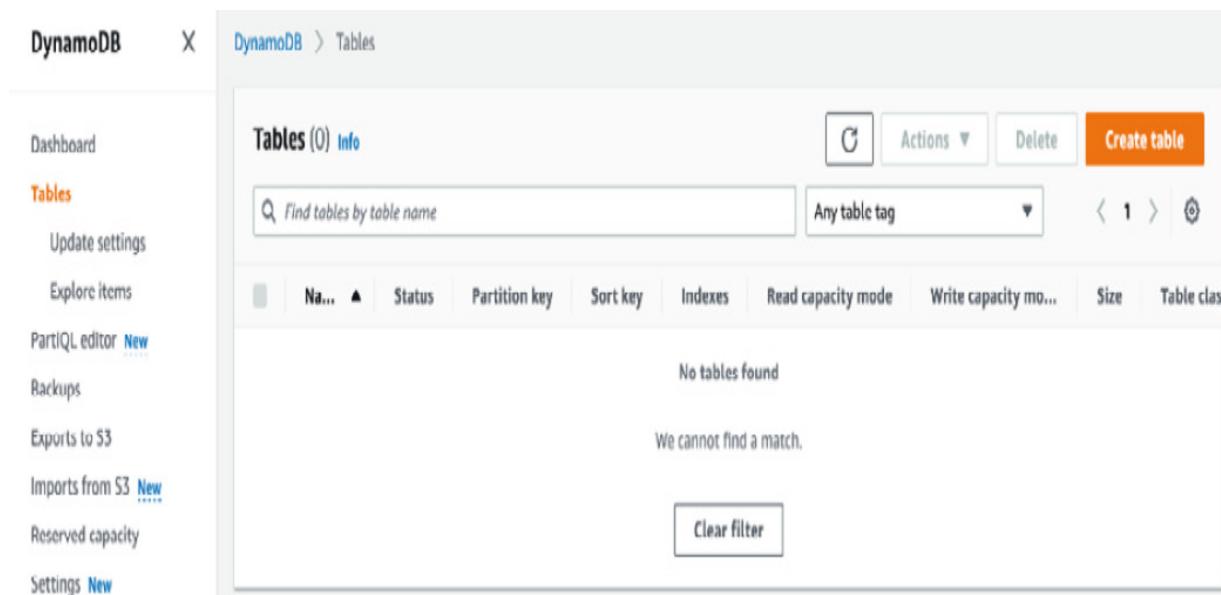


Figure 10.5 – Create table

3. Fill out the **Table name**, **Partition key**, and **Sort key** details in order to create the 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 10.6 – Table details – part 1

**Table name** represents the name of the table. We will create a sample customer table.

**Partition key** is going to be used as a primary key. DynamoDB is a key-value database; hence, you can easily search for data based on the key. In this case, we will use **customer\_id** as a primary key.

DynamoDB allows you to search with a sort key in addition to the partition key. We will use **customer\_mail** in the **Sort key** field.

4. Scroll down and fill out **Capacity mode**, **Read capacity**, **Write capacity**, **Auto scaling**, **Local secondary indexes**, and **Global secondary indexes**. For the input, keep the following default values as is:

**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.

## Default table settings

These are the default settings for your new table. You can change some of these settings after creating the table.

Setting	Value	Editable after creation
Capacity mode	Provisioned	Yes
Read capacity	5 RCU	Yes
Write capacity	5 WCU	Yes
Auto scaling	On	Yes
Local secondary indexes	-	No
Global secondary indexes	-	Yes
Encryption key management	Owned by Amazon DynamoDB	Yes
Table class	DynamoDB Standard	Yes

## Tags

Tags are pairs of keys and optional values, that you can assign to AWS resources. You can use tags to control access to your resources or track your AWS spending.

No tags are associated with the resource.

[Add new tag](#)

You can add 50 more tags.

[Cancel](#)

[Create table](#)

Figure 10.7 – Table details – part 2

**Capacity mode** defines the reserved capacity for the table. If you select the provisioned mode, AWS reserves your predefined capacity to be used by the queries. Another option is to define on-demand for unplanned capacity reservations.

**Read capacity** and **write capacity** define how many read and write requests are supported for this table.

Regarding **Auto scaling**, AWS manages the scaling feature.

**Local secondary indexes** and **Global secondary indexes** are used if you need more index values in addition to the primary key and sort key. The local secondary index allows you to create an additional index that has the same partition ID with a different sort key from the base table. You need to define this during table creation. On the other hand, a global secondary index allows you to create an index that can have a different partition ID and sort key from the base primary key.

5. Click **Create table**, as you saw in the previous screenshot, and you will see the created table in the list:

	Name	Status	Partition key	Sort key	Indexes
<input type="checkbox"/>	customer	Active	customer_id (\$)	customer_mail (\$)	0

Figure 10.8 – The table list

6. Let's insert one of the items via the AWS Management Console. Select **customer** under the **Tables** list:

The screenshot shows the AWS DynamoDB Management Console interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with the following navigation options: Dashboard, Tables (which is selected and highlighted in blue), Update settings, Explore items, PartiQL editor, and Backups. The main area is titled "DynamoDB > Tables" and displays a table titled "Tables (1) Info". The table has a header row with columns: Name (sorted by ascending order), Status, and Partition key. Below the header, there is one data row for the "customer" table, which is marked as "Active" and has a partition key of "customer\_id (S)".

	Name	Status	Partition key
<input type="checkbox"/>	customer	Active	customer_id (S)

Figure 10.9 – Customer table

You will see the details of the table:

The screenshot shows the AWS DynamoDB console interface. In the top left, the navigation path is "DynamoDB > Tables > customer". On the left, a sidebar titled "Tables (1)" lists one table: "customer". The main content area is titled "customer" and contains the following sections:

- Overview**: Shows general information about the table.
  - Partition key: customer\_id (String)
  - Sort key: customer\_mail (String)
  - Capacity mode: Provisioned
  - Table status: Active (checked), No active alarms
- Items summary**: Provides a summary of items in the table.
  - Item count: 0
  - Table size: 0 bytes
  - Average item size: 0 bytes

Figure 10.10 – Table details

7. Click the **Actions** drop-down button and select **Create item**:

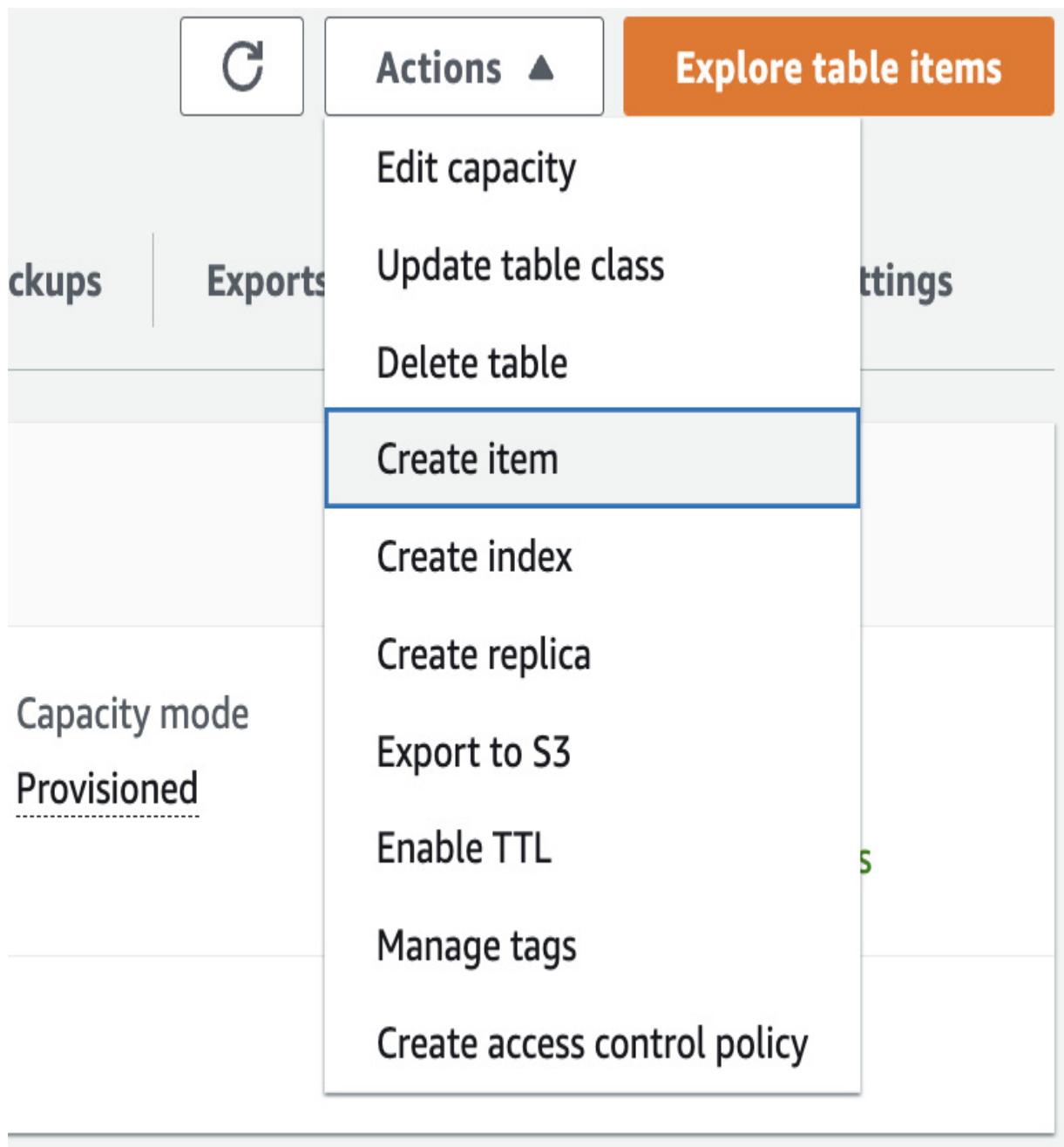


Figure 10.11 – Create item

8. After clicking this, you will see an item creation page, titled **Create item**. You can fill out a form or insert the JSON directly. In this example, we will insert the code via **JSON view**. DynamoDB creates a template for you:

DynamoDB > Tables > customer > Edit item

## Create item

You can add, remove, or edit the attributes of an item. You can nest attributes inside other attributes up to 32 levels deep. [Learn more](#)

**Attributes** [View DynamoDB JSON](#)

```
1 [
2   "customer_id": {
3     "S": ""
4   },
5   "customer_mail": {
6     "S": ""
7   }
8 ]
```

Figure 10.12 – The JSON view

Paste the following JSON as an example:

```
{
  "customer_id": {
    "S": "123"
  },
  "customer_mail": {
    "S": "serkansakinmaz@gmail.com"
  },
  "name": {
    "S": "Serkan"
  },
  "address": {
    "S": "Germany"
  }
}
```

The JSON is simple and consists of `customer_id`, `customer_mail`, `name`, and `address` information.

9. Click **Create item**:

Create item

You can add, remove, or edit the attributes of an item. You can nest attributes inside other attributes up to 32 levels deep. [Learn more](#)

**Attributes** [View DynamoDB JSON](#)

```
1 ▼ {  
2 ▼   "customer_id": {  
3     "S": "123"  
4   },  
5 ▼   "customer_mail": {  
6     "S": "serkansakinmaz@gmail.com"  
7   },  
8 ▼   "name": {  
9     "S": "Serkan"  
10  },  
11 ▼   "address": {  
12     "S": "Germany"  
13   }  
14 }
```

JSON   Ln 14, Col 2   ✖ Errors: 0   ⚠ Warnings: 0

Cancel   **Create item**

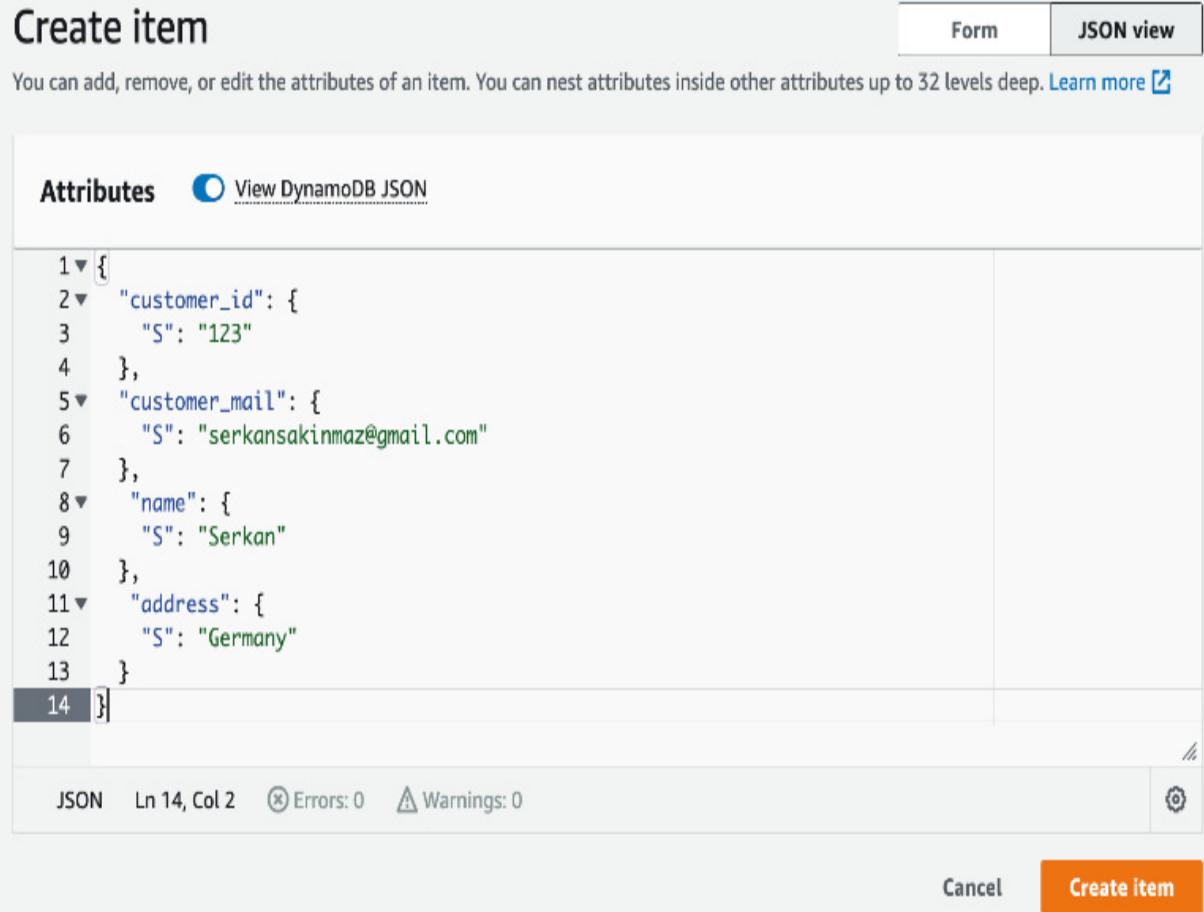


Figure 10.13 – Creating an item

After the creation, you will be forwarded to the **Tables** page:

The screenshot shows the AWS DynamoDB console interface. In the top left, the navigation path is "DynamoDB > Items > customer". On the left sidebar, under "Tables (1)", there is a search bar and a table list with one entry: "customer". The main area is titled "customer" and contains a "Scan/Query items" section with a note about completed operations. Below this is a table titled "Items returned (1)" showing one item:

	customer_id	customer_mail	address	name
<input type="checkbox"/>	123	serkansakinmaz@gm...	Germany	Serkan

Figure 10.14 – The item list

Since you are using NoSQL, you can also insert the JSON, which is a different format from the previous JSON that we inserted. The following JSON is also valid for the customer table:

```
{  
    "customer_id": {  
        "S": "1234"  
    },  
    "customer_mail": {  
        "S": "jane@gmail.com"  
    },  
    "name": {  
        "S": "Jane"  
    },  
    "profession": {  
        "S": "Data Engineer"  
    }  
}
```

```
    }  
}
```

As you see, we have removed the `address` field and added `profession` as a new field without any issue.

