lab

lab title

Programming Amazon SQS and SNS using the AWS NodeJS SDK

V1.00

Course title

AWS Certified Developer Associate

Table of Contents

Contents

About the Lab

These lab notes are to support the instructional videos on Programming Amazon SQS and SNS using the AWS NodeJS SDK in the BackSpace AWS Certified Developer course.

In this lab we will then:

- Add async package to application.
- Create an SQS queue using the AWS NodeJS SDK.
- Create SQS messages to the queue.
- Create SQS messages to the queue using the batch method.
- Process and delete SQS messages.
- Create an SNS topic.
- Create SNS messages to the SQS queue.

Please refer to the AWS JavaScript SDK documentation at:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/latest/AWS/SQS.html

and

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/latest/AWS/SNS.html

Please note that AWS services change on a weekly basis and it is extremely important you check the version number on this document to ensure you have the lastest version with any updates or corrections.

Creating an SQS Queue using the AWS NodeJS SDK

In this section we will use the AWS NodeJS SDK to create an SQS Queue.

Make sure you have set up your NodeJS development environment as detailed in the introduction lab.

Open Atom IDE.

Go to Packages – Remote Edit – Browse Hosts

Select your EC2 instance

Select package.json

Change dependencies to include async:

```
  "dependencies": {
    "express": "^4.0.0",
    "async": "^1.4.2"
  },
```

Click 

+ 

to save to the EC2 instance.

Now download index.js to Atom using “Remote Edit” again

Remove the code and replace with:

```
// Include the async package
// Make sure you add "async" to your package.json
var async = require('async');
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require('aws-sdk');

/**
 * Don't hard-code your credentials!
 * Create an IAM role for your EC2 instance instead.
 */

// Set your region
AWS.config.region = 'us-east-1';

var sqs = new AWS.SQS();

//Create an SQS Queue
var queueUrl;
var params = {
  QueueName: 'backspace-lab', /* required */
  Attributes: {
    ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: '20',
    VisibilityTimeout: '60'
  }
};
sqs.createQueue(params, function(err, data) {
  if (err) console.log(err, err.stack); // an error occurred
  else {
    console.log('Successfully created SQS queue URL '+ data.QueueUrl);     // successful
response
  }
});
```

Click 

+ 

to save to the EC2 instance.

Now connect to your instance using Putty

Install dependencies using:

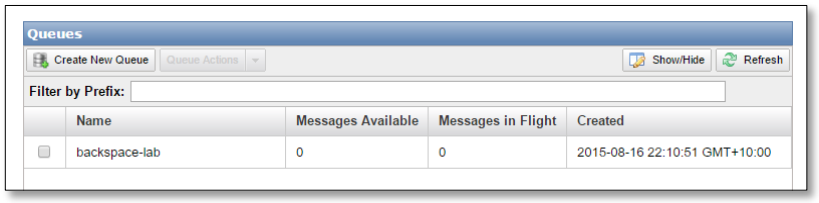
npm install

Run the application

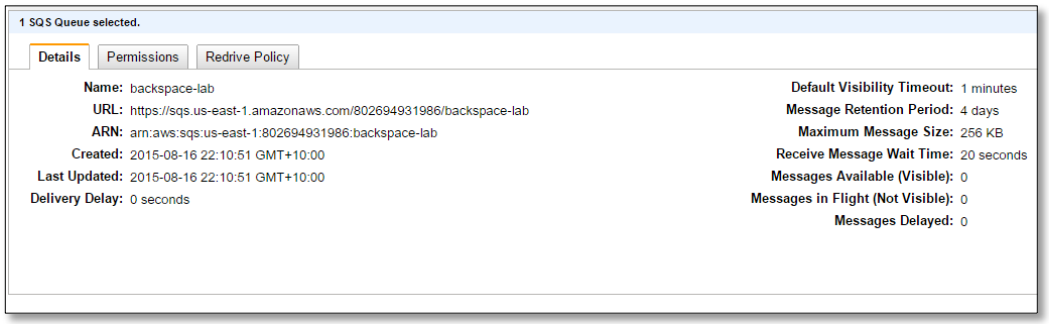
node index.js

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-60-43 node-js-sample]$ node index.js
Successfully created SQS queue URL https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/802694931
986/backspace-lab
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-60-43 node-js-sample]$
```

Now go to the SQS console and see your newly created SQS queue



Click on the queue to see its details including the visibility timeout and receive message wait time we specified in our code.



Creating SQS Messages using the AWS NodeJS SDK

In this section we will create and add messages to our SQS queue using sendMessage asynchronously and also with sendMessageBatch.

Add a createMessages call in the sqs.createQueue method callback:

```
  sqs.createQueue(params, function(err, data) {
  if (err) console.log(err, err.stack); // an error occurred
  else {
    console.log('Successfully created SQS queue URL '+ data.QueueUrl);  // successful response
    createMessages(data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

Create the createMessages function:

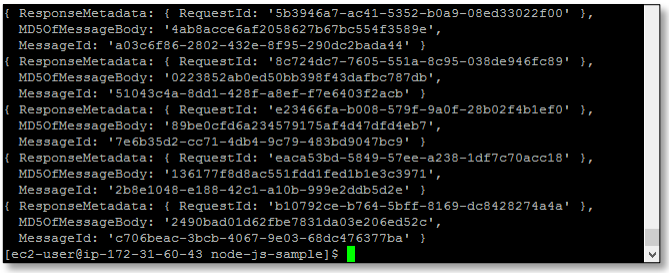
```
  // Create 50 SQS messages
function createMessages(queueUrl){
  var messages = [];
  for (var a=0; a<50; a++){
    messages[a] = 'This is the content for message '+ a + '.';
  }
  // Asynchronously deliver messages to SQS queue
  async.each(messages, function (content) {
    console.log('Sending message: '+content)
    tempKey = content;
    params = {
      MessageBody: content, /* required */
      QueueUrl: queueUrl /* required */
    };
    sqs.sendMessage(params, function(err, data) {
      if (err) console.log(err, err.stack); // an error occurred
      else     console.log(data);           // successful response
    });
  });
}
```

Click 

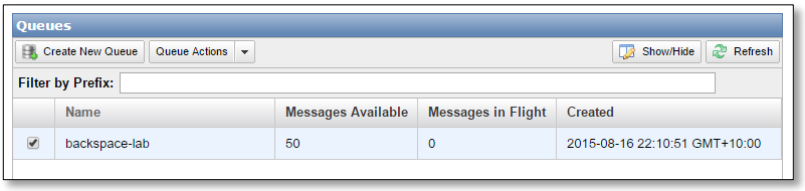
to save to the EC2 instance.

Now run index.js

It has now created 50 messages.



Now go to the SQS console and you will see the messages have been added to the queue.



If the maximum total payload size (i.e., the sum of all a batch's individual message lengths) is 256 KB (262,144 bytes) or less, we can use a single sendMessageBatch call. This reduces our number of calls and resource costs.

Now let's use sendMessageBatch to do send up to 10 messages at a time.

Change createMessages to:

```
  // Create 50 SQS messages
function createMessages(queueUrl){
  var messages = [];
  for (var a=0; a<5; a++){
    messages[a] = [];
    for (var b=0; b<10; b++){
    messages[a][b] = 'This is the content for message '+ (a*10+b) + '.';
    }
  }
  var a = 0;
  // Asynchronously deliver messages to SQS queue
  async.each(messages, function (content) {
```

```
        console.log('Sending messages: '+ JSON.stringify(content))
    params = {
      Entries: [],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl /* required */
    };
    for (var b=0; b<10; b++){
      params.Entries.push({
        MessageBody: content[b],
        Id: 'Message'+ (a*10+b)
      });
    }
    a++;
    // Batch deliver messages to SQS queue
    sqs.sendMessageBatch(params, function(err, data) {
      if (err) console.log(err, err.stack); // an error occurred
      else     console.log(data);           // successful response
    });
  });
}
```