In this section, we have created a DynamoDB table and inserted data via the console. As you can see, DynamoDB is a key-value database and you can insert different JSON formats, which provides flexibility.

## DynamoDB operations with Python

In this section, we are going to read the DynamoDB table via Python. To execute a Python function, we will implement a Lambda function to read data from DynamoDB. Carry out the following steps:

1. We will create the required permissions to allow Lambda to read from DynamoDB. Open IAM and click **Policies** on the left-hand side:

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Policies page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services' dropdown, a search bar, and a keyboard shortcut '[Option+S]'. Below the navigation is a blue banner with the text 'Introducing the new Policies list experience' and a message about redesigning the Policies list experience. The main content area has a breadcrumb trail 'IAM > Policies'. A search bar says 'Filter policies by property or policy name and press enter.' Below it is a table with a single row for the 'a4ladminboundary' policy. The table columns are 'Policy name' and 'Actions'. The 'Policy name' column contains 'a4ladminboundary' with a plus sign icon to its right. The 'Actions' column is empty.

Figure 10.15 – IAM policies

2. Click **Create policy**:

Policy name	Type	Used as	Description
...	...	...	...

Figure 10.16 – Creating a policy

3. Paste the following policy:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
                "dynamodb:GetItem",
                "dynamodb:Query",
                "dynamodb:Scan",
                "dynamodb:BatchWriteItem",
                "dynamodb:PutItem",
                "dynamodb:UpdateItem"
            ],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-
1:961487522622:table/customer"
        }
    ]
}
```

The policy allows you to read from the DynamoDB table. In general, the following access policy works for you as well; however, you need to change

the account ID that you have, because every AWS account has a different account ID:

## 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

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda function editor with the JSON tab selected. The JSON code represents a policy document:

```
1 {  
2     "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3     "Statement": [  
4         {  
5             "Effect": "Allow",  
6             "Action": [  
7                 "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",  
8                 "dynamodb:GetItem",  
9                 "dynamodb:Query",  
10                "dynamodb:Scan",  
11                "dynamodb:BatchWriteItem",  
12                "dynamodb:PutItem",  
13                "dynamodb:UpdateItem"  
14            ],  
15            "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:961487522622:table/customer"  
16        }  
17    ]  
18}
```

Two parts of the ARN in the "Resource" field are circled in red: "961487522622" and "customer". Labels "Account\_id" and "Table name" point to these circled areas.

Figure 10.17 – A DynamoDB policy

4. You can add the policy name and finish creating the policy. In this example, I am using **DynamoDBCustomerTableOperations** as a

policy name:

Create policy

Review policy

Name\*  1 2 3

Description Maximum 1000 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+,-,@-\_ characters.

Summary

Service	Access level	Resource	Request condition
Allow (1 of 353 services) <a href="#">Show remaining 352</a>	Limited: Read, Write	TableName   string like   customer	None
DynamoDB			

Tags

Key	Value
No tags associated with the resource.	

\* Required Cancel Previous Create policy

Figure 10.18 – Policy creation

5. We now need to create a role. This role will be attached to Lambda to access DynamoDB. Click **Create role** in the IAM service:

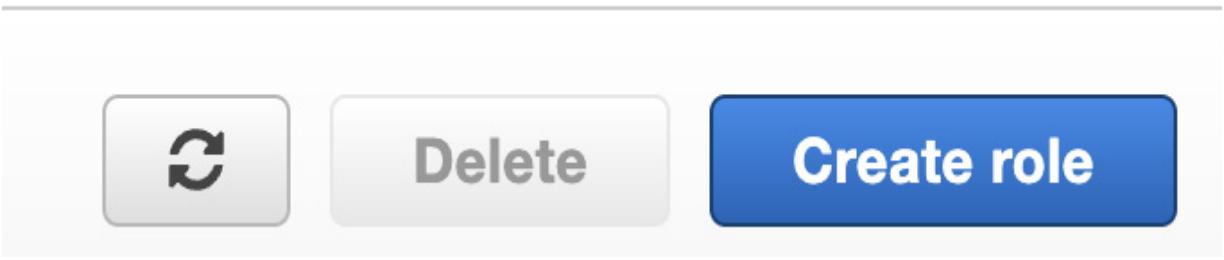


Figure 10.19 – The IAM role

6. Since we need a policy for Lambda, select **Lambda** in the **Use case** section:

## Select trusted entity Info

### Trusted entity type

#### AWS service

Allow AWS services like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

#### AWS account

Allow entities in other AWS accounts belonging to you or a 3rd party to perform actions in this account.

#### Web identity

Allows users federated by the specified external web identity provider to assume this role to perform actions in this account.

#### SAML 2.0 federation

Allow users federated with SAML 2.0 from a corporate directory to perform actions in this account.

#### Custom trust policy

Create a custom trust policy to enable others to perform actions in this account.

### Use case

Allow an AWS service like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

#### Common use cases

##### EC2

Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.

##### Lambda

Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.

#### Use cases for other AWS services:

Choose a service to view use case ▾

Cancel

Next

Figure 10.20 – The IAM role for Lambda

- As depicted in the following screenshot, add the policy that we created to access Lambda:

## Add permissions Info

**Permissions policies (Selected 1/840) Info**

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new role.

3 matches

Policy name	Type	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> CustomerTableAccess	Custom...	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DynamoDBCustomerTableOperations	Custom...	
<input type="checkbox"/> AWSElasticBeanstalkManagedUpdatesC...	AWS m...	This policy is for the AWS Elastic Beanstalk service role used to perform managed updates ...

### ► Set permissions boundary - optional Info

Set a permissions boundary to control the maximum permissions this role can have. This is not a common setting, but you can use it to delegate permission management to others.

Figure 10.21 – Selecting the policy

8. Fill in **Role name** and create the role. As you see, the name we have given to the Lambda function is **DynamoDBCustomerTableRole**. Scroll down and click the **Create role** button:

Step 1  
Select trusted entity

Step 2  
Add permissions

Step 3  
**Name, review, and create**

## Name, review, and create

### Role details

#### Role name

Enter a meaningful name to identify this role.

DynamoDBCustomerTableRole

Maximum 64 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+,-,@,\_' characters.

#### Description

Add a short explanation for this role.

Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.

Maximum 1000 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+,-,@,\_' characters.

### Step 1: Select trusted entities

```
1 - {  
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
```

Figure 10.22 – Creating a role

9. The **Create function** page opens up. We create a Lambda function by adding `readFromDynamoDB` to **Function name** and **Python 3.9** to **Runtime**:

## Function name

Enter a name that describes the purpose of your function.

readFromDynamoDB

Use only letters, numbers, hyphens, or underscores with no spaces.

## Runtime [Info](#)

Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console code editor supports only Node.js, Python, and Ruby.

Python 3.9

Figure 10.23 – Creating a function

10. At the bottom of the preceding page, there is a panel to define the execution policy. Select **Use an existing role** under the **Execution role** section and select the role that we created:

## Permissions [Info](#)

By default, Lambda will create an execution role with permissions to upload logs to Amazon

---

### ▼ Change default execution role

#### Execution role

Choose a role that defines the permissions of your function. To create a c

- Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions
- Use an existing role
- Create a new role from AWS policy templates

#### Existing role

Choose an existing role that you've created to be used with this Lambda f

---

DynamoDBCustomerTableRole

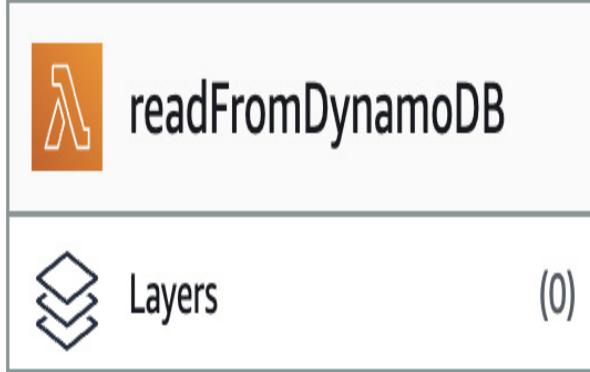
---

[View the DynamoDBCustomerTableRole role](#)  on the IAM console.

Figure 10.24 – Selecting the role

11. Lambda is ready to fill out a code block:

## ▼ Function overview [Info](#)



+ Add trigger

Figure 10.25 – The Lambda function

Paste the following code into the Lambda function:

```
import json
import boto3

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name="us-east-1")
    table = dynamodb.Table('customer')
    response = table.get_item(Key={'customer_id': "123",
'customer_mail': "serkansakinmaz@gmail.com"})
    item = response['Item']
    print(item)
    return {
        'statusCode': 200,
        'body': json.dumps('Hello from Lambda!')
    }
```

The code imports the `boto3` library, which provides useful functions for DynamoDB operations. `boto3` is a library that includes AWS service-specific features to facilitate the implementation of cloud applications while working with Python on AWS. You can get more details from the following link:

<https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/index.xhtml>.

As a first step, we define the `dynamodb` resource by calling the `boto3.resource` function. After calling that, we define the table that we read; it is the `dynamodb.Table` table. Once you define the table, the `table.get_item` function takes the primary key and sort key as a parameter and returns the query results.

Once you run the Lambda function, you are able to see the result:

Code source [Info](#)

File Edit Find View Go Tools Window **Test** Deploy

Go to Anything (% P) lambda\_function Execution result

Execution results

Test Event Name: test1

Response:

```
{  
    "statusCode": 200,  
    "body": "\"Hello from Lambda!\""  
}
```

Function Logs:

```
START RequestId: 6d33f37b-702c-4b09-a08e-3065532e93e8 Version: $LATEST  
{"customer_id": "123", "customer_mail": "serkansakinmaz@gmail.com", "address": "Germany", "name": "Serkan"}  
END RequestId: 6d33f37b-702c-4b09-a08e-3065532e93e8  
REPORT RequestId: 6d33f37b-702c-4b09-a08e-3065532e93e8 Duration: 1454.00 ms Billed Duration: 1454 ms Memory Size: 1536 MB
```

Request ID: 6d33f37b-702c-4b09-a08e-3065532e93e8

Figure 10.26 – Execution results

Congratulations! You are able to define the role and retrieve an item from Lambda. As you can see, AWS requires some configuration to access data in DynamoDB.

## Summary

In this chapter, we learned about the AWS DynamoDB service and how to create a DynamoDB database in AWS. After creating the database, we implemented a Lambda Python code snippet that read items from DynamoDB. You now also know how to extend the Lambda code to insert data into a DynamoDB table. DynamoDB is useful when you need to implement a key-value database that is managed by AWS. It comes with scalability, logging, and monitoring advantages. In the following chapter, we will take a look at the Glue service.

[OceanofPDF.com](http://OceanofPDF.com)

# 11

## Using Python with Glue

In this chapter, we are going to learn how to create a data integration pipeline with AWS Glue. **AWS Glue** is a data integration service that is used for the **Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL)** process. Glue is a serverless data integration service; therefore, you don't need to create and manage a server, as the infrastructure is managed by AWS. With Glue, you can collect data from different data sources, such as S3, databases, or filesystems, to process and transform the data. The result is stored in S3 or the database, or you can call an API.

The chapter covers the following topics:

- What is the AWS Glue service?
- AWS Glue service creation
- Creating a simple Python application with AWS Glue

## What is the AWS Glue service?

AWS has more than 100 services. When you integrate data between AWS and other sources, you might need to load data from the source, manipulate it with some transformations, and store it in a service. AWS Glue meets these requirements and provides a service that allows the preparation of data. In the following figure, you can see a very high-level overview of

Glue. As you can see, Glue extracts the data from different sources, carries out some transformation, and loads the data in another source:

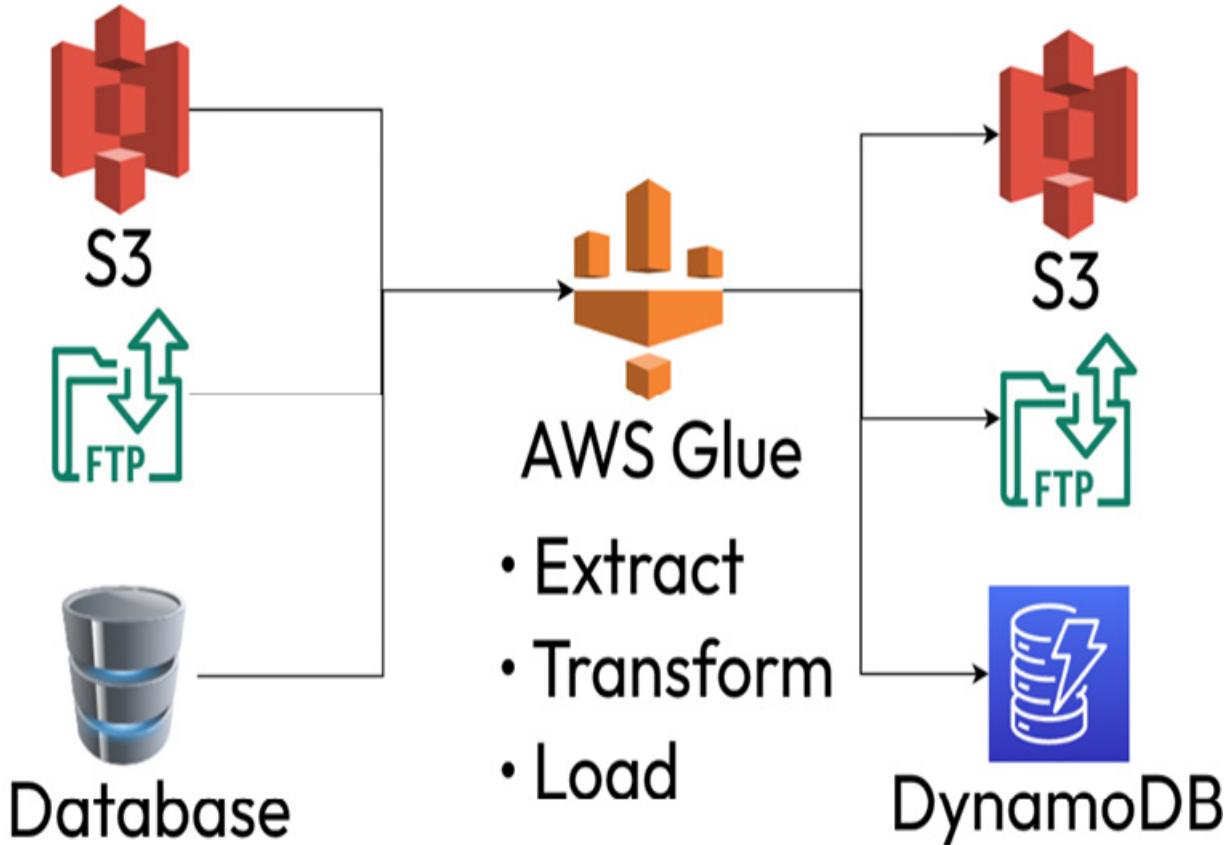


Figure 11.1 – AWS Glue

For example, let us assume you have data in S3 that is loaded by a batch process. To make it searchable, you have a requirement to store it in DynamoDB. Between these processes, one requirement is to filter, clean, and manipulate the data with some transformations. For that requirement, AWS Glue is a good option for data integration with some data manipulation.

## Features of AWS Glue

AWS Glue has the following features:

- It automatically scales based on the transformation workload.
- It has wider integration with other services to load data, such as S3, RDS, and DynamoDB. Hence, you can easily read data with these services.
- You can schedule the pipeline; hence, the ETL process can be performed regularly based on the scheduled time.
- It has a data catalog feature that allows you to store metadata information for the data structure.
- It is able to generate code for the ETL pipeline. For example, you need to read CSV data from S3 to load another S3 location in JSON format. Glue automatically generates the code.
- There is Git integration, so you can easily pull code from Git to run the ETL pipeline.
- It provides a visual interface with a drag-and-drop code implementation feature.

In this section, we looked at AWS Glue's features. To understand them better, we are going to convert a CSV file to JSON using the AWS Glue service.

## Creating an S3 sample file

In this section, we are going to create a simple S3 bucket that stores a CSV file. Let's follow the instructions step by step:

1. Open the AWS S3 service.
2. Click the **Create bucket** button:

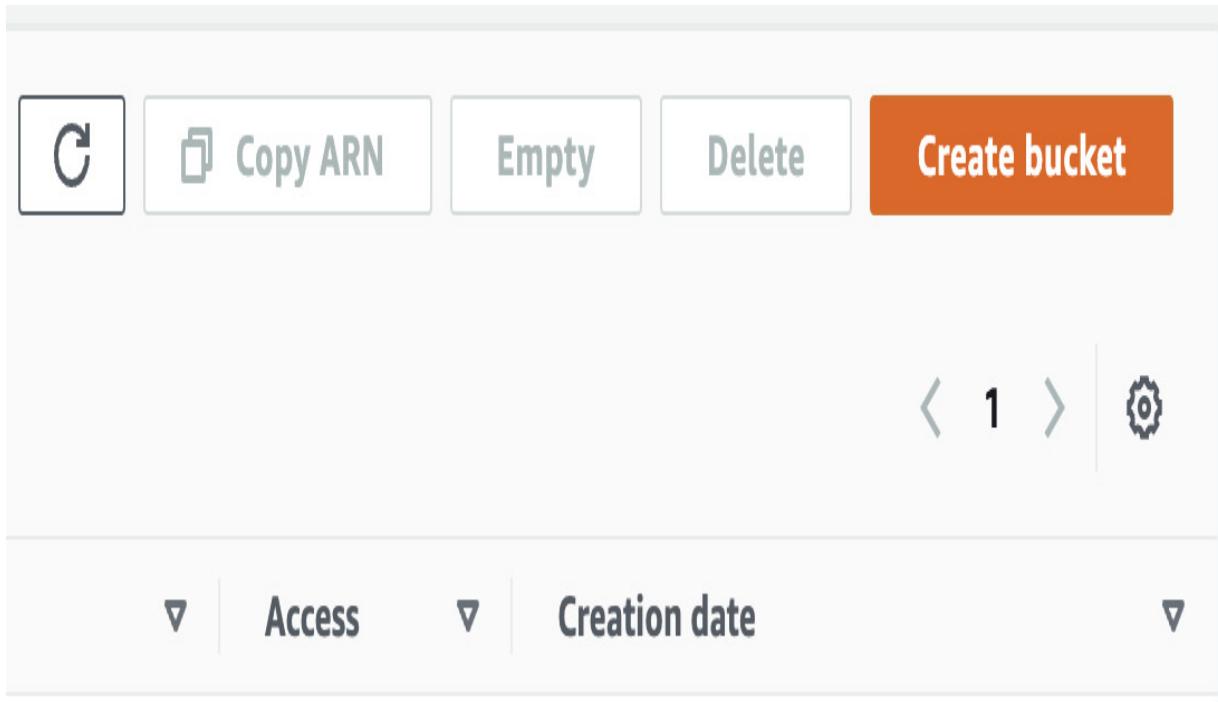


Figure 11.2 – Create bucket

3. Give a unique **bucket name** and click **Create bucket** at the end of the panel:

## General configuration

Bucket name

glueinputbucket123

Bucket name must be globally unique and

Figure 11.3 – Input bucket

The bucket is created:

○	elasticbeanstalk-us-east-2-961487522622	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
○	glueinputbucket123	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

Figure 11.4 – Bucket list

4. Create an `addresses.csv` file on your computer with the following content and upload it to the S3 bucket. Please save the file in the `UTF-8` format; otherwise, there might be an issue in some Glue versions:

```
id,location_id,address_1,city,state_province
1,1,2600 Middlefield Road,Redwood City,CA
2,2,24 Second Avenue,San Mateo,CA
3,3,24 Second Avenue,San Mateo,CA
4,4,24 Second Avenue,San Mateo,CA
5,5,24 Second Avenue,San Mateo,CA
6,6,800 Middle Avenue,Menlo Park,CA
7,7,500 Arbor Road,Menlo Park,CA
8,8,800 Middle Avenue,Menlo Park,CA
9,9,2510 Middlefield Road,Redwood City,CA
10,10,1044 Middlefield Road,Redwood City,CA
```

5. Click the **Upload** button within the bucket to upload the content:

# glueinputbucket123

Objects      Properties      Permi

---

## Objects (0)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in a bucket. You can upload objects directly into your bucket or copy them from another location. To upload an object, click the **Upload** button. You can also use the **Copy S3 URI** button to copy an object from another location.

  Copy S3 URI 

 **Upload**

Figure 11.5 – Uploading the CSV

After the upload, the bucket will include the CSV file:

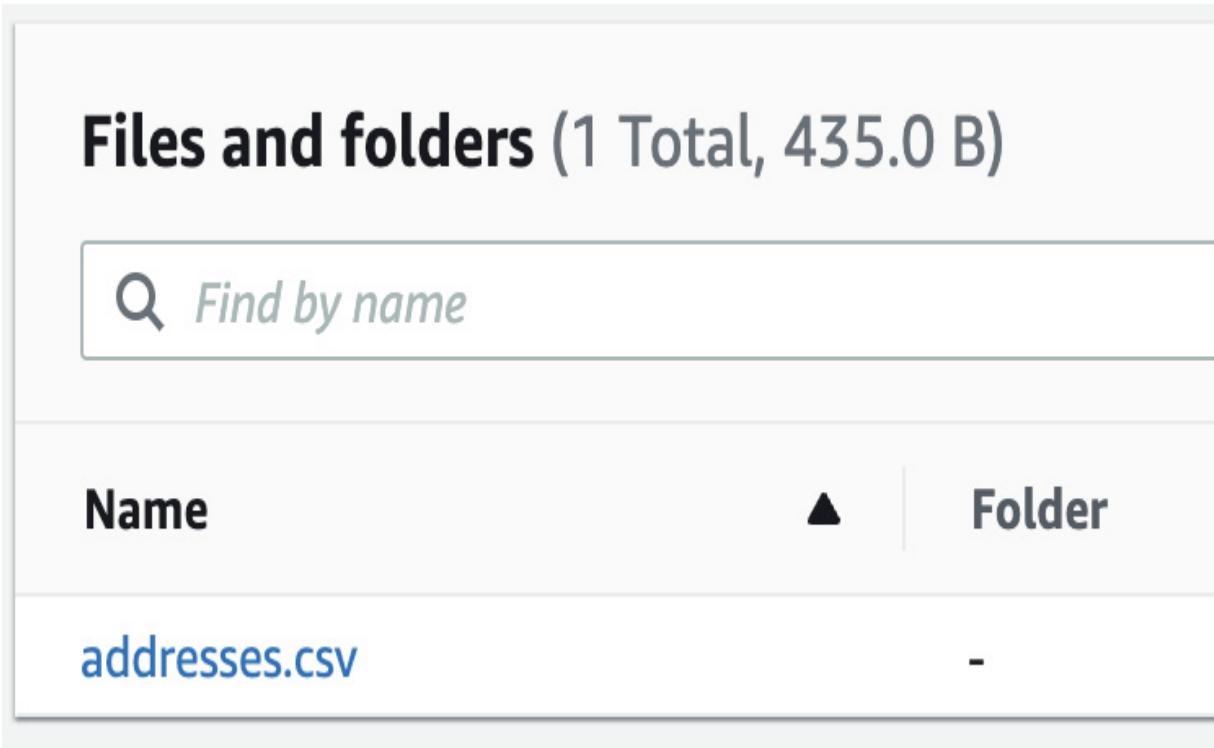


Figure 11.6 – S3 content

We have successfully uploaded the file. In the next step, we will create the required permissions in order to create a Glue job.

## Defining the permissions for a Glue job

In this section, we are going to define the required permissions for a Glue job:

1. Open the AWS IAM service.
2. Click **Roles** on the left-hand side:



## Dashboard

### ▼ Access management

User groups

Users

**Roles**

Figure 11.7 – List of IAM services

3. Click **Create role**:

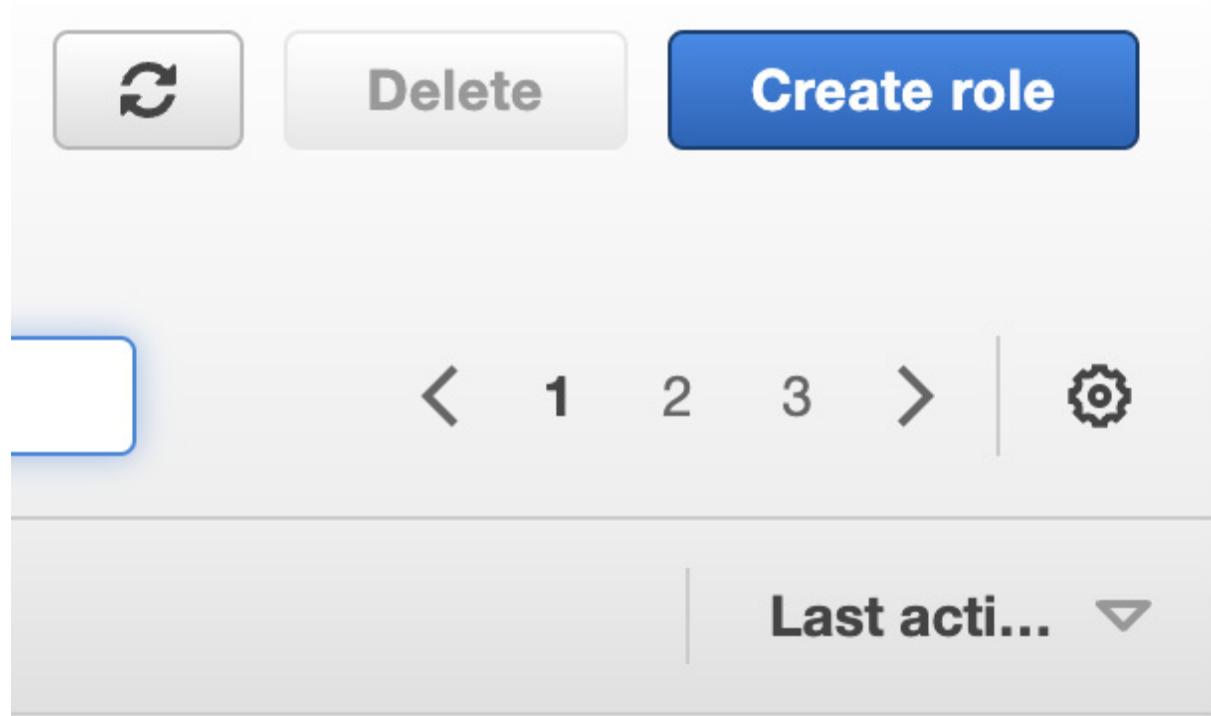


Figure 11.8 – Create role

4. Under **Use case**, select **Glue**:

## Use case

Allow an AWS service like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

---

### Common use cases

#### EC2

Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.

#### Lambda

Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.

### Use cases for other AWS services:

#### Glue

#### Glue

Allows Glue to call AWS services on your behalf.

Figure 11.9 – Selecting Glue

5. On the next page, select **AmazonS3FullAccess** and **CloudWatchFullAccess** under **Policy name**:

## Permissions policies (Selected 2/2)

Choose one or more policies to attach to your policy.



Filter policies by property or policy name

"S3Full" 

**Clear filters**



**Policy name ↗**



AmazonS3FullAccess

(a)

## Permissions policies (Selected 2/84)

Choose one or more policies to attach to your role

The screenshot shows the 'Permissions policies' section of the AWS IAM role creation wizard. At the top, there's a search bar with the placeholder text 'Filter policies by property or policy name a...'. Below it, two policies are listed with 'X' buttons to remove them: "'cloudwatch'" and "'cloudwatchfull'". A third policy, 'CloudWatchFullAccess', is shown below with a checkmark icon, a plus sign icon, and its name. There are also edit and delete icons for this policy.

"cloudwatch" X

"cloudwatchfull" X

Policy name ↗

+  CloudWatchFullAccess

(b)

Figure 11.10 – S3 and CloudWatch access

6. Give a name for the role that we are creating, then you can click **Create role** to finish the role creation:

# Role details

---

## Role name

Enter a meaningful name to identify this role.

roleforglue

**A** Role name is required

Maximum 64 characters. Use alphanumeric and

(a)

Cancel

Previous

Create role

(b)

Figure 11.11 – Role name and creation

We have created the required role for an AWS Glue job. In the next step, we will create a simple AWS Glue job by using roles and the S3 bucket.

## Creating an AWS Glue service

In this section, we are going to create an AWS Glue service. Let's follow the instructions step by step:

1. Type `aws glue` in the AWS Management Console search bar and click the **AWS Glue** result that appears:

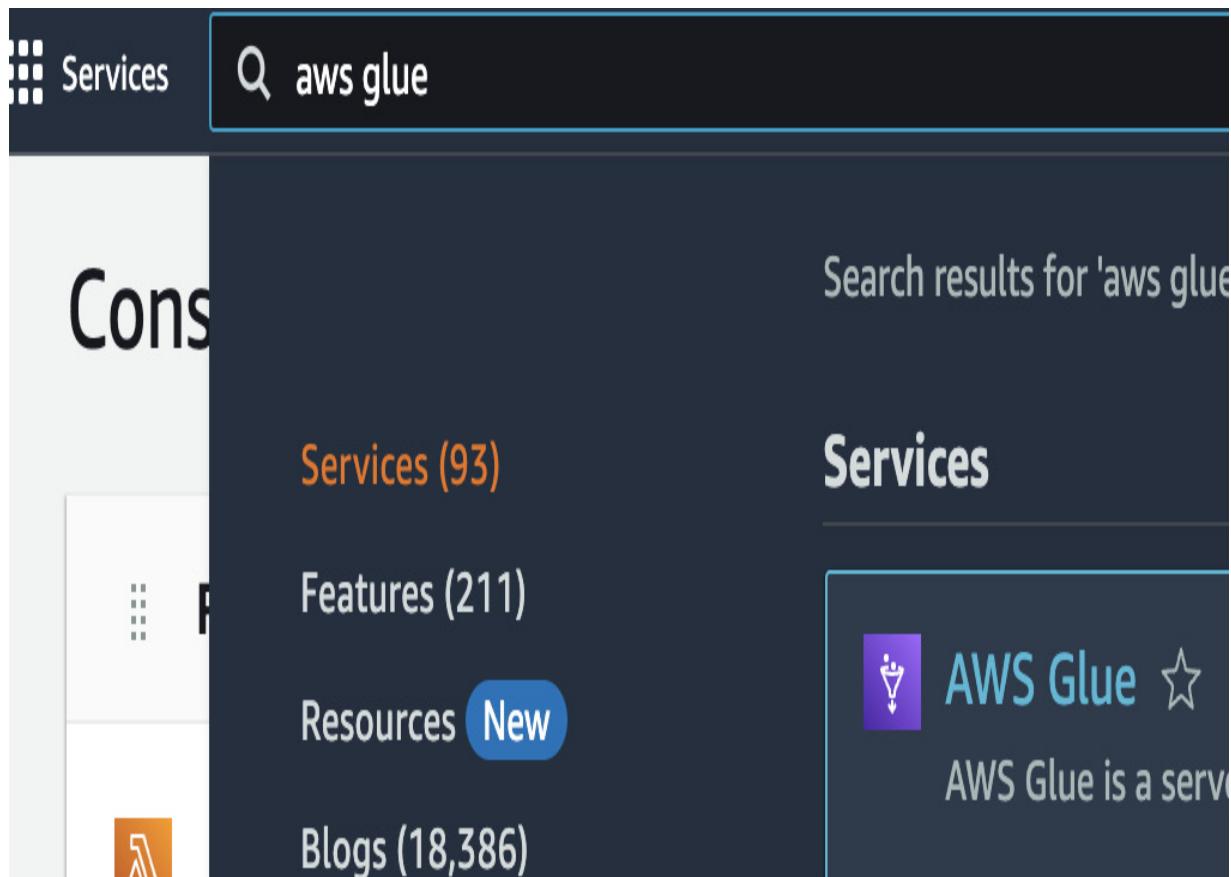


Figure 11.12 – Console search

2. Click **Jobs** on the left-hand side:



Figure 11.13 – Glue job

3. In the **Create job** section, select **Visual with a source and target**. This will create a visual interface and predefined script in order to convert from a CSV to a JSON file:

# Jobs

[Info](#)

## Create job



### Visual with a source and target

Start with a source, ApplyMapping transform, and target.



### Python Shell script editor

Write or upload your own Python shell script.

## Source



### Amazon S3

JSON, CSV, or Parquet files stored in S3.



Figure 11.14 – Create job

4. After clicking **Create** on the right side of the panel, you will see the visual editor:

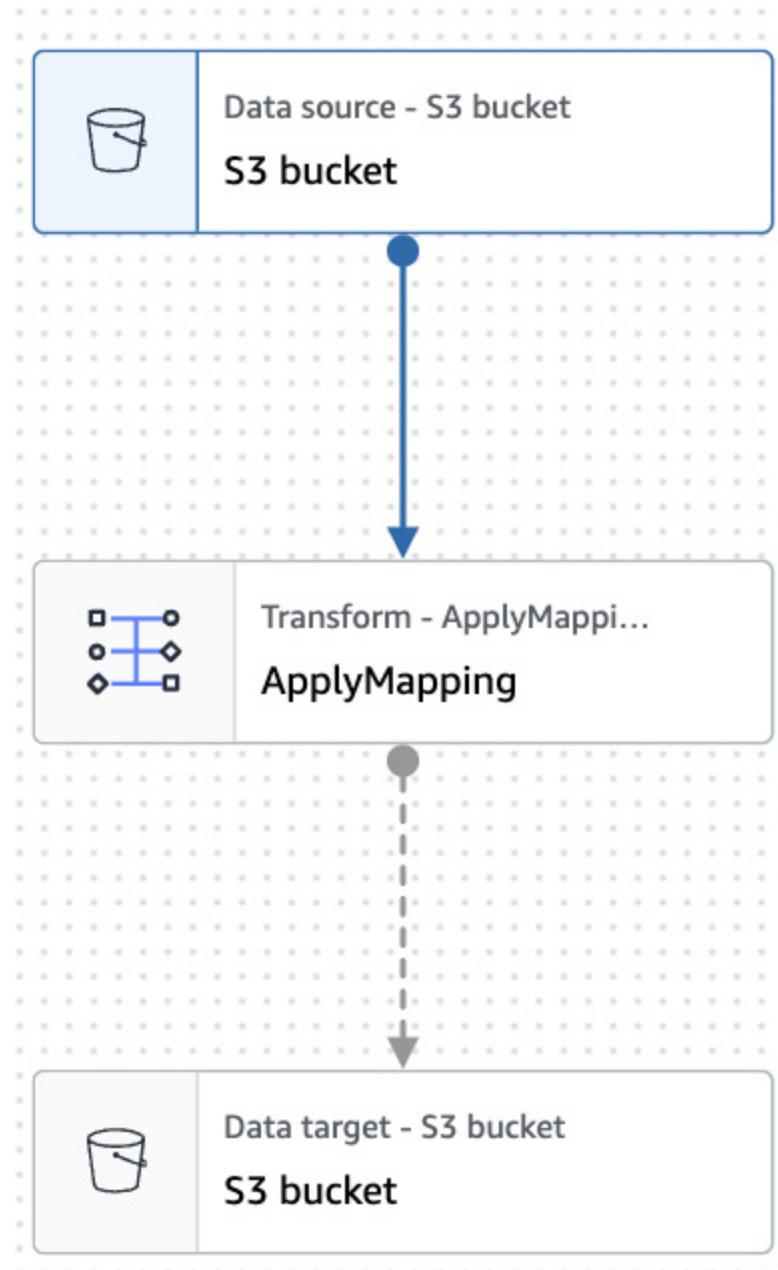


Figure 11.15 – Visual editor

5. Click **S3 bucket** under **Data source - S3 bucket** and you will see the data source details on the right side. It consists of some details on how

to parse the source data. As you can see in the following figure, we set **S3 location** as a data path, **Data format** is **CSV**, and **Delimiter** is comma-separated:

### S3 source type [Info](#)

Data Catalog table

S3 location

Choose a file or folder in an S3 bucket.

#### S3 URL

 s3://glueinputbucket123 

Recursive

Read files in all subdirectories.

#### Data format

CSV

#### Delimiter

Comma (,)

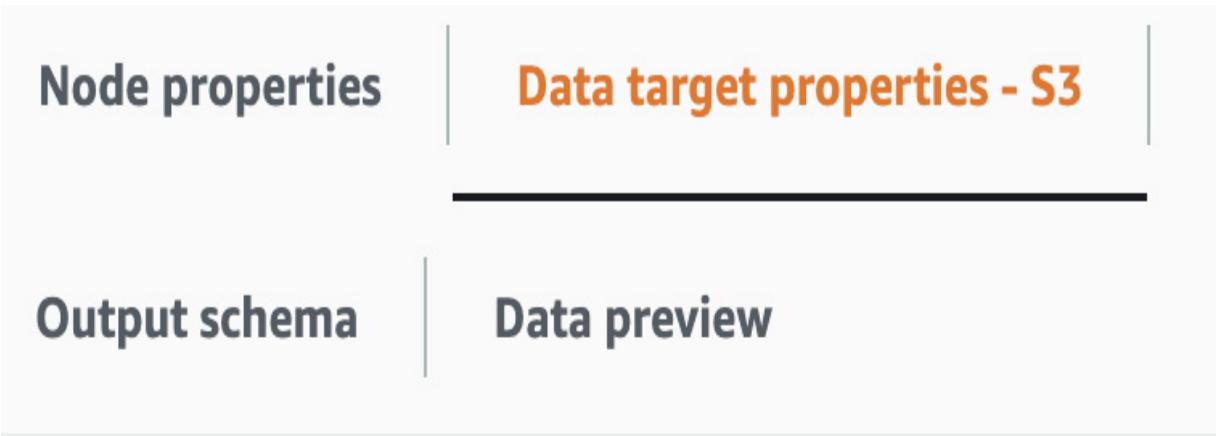
Figure 11.16 – Data source

6. Select the **Transform** tab from the panel and you will see the following data mapping. This mapping is generated by Glue:

Node properties	Transform	Output schema	Data preview
Apply mapping			
Source key	Target key	Data type	
id	id	long	▼
location_id	location_id	long	▼
address_1	address_1	string	▼
city	city	string	▼
state_province	state_province	string	▼

Figure 11.17 – Mapping

7. Select the **Data target properties - S3** tab from the panel and fill out the panel with target details. Since we are converting to JSON, the format will be **JSON**. The target location could also be another S3 bucket; in this example, I will give the same S3 location for input and output:



## Format

JSON

## Compression Type

None

## S3 Target Location

Choose an S3 location in the format s3://bucket/prefix/object/ with slash (/).

s3://glueinputbucket123

X

Figure 11.18 – Data target

8. Select the **Job details** tab in order to fill out other information such as the job name and script. You can see these details in *steps 9 and 10*:

**Visual**

Script

Job details **3**

Runs

Data quality

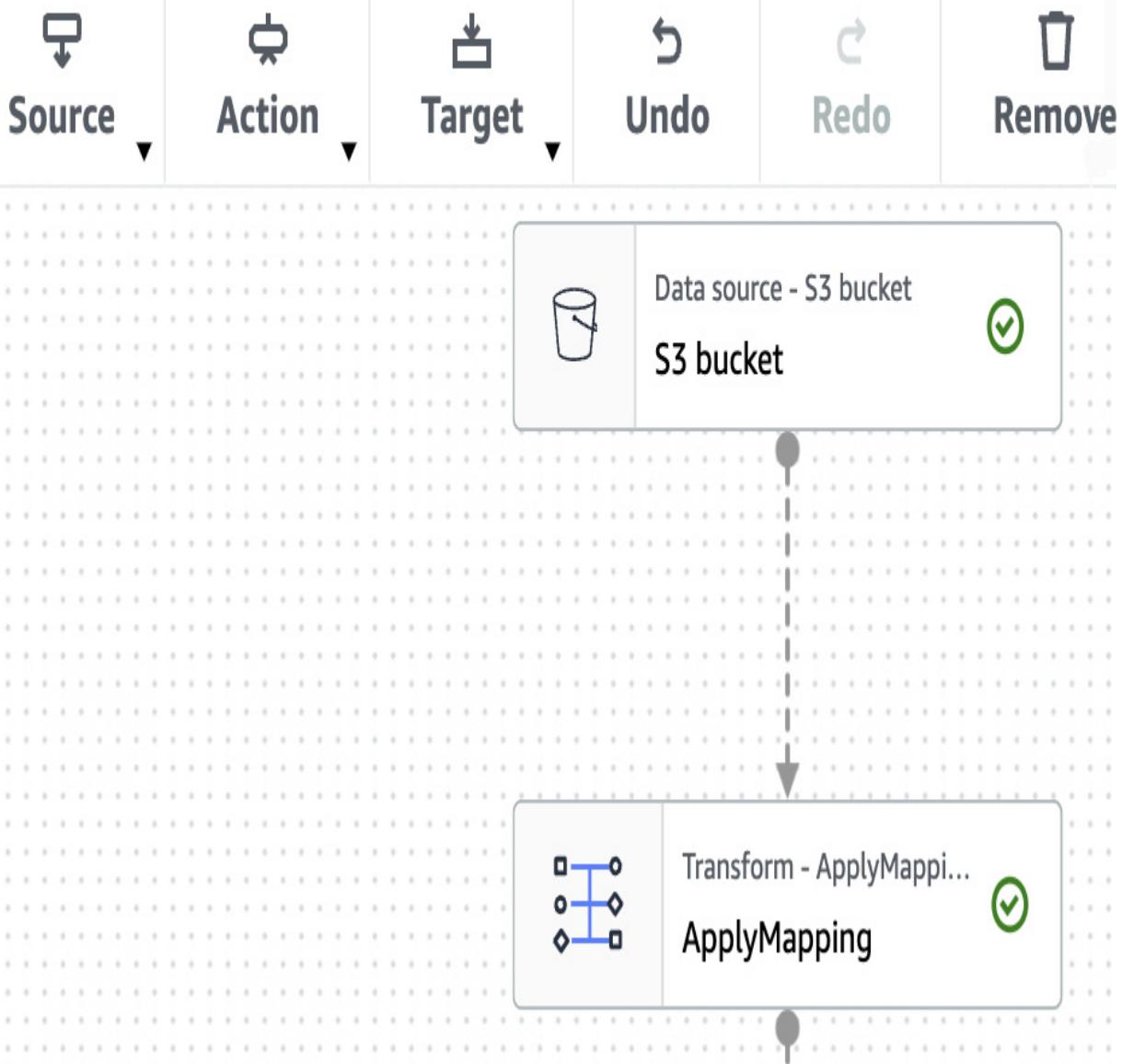


Figure 11.19 – Job details

9. Fill in the job's **Name** and **IAM Role** fields to run the Glue job:

## Basic properties [Info](#)

Name

job1

Description - *optional*

IAM Role

Role assumed by the job with permission to access your data targets, temporary directory, scripts, and any libraries used

roleforglue

Figure 11.20 – Name and role

10. There is one more configuration left. Scroll down and fill in the **Script filename** and **Script path** details that Glue will create:

## ▼ Advanced properties

---

### Script filename

job.py

### Script path

S3 location of the script. Path must be in the form s3://bucket/prefix/pat

 s3://aws-glue-assets-961487522622-us-east-1/scripts/

Figure 11.21 – Script filename and path

11. Click **Save**. As you can see, Glue has created a Python Spark script that is going to convert CSV to JSON. **PySpark** is a data processing library that can also be used in the AWS Glue job:

# job1

## ✔ Successfully updated job

Successfully updated job job1. To run the job choose the

Visual

Script

Job details

Runs

Data

## Script (Locked) [Info](#)