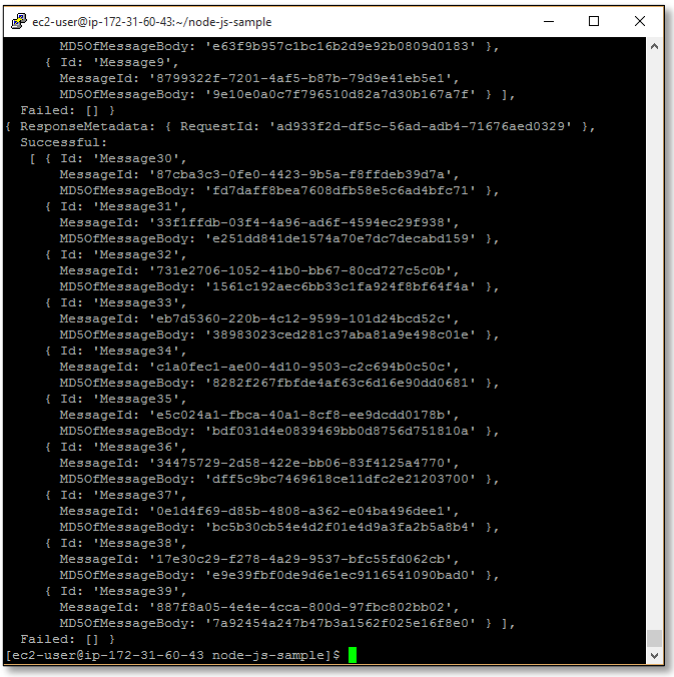
Click 

+ 

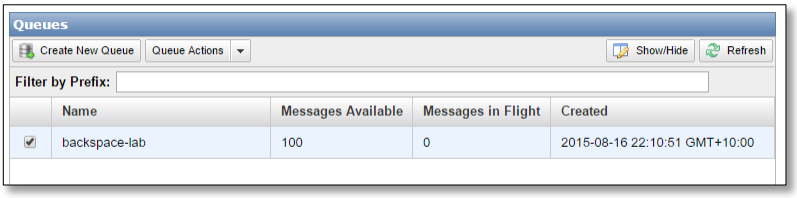
to save to the EC2 instance.

Now run index.js

It has now created 50 messages but this time using only 5 calls to SQS instead of 50.



Now go to the SQS console and you will see the messages have been added to the queue.



Processing SQS Messages using the NodeJS SDK

In this section we will use the NodeJS SDK to read, process then delete messages from an SQS queue.

First lets create a polling function with 1 second interval.

In the sqs.createQueue method success callback save the queue URL and change waitingSQS to false.

```
sqs.createQueue(params, function(err, data) {
  if (err) console.log(err, err.stack); // an error occurred
  else {
    console.log('Successfully created SQS queue URL '+ data.QueueUrl);     // successful
response
    queueUrl = data.QueueUrl;
    waitingSQS = false;
    createMessages(queueUrl);
  }
});
```

After the sqs.createQueue method call place the following code for polling SQS

```
  // Poll queue for messages then process and delete
var waitingSQS = false;
var queueCounter = 0;

setInterval(function(){
  if (!waitingSQS){ // Still busy with previous request
    if (queueCounter <= 0){
      receiveMessages();
    }
    else --queueCounter; // Reduce queue counter
  }
}, 1000);
```

Now create a function to read up to 10 messages (the max allowed) from the SQS queue. The function halts further calls to it while it is waiting for SQS to respond. It will also halt polling for 60 seconds when the queue is empty.

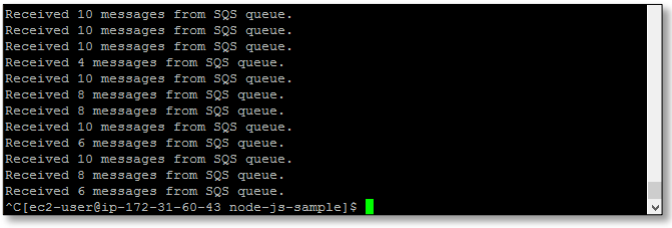
```
  // Receive messages from queue
function receiveMessages(){
  var params = {
    QueueUrl: queueUrl, /* required */
    MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
    VisibilityTimeout: 60,
    WaitTimeSeconds: 20 // Wait for messages to arrive
  };
  waitingSQS = true;
  sqs.receiveMessage(params, function(err, data) {
    if (err) {
      waitingSQS = false;
      console.log(err, err.stack); // an error occurred
    }
    else{
      waitingSQS = false;
      if ((typeof data.Messages !== 'undefined')&&(data.Messages.length !== 0)) {
        console.log('Received '+ data.Messages.length
          + ' messages from SQS queue.');           // successful response
      }
      else {
        queueCounter = 60; // Queue empty back of for 60s
        console.log('SQS queue empty, waiting for '+ queueCounter + 's.');
      }
    }
  });
}
```

Click 

to save to the EC2 instance.

Now run index.js

You can see it is receiving messages but not always 10 messages. This is normal.



Press 

+ to stop the application.

Now update receiveMessages with a call to processMessages in the callback

```
  // Receive messages from queue
function receiveMessages(){
  var params = {
    QueueUrl: queueUrl, /* required */
    MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
    VisibilityTimeout: 60,
    WaitTimeSeconds: 20 // Wait for messages to arrive
  };
  waitingSQS = true;
  sqs.receiveMessage(params, function(err, data) {
    if (err) {
      waitingSQS = false;
      console.log(err, err.stack); // an error occurred
    }
    else{
      waitingSQS = false;
      if ((typeof data.Messages !== 'undefined')&&(data.Messages.length !== 0)) {
        console.log('Received '+ data.Messages.length
          + ' messages from SQS queue.');           // successful response
        processMessages(data.Messages);
      }
      else {
        queueCounter = 60; // Queue empty back of for 60s
        console.log('SQS queue empty, waiting for '+ queueCounter + 's.');
      }
    }
  });
}
```