```
1 import sys
2 from awsglue.transforms import *
3 from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
4 from pyspark.context import SparkContext
5 from awsglue.context import GlueContext
6 from awsglue.job import Job
7
8 args = getResolvedOptions(sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME"])
9 sc = SparkContext()
10 glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
11 spark = glueContext.spark_session
12 job = Job(glueContext)
13 job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)
```

Figure 11.22 – Code generation

12. Click **Run** on the right side of the panel:



Figure 11.23 – Button panel for Run

After some time, you can check the job status from the **Runs** tab:

Runs	Data quality	Schedules	Version
Id		Run status	
jr_7d761d8dbad61d392a59af6fb01c		Succeeded	
9bafe53c47bf30f69683a99a3a31000			
a23b3			

Figure 11.24 – Runs tab

When you check the S3 folder, the file is converted to JSON. Here is some sample output:

```
{"id": "1", "location_id": "1", "address_1": "2600 Middlefield Road", "city": "Redwood City", "state_province": "CA"}  
{"id": "2", "location_id": "2", "address_1": "24 Second Avenue", "city": "San Mateo", "state_province": "CA"}  
{"id": "3", "location_id": "3", "address_1": "24 Second Avenue", "city": "San Mateo", "state_province": "CA"}
```

Congrats! You are able to convert a CSV file to a JSON file. As you can see, AWS Glue created a predefined script to make some ETL jobs.

## Summary

In this chapter, we learned about the AWS Glue service and how to create an ETL pipeline with AWS Glue. Glue is very efficient when you need to create data pipelines. One cool feature of Glue is the visual flow generator, which allows you to create a flow with drag and drop. It makes it easy to create and generate the flow, which saves lots of time. In addition to that, for people who don't have that much code experience, Glue's visual flow facilitates their tasks. Hence, if you work with data, Glue is one of the best services within AWS. In the next chapter, we will create a sample project within AWS using the Python programming language.

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# 12

## Reference Project on AWS

In this chapter, we are going to create a sample application with Python on AWS. This is the final chapter of the book. We have learned about different AWS services and implemented sample Python applications with these services. In this chapter, we will use multiple services to create an end-to-end Python application.

The chapter covers the following topics:

- What have we learned?
- Introducing the end-to-end Python application
- The coding of the Python application

## What have we learned?

AWS has more than a hundred services, and we have learned about the important Python-related services. Let's walk through those services:

- **Lambda:** Lambda is a cloud computing service that allows you to run Python applications. You don't need to provision any server; Lambda manages the infrastructure.
- **EC2:** EC2 provides a server machine in the cloud. You can create a server and install the required applications, or whatever you want.

- **Elastic Beanstalk:** Elastic Beanstalk is used to deploy Python-based web applications.
- **CloudWatch:** CloudWatch is a logging and monitoring service on AWS. You can easily track your services.
- **RDS:** RDS is a relational database service on AWS. If you need a database, you can easily create it without managing the server.
- **API Gateway:** API Gateway is used to create, maintain, and publish an application programming interface.
- **DynamoDB:** DynamoDB is a key-value database that is used to query and store billions of records on AWS. It is also a **NoSQL database**.
- **AWS Glue:** AWS Glue is a data integration service that is used for ETL.

## Introducing the Python application

Let us understand the high-level architecture of the Python application:

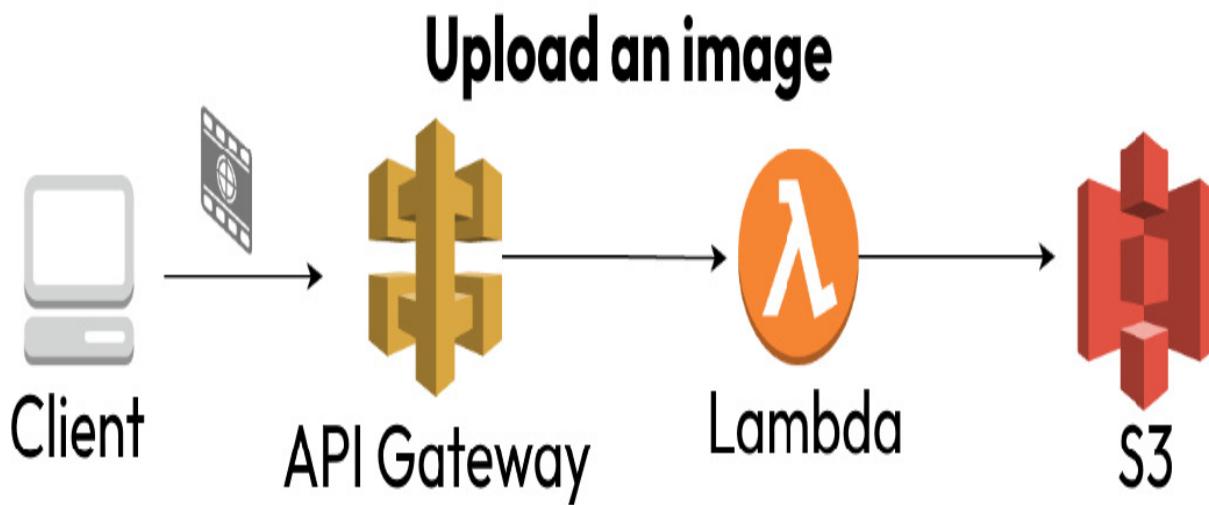


Figure 12.1 – Project architecture

The application collects images to be stored in S3 buckets. The API gateway is used for integration between clients and the Lambda service. Lambda retrieves the information and puts data into S3.

## The coding of the Python application

Let's implement the application step by step.

### Creating S3 buckets to store images

In this subsection, we are going to create an S3 bucket to hold images, which is uploaded via API Gateway. S3 will store the image and provide it whenever requested:

1. Create a bucket and click the **Create bucket** button at the bottom of the page:

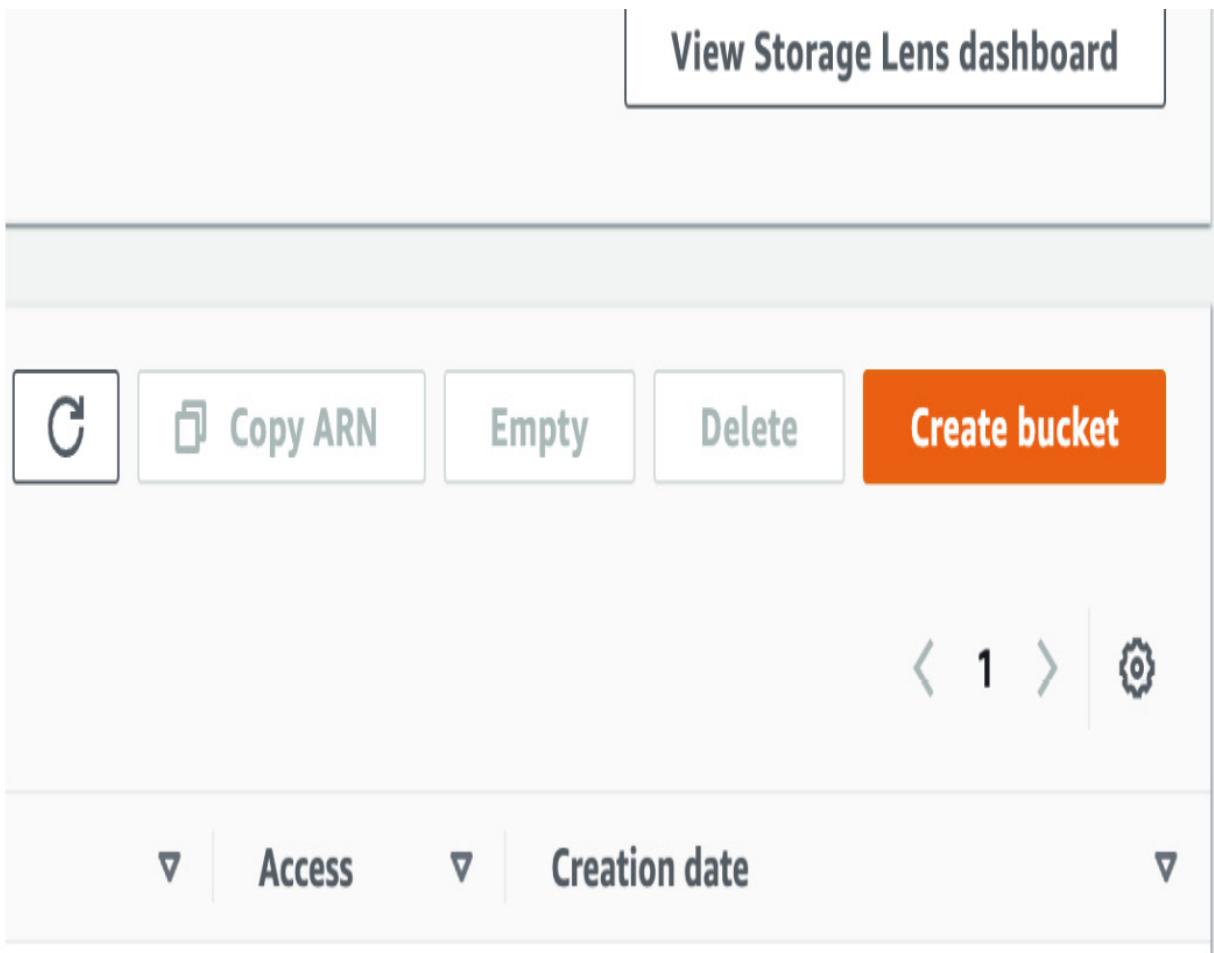


Figure 12.2 – An S3 bucket

2. We filled in the **Bucket name** field as `python-book-image`; you can use whatever you want. After adding the **bucket name**, click **Create bucket** to create a new bucket:

## General configuration

Bucket name

python-book-image

Bucket name must be globally unique and must not contain spaces or uppercase letters. [See rules for bucket naming](#)

AWS Region

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



*Copy settings from existing bucket - optional*

Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

**Choose bucket**

Figure 12.3 – Bucket configuration

We have created an S3 bucket.

## Creating Lambda code

In this subsection, we are going to implement a Lambda code that accepts the image upload request from API Gateway and stores the image in the S3 bucket:

1. Create a Lambda function via the AWS Management Console. You can see the **Function name** field of the Lambda function and **Runtime** in the following screenshot within the Lambda creation step:

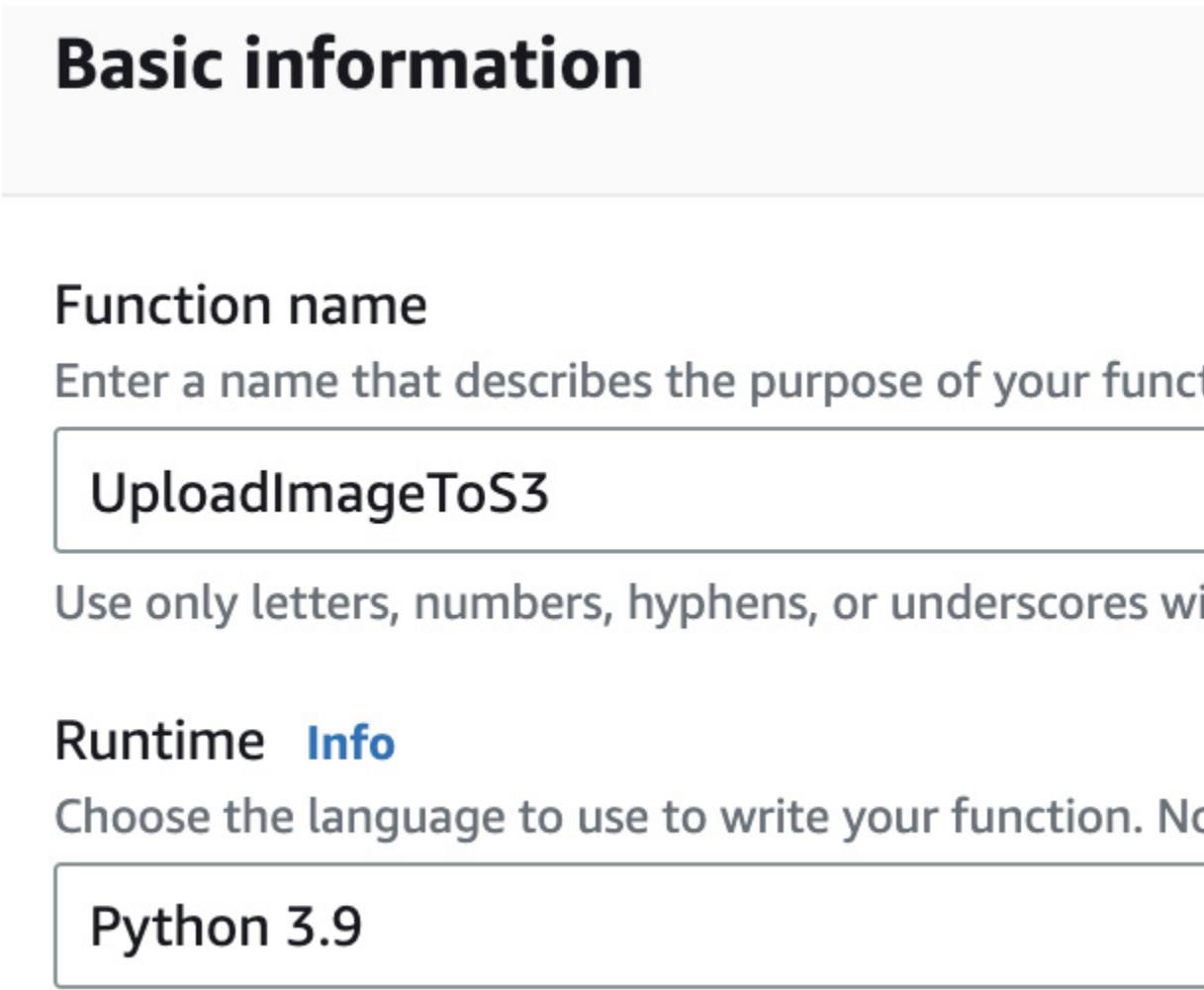


Figure 12.4 – The Lambda function

2. Paste the following code to the Lambda code source:

```
import boto3
import base64
import json
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    try:
```

```

s3 = boto3.resource('s3')
s1 = json.dumps(event)
data = json.loads(s1)
image = data['image_base64']
file_content = base64.b64decode(image)
bucket = data['bucket']
s3_file_name = data['s3_file_name']
obj = s3.Object(bucket,s3_file_name)
obj.put(Body=file_content)
return 'Image is uploaded to ' + bucket
except BaseException as exc:
    return exc

```

3. Once pasted, deploy the Lambda function by clicking the **Deploy** button:

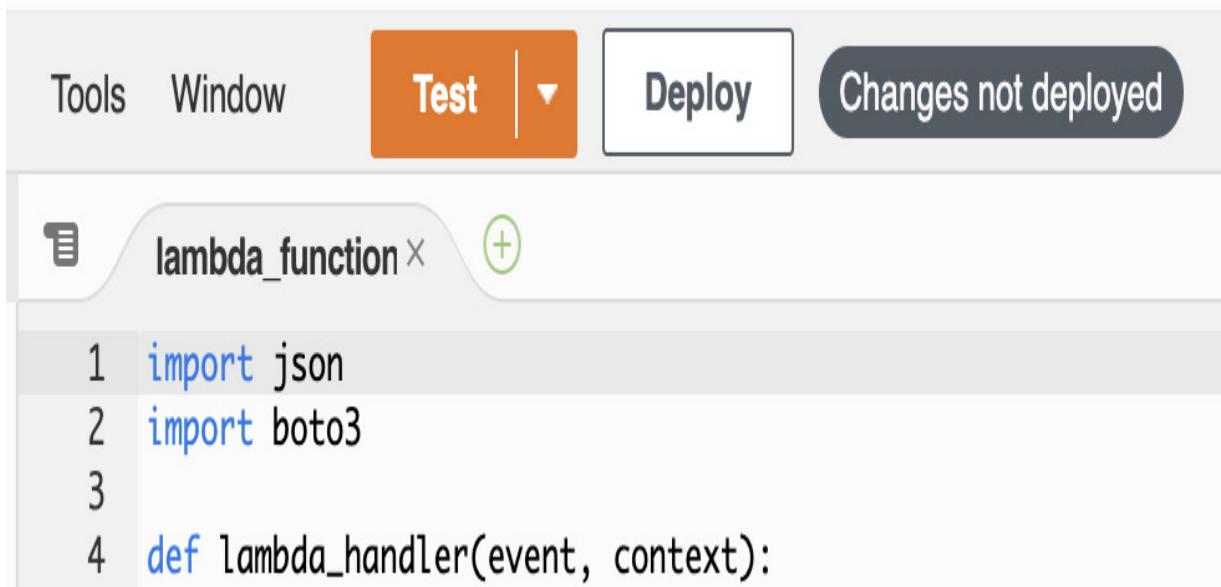


Figure 12.5 – Lambda deployment

Let's take a look at the code details. First, we import the `json`, `base64`, and `boto3` libraries. The `json` library is used to parse data, which comes in JSON format, and `boto3` is used to upload files to S3 as well as generate a URL for retrieving the file. In addition to that, `base64` is used to decode and encode the image.

The following lines of code are parsing the parameters and decoding the contents of the image to store S3. Hence, we can use the bucket name and S3 filename. The bucket name is represented as `bucket` in the code and the S3 filename is represented as `s3_file_name`:

```
s1 = json.dumps(event)
data = json.loads(s1)
image = data['image_base64']
file_content = base64.b64decode(image)
bucket = data['bucket']
s3_file_name = data['s3_file_name']
```

Once we have parameters, we can use the `boto3` library to upload the file from local to S3:

```
obj = s3.Object(bucket,s3_file_name)
obj.put(Body=file_content)
```

We have implemented the code for the application. In order to run this code, we have to create permissions, the steps for which are explained in the next subsection.

## Creating permissions for the services

We are now going to create permissions to upload a file to S3 and call a Lambda function from API Gateway:

1. Open the IAM role and create a new role for **Lambda**:

## Use case

Allow an AWS service like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

---

### Common use cases

- EC2

Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.

- Lambda

Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.

Figure 12.6 – Creating a role

2. Select **AmazonS3FullAccess** and **CloudWatchFullAccess** from the list:

## Permissions policies (2) Info

You can attach up to 10 managed policies.

*Filter policies by property or policy name a*

---

	Policy name	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="+"/>  AmazonS3FullAccess	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="+"/>  CloudWatchFullAccess	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Figure 12.7 – Adding policies

3. Click the **Next** button:

you can use it to delegate permission management to others.

---



Figure 12.8 – Adding policies

4. Add the role name:

## Role details

---

### Role name

Enter a meaningful name to identify this role.

Maximum 64 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+,-,. @-\_ ' characters.

### Description

Add a short explanation for this role.

Figure 12.9 – Naming the role

5. Complete creating the role by clicking the **Create role** button:

Figure 12.10 – Create role

6. After creating the role, you will see the role on the list:

## Roles (47) [Info](#)

An IAM role is an identity you can create that has short durations. Roles can be assumed by entities

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Roles list. At the top, there is a search bar containing the text "LambdaPol". Below the search bar is a table with two rows. The first row contains a checkbox icon and the text "Role name" followed by "LambdaPolicy". The second row contains a checkbox icon and the text "LambdaPolicy".

	Role name
<input type="checkbox"/>	LambdaPolicy
<input type="checkbox"/>	LambdaPolicy

Figure 12.11 – The role on the list

In this subsection, we have created a role to be used in the Lambda function to execute the code. Let's attach the role to the Lambda function.

## Attaching the role to the Lambda function

We are now going to add permissions to the Lambda function:

1. Open the Lambda function and click **Permissions** under the **Configuration** tab:

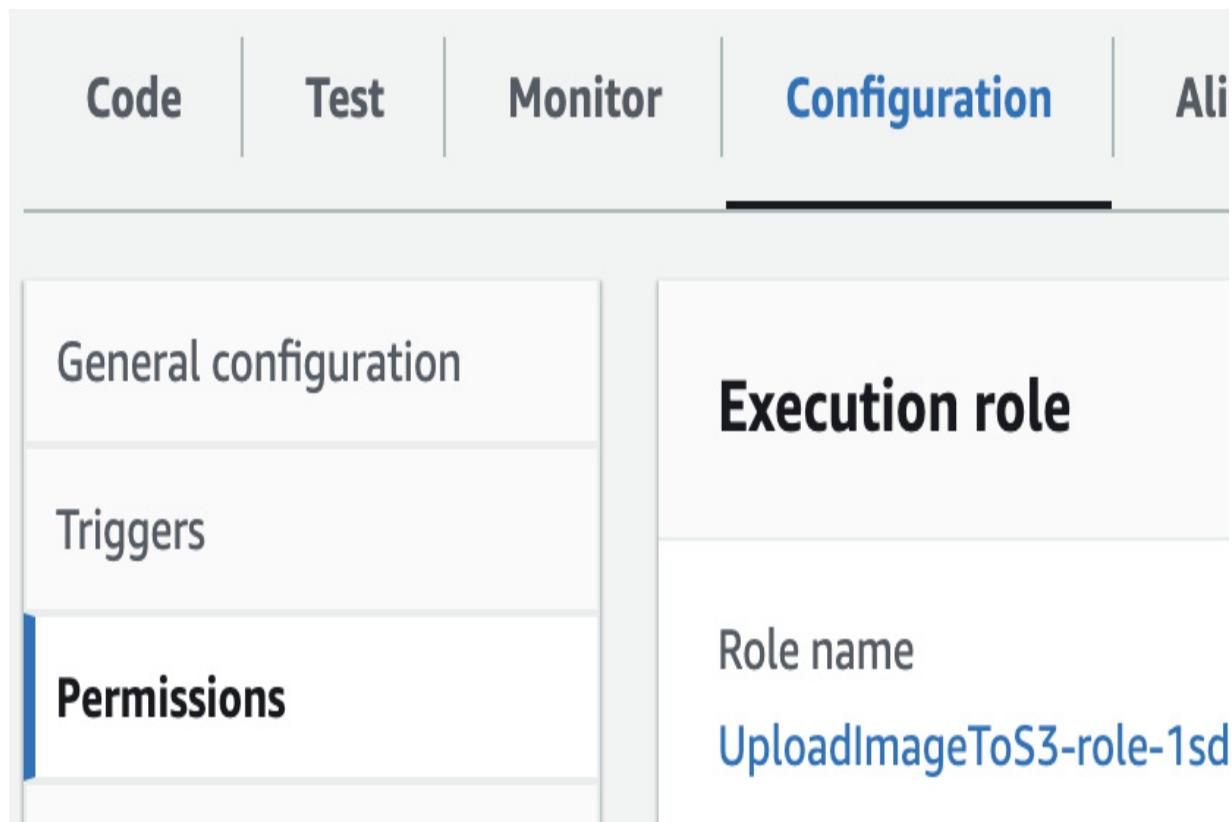


Figure 12.12 – Lambda permissions

2. Edit the permissions and select **LambdaPolicy** from the existing role.

This role was created in the previous subsection:

## Execution role

Choose a role that defines the permissions of your function.

- Use an existing role
- Create a new role from AWS policy templates

### Existing role

Choose an existing role that you've created to be used with CloudWatch Logs.

LambdaPolicy

Figure 12.13 – Attaching the permission

With this configuration, Lambda is able to execute the code. It is time to start implementing API Gateway, which will use a Lambda function as a backed function.

## Creating an API gateway to upload the image

In this step, we are going to create an API gateway to upload the image:

1. Open the API Gateway service and create a REST API:

## 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:

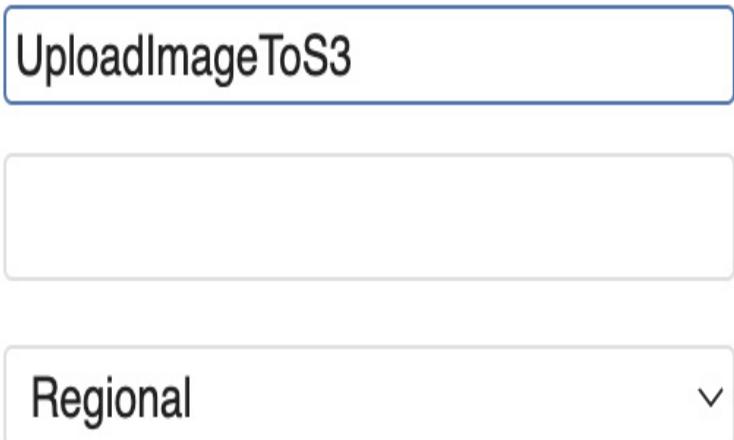
Lambda, HTTP, AWS Services



Figure 12.14 – Creating a REST API

2. Provide a name for the REST API. We will use the name

`UploadImageToS3` in this subsection:



A screenshot of a form for naming a REST API. It includes fields for 'API name\*', 'Description', and 'Endpoint Type'. The 'API name\*' field contains 'UploadImageToS3'. The 'Description' field is empty. The 'Endpoint Type' field shows 'Regional' with a dropdown arrow and an information icon.

<b>API name*</b>	<code>UploadImageToS3</code>
<b>Description</b>	
<b>Endpoint Type</b>	Regional <span>▼</span> <span>i</span>

Figure 12.15 – Naming the REST API

3. In the **Actions** drop-down list, click **Create Method**:

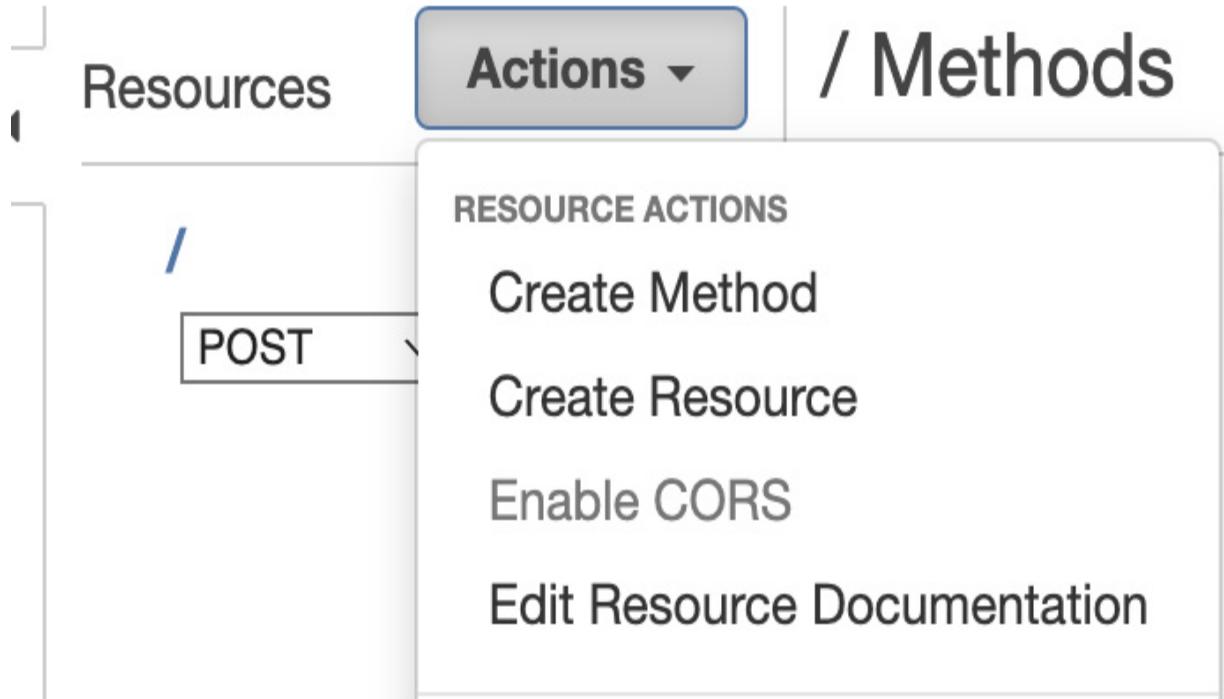


Figure 12.16 – Creating a method

4. Select **POST** from the available options:

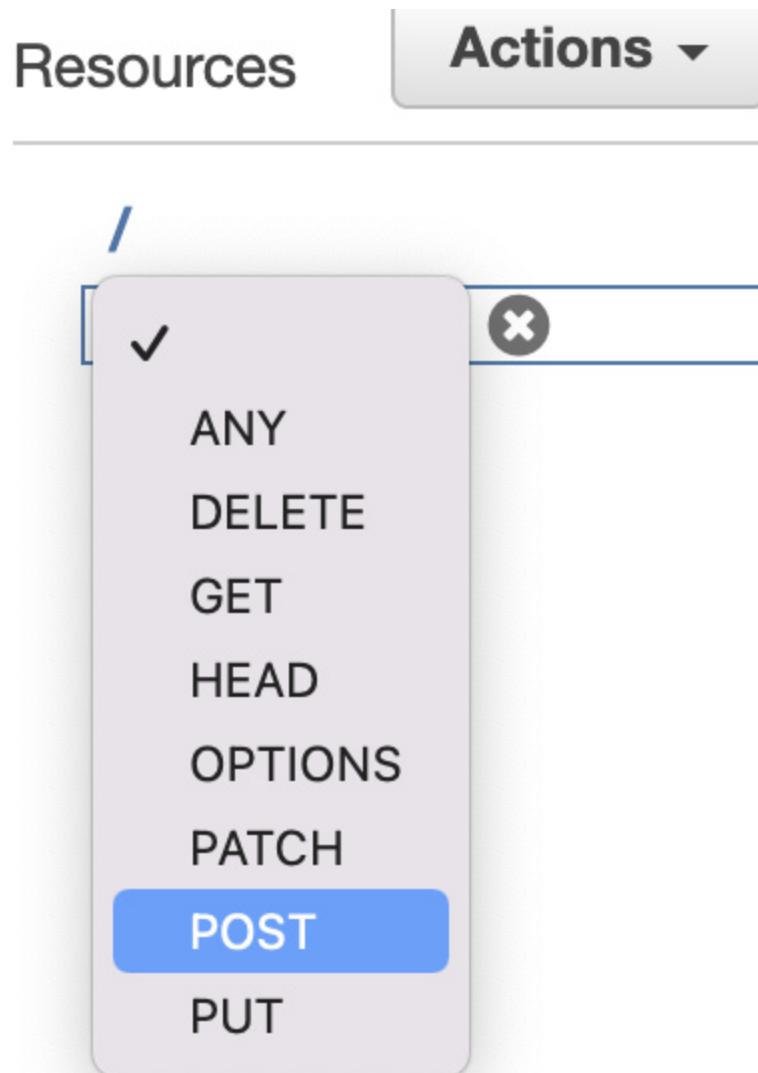


Figure 12.17 – The POST method

5. We will use **Lambda Function** as the integration type and scroll down to click **Save**:

Integration type  Lambda Function [?](#)

HTTP [?](#)

Mock [?](#)

AWS Service [?](#)

VPC Link [?](#)

Use Lambda Proxy integration  [?](#)

Lambda Region  [▼](#)

Lambda Function  [?](#)

Use Default Timeout  [?](#)

[Save](#)

Figure 12.18 – Lambda integration

6. The API is ready to use. Enable the CORS policy as we explained in [Chapter 9](#), then click **Deploy API** in the **Actions** drop-down list:

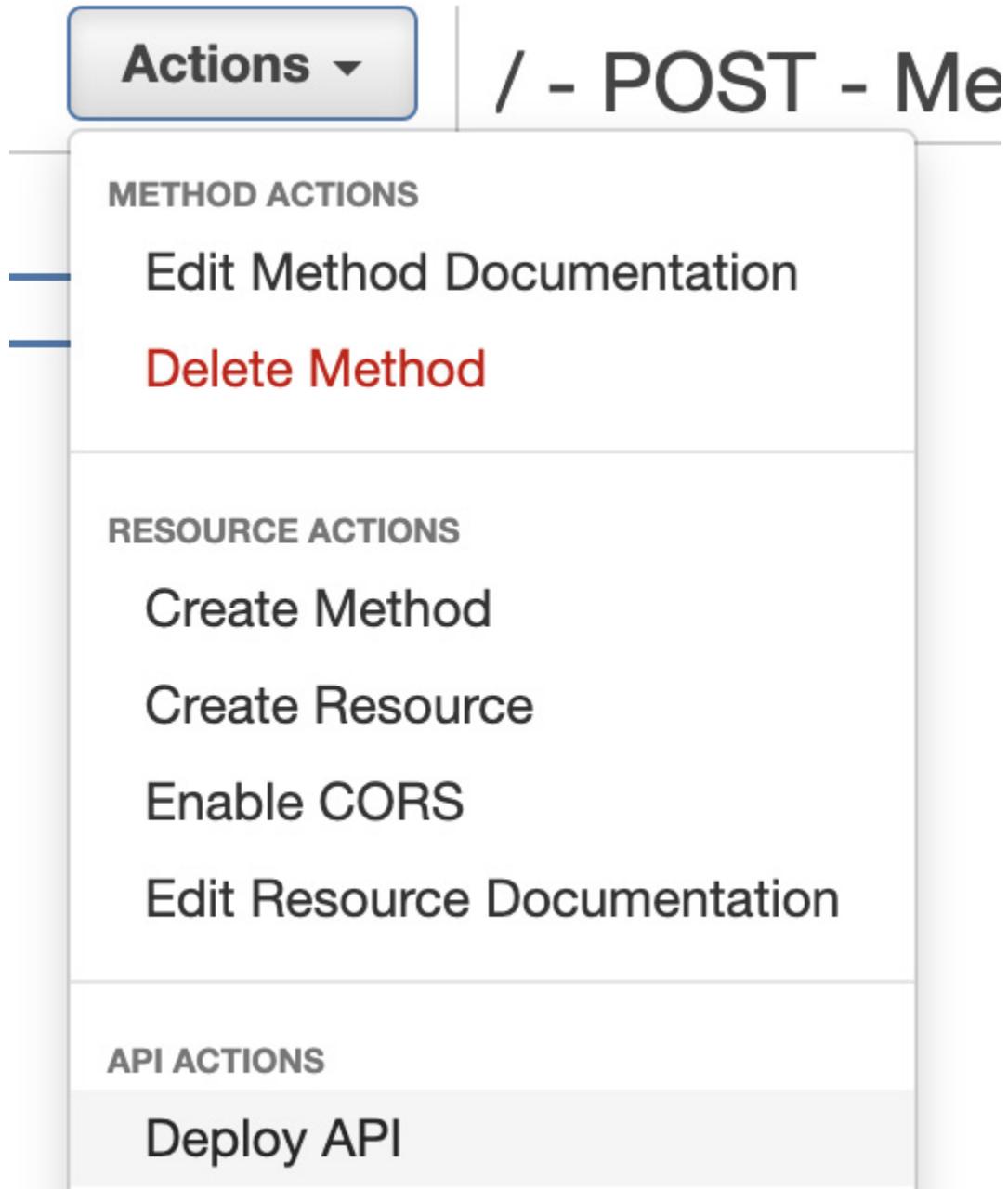


Figure 12.19 – Deploying the API

7. We are ready to deploy the API. Add a stage name and click **Deploy**:

<b>Deployment stage</b>	<input type="text" value="New Stage"/> ▼
<b>Stage name*</b>	<input type="text" value="test"/>
<b>Stage description</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Deployment description</b>	<input type="text"/>

Cancel Deploy

Figure 12.20 – Naming the stage

8. In the **Export** tab, there are multiple alternatives to call the API. We will use Postman to call the API. **Postman** is a platform that allows you to build and test the API. For this application, you can also test another platform such as **Swagger**. Postman is an easy way to use and test an API. In the following subsection, we will explain how to download and use it. Since it is simpler in terms of installation and use, I will proceed with Postman.

Select the **Export as Swagger + Postman Extensions** icon; you can export and download either the JSON or YAML format:

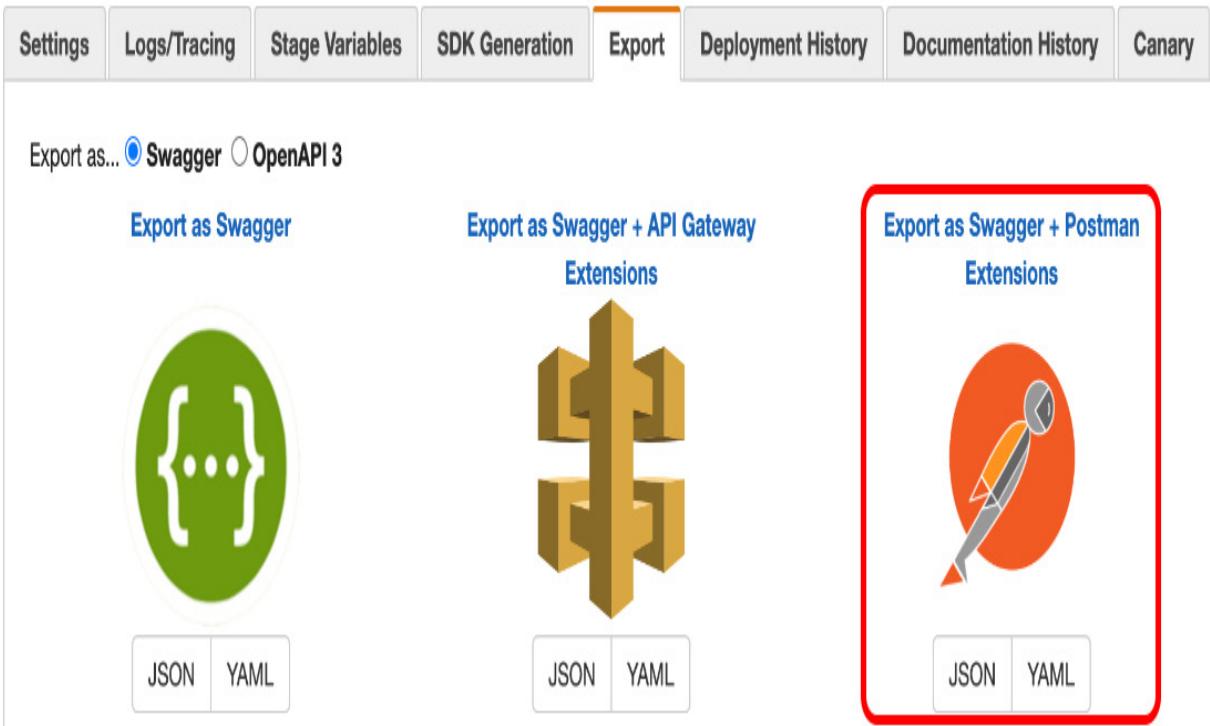


Figure 12.21 – Exporting the API

This file will be used in Postman to test the API.

## Using Postman to test the API

We have completed the implementation. In this step, we are going to test the API via Postman:

1. Download and install Postman from the following website:

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

2. In the Postman application, click the **Import** button:



Figure 12.22 – Importing the API

3. Select the JSON file that we downloaded within API Gateway and click **Open**:

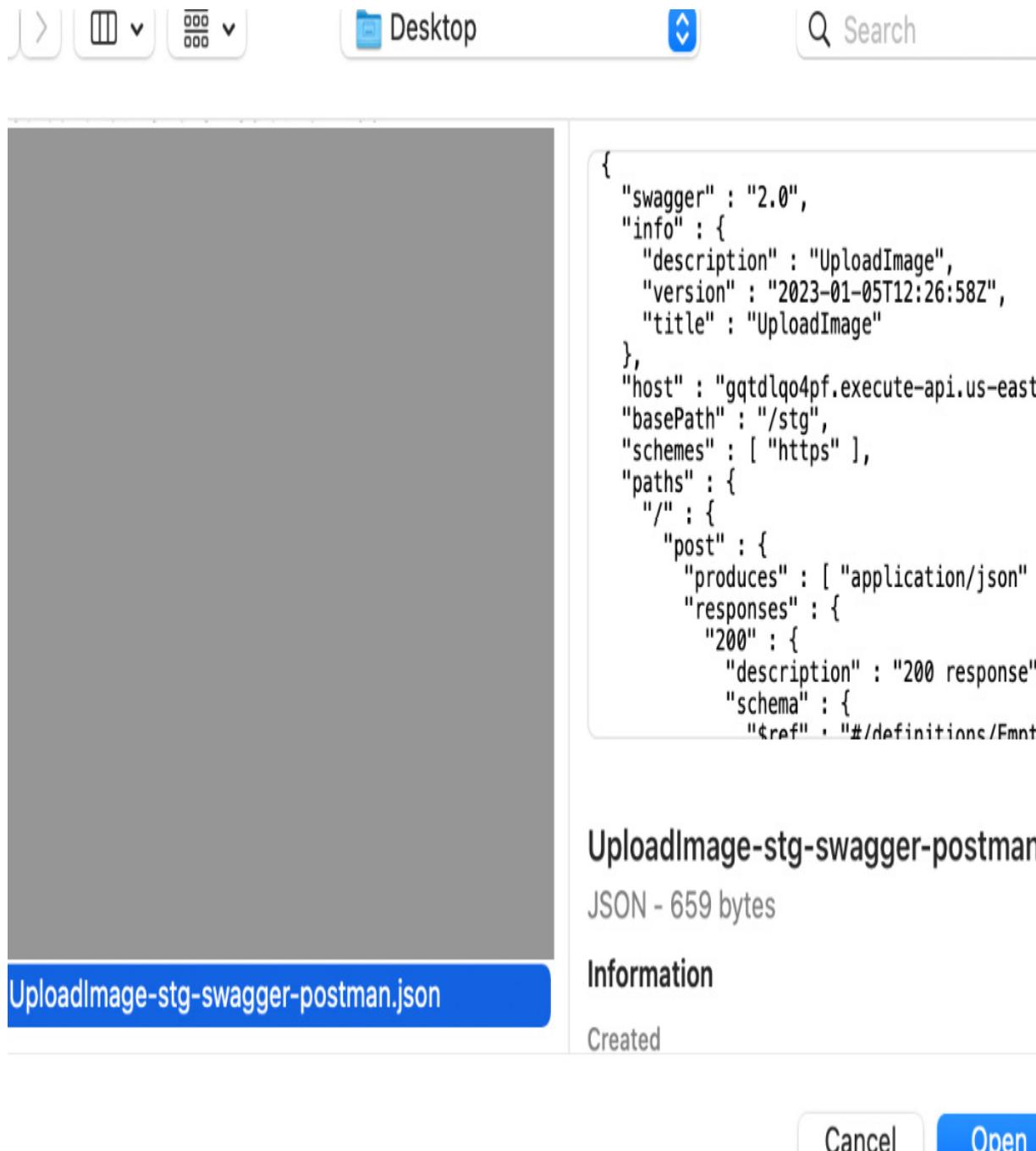


Figure 12.23 – Importing the JSON

4. You will see confirmation of the API. Click **Import** as a final step:

## Import Elements

 Search files and folders

### APIs

	API name	API type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UploadImage	OpenAPI 2.0

› Show Import Settings

Figure 12.24 – Import the JSON

- Once you have imported the API, you are ready to call the API. In the **POST** section, select the **raw** request type with **JSON** as follows:

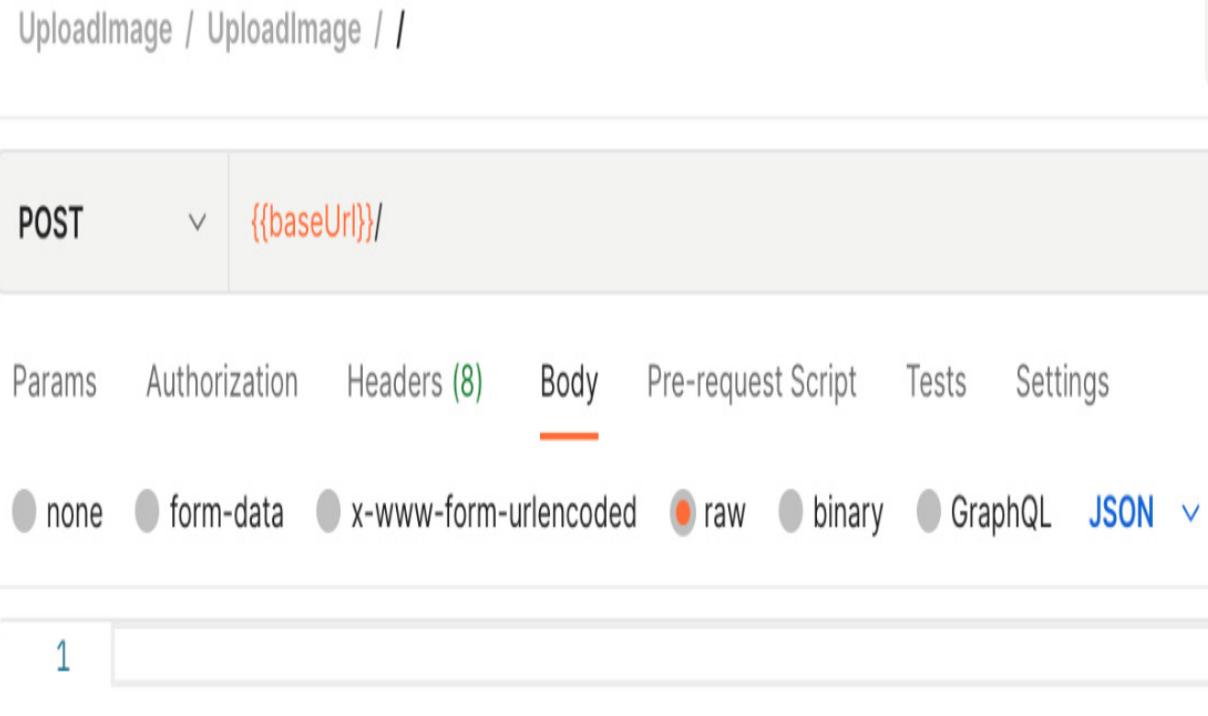


Figure 12.25 – The raw parameter

6. Paste the following JSON to call the API:

```
{  
  "image_base64": "iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAAAEAAAABCQAAAC1H  
AwCAAAAC01EQVR42mNk+A8AAQUBAScY42YAAAASUVORK5CYII=",  
  "bucket": "python-book-image",  
  "s3_file_name": "image.jpeg"}  
1
```

Let's break down the JSON file:

- `image_base64` represents the `base64` code of a sample image that is going to be saved to the S3 bucket. You can also convert a sample image to `base64` code with libraries and online converters.
- The `bucket` parameter represents the location of the S3 bucket.
- `s3_file_name` represents the name and extension of the content.

This can be seen in the following screenshot:

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there is a header with 'POST' and a dropdown menu containing '{{baseUrl}}/'. To the right of the header is a large blue 'Send' button. Below the header, there are tabs for 'Params', 'Authorization', 'Headers (9)', 'Body' (which is currently selected), 'Pre-request Script', 'Tests', and 'Settings'. Under the 'Body' tab, there are several options: 'none', 'form-data', 'x-www-form-urlencoded', 'raw' (which is selected), 'binary', 'GraphQL', and 'JSON' with a dropdown arrow. The 'raw' section contains the following JSON code:

```
1 {
2     "image_base64": "iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAAAEAAAABCQAAAC1HawCAAAAC01EQVR42mNk
+ABAAQUBAScY42YAAAAASUVORK5CYII=",
3     "bucket": "python-book-image",
4     "s3_file_name": "image.jpeg"
5 }
```

Figure 12.26 – Request JSON

7. Click the **Send** button in order to call the API. Once you click it, you can see the response of the API:

The screenshot shows the Postman interface after sending the request. At the top, there are tabs for 'Body' (which is currently selected), 'Cookies', 'Headers (7)', and 'Test Results'. Below the tabs, there is a navigation bar with 'Pretty', 'Raw', 'Preview', 'Visualize', and 'JSON' with a dropdown arrow. The 'Pretty' option is selected. The main area displays the JSON response:

```
1 "Image is uploaded to python-book-image"
```

Figure 12.27 – JSON response

We have successfully called the API. Let's check with the S3 bucket whether the image is uploaded.

8. Open the `python-book-image` S3 bucket and see the uploaded `jpeg` file:

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 'Objects (1)' page. At the top, there is a heading 'Objects (1)' and a descriptive text: 'Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You need to explicitly grant them permissions.' Below this are three buttons: 'Copy S3 URI', 'Copy URL', and an orange 'Upload' button. A search bar below the buttons contains the placeholder text 'Find objects by prefix'. The main table lists one object: 'image.jpeg' with a type of 'jpeg'. The table has columns for selection, Name, Type, and sorting (indicated by up and down arrows). The object row includes a download icon and a link to 'image.jpeg'.

	Name	Type
<input type="checkbox"/>	image.jpeg	jpeg

Figure 12.28 – S3 content

9. Download the file and check the sample image. When you download it, you will see a very small point. You can make it bigger by clicking the + magnifying glass icon on your image viewer to see it clearly:

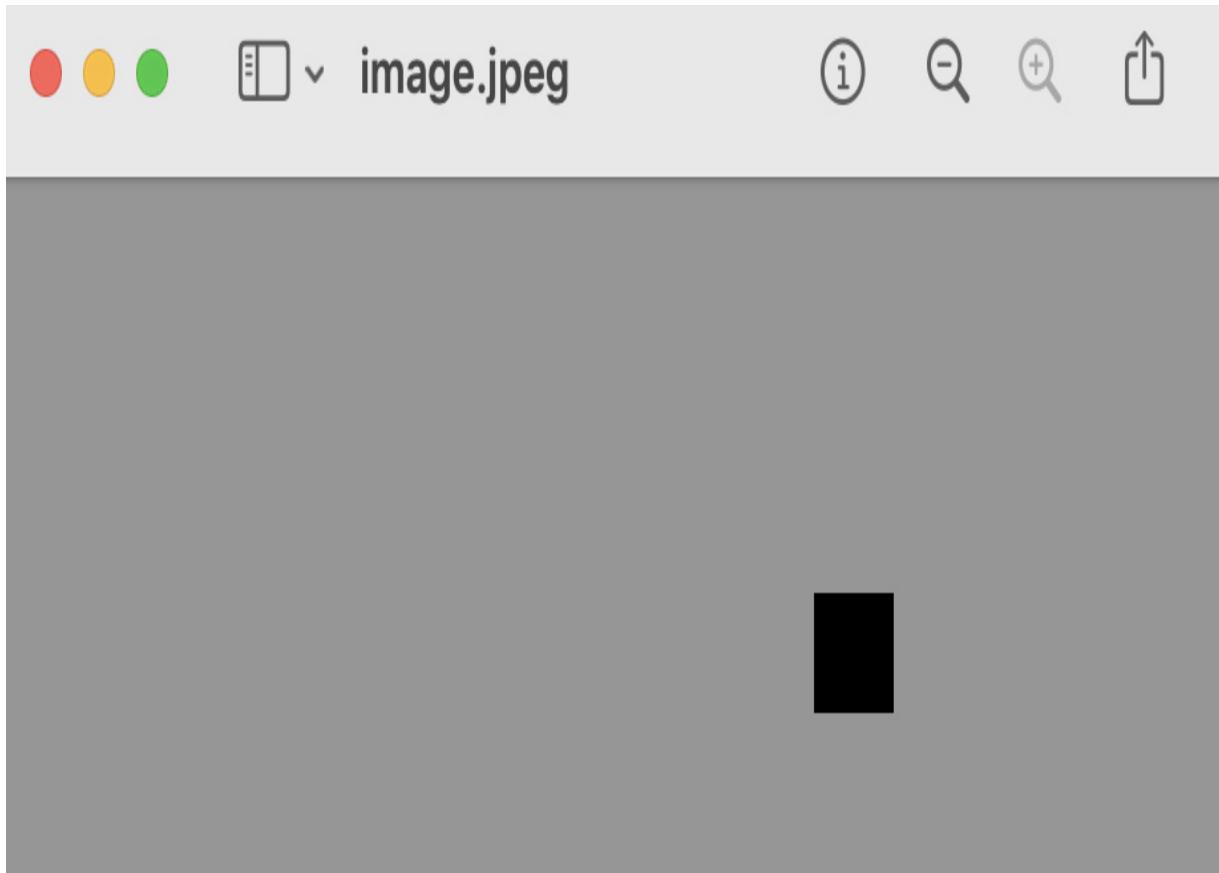


Figure 12.29 – The image

Congratulations! You have successfully uploaded the image using API Gateway, Lambda, and S3 services.

## Summary

In this chapter, we have created an application to upload an image using API Gateway, Lambda, and S3. The image is converted to `base64` to be stored in S3. One of the best aspects of using Lambda, S3, and API Gateway is that we haven't provisioned any server. Lambda, S3, and API Gateway are serverless and we don't need to manage the infrastructure. AWS manages and handles it for you.

We have finished all the chapters and learned how to use the most common AWS services with Python. I hope all the chapters have provided you with good knowledge about AWS. Following this, you can implement more complex Python projects with these services as well as use more services within AWS.

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