Now add the function to asynchronously process and delete messages from the queue.

```
// Process and delete messages from queue
function processMessages(messagesSQS){
  async.each(messagesSQS, function (content) {
    console.log('Processing message: '+ content.Body); // Do something with the message
    var params = {
      QueueUrl: queueUrl, /* required */
```

```
      ReceiptHandle: content.ReceiptHandle /* required */
    };
    sqs.deleteMessage(params, function(err, data) {
      if (err) console.log(err, err.stack); // an error occurred
      else {
        console.log('Deleted message RequestId: '
          + JSON.stringify(data.ResponseMetadata.RequestId));   // successful response
      }
    });
  });
}
```

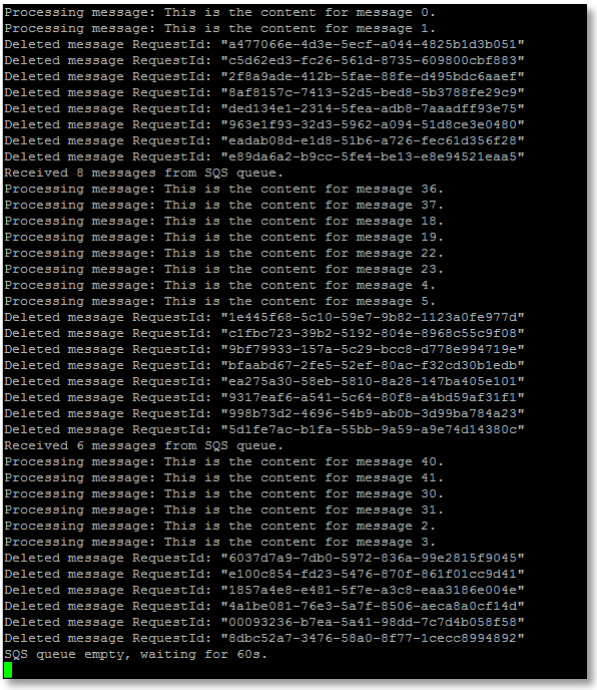
Click 

+ to save to the EC2 instance.

Now run the application.

You will see the messages being processed and deleted from the queue after processing.

After the SQS WaitTimeSeconds of 20 seconds has expired the SQS queue empty message will appear.



Press 

+ 

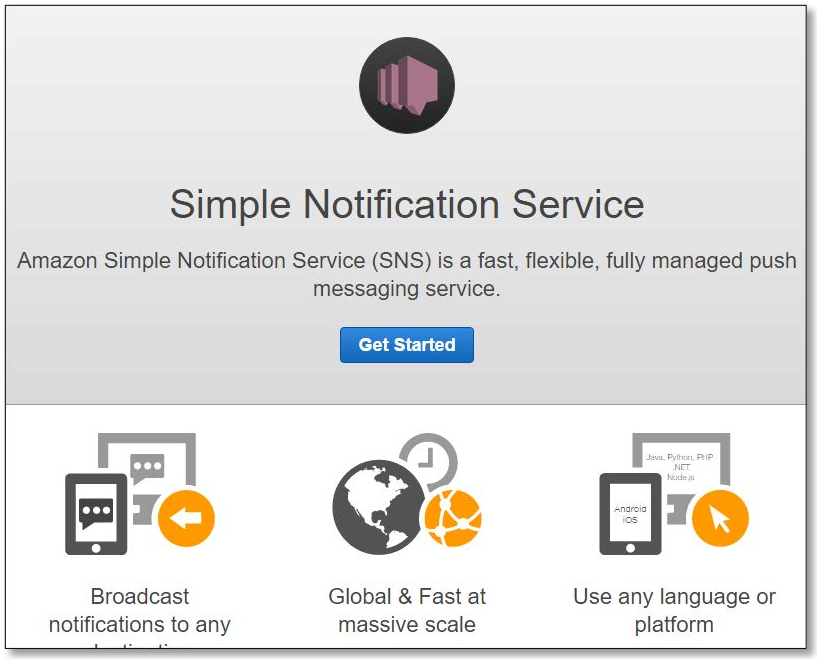
to stop the application.

Subscribing an SQS Queue to an SNS Topic

In this section we will create and subscribe our application to an SNS topic. We will then use the NodeJS SDK to send SNS messages and then read, process and delete the messages from the SQS queue.

Now let's create an SNS topic.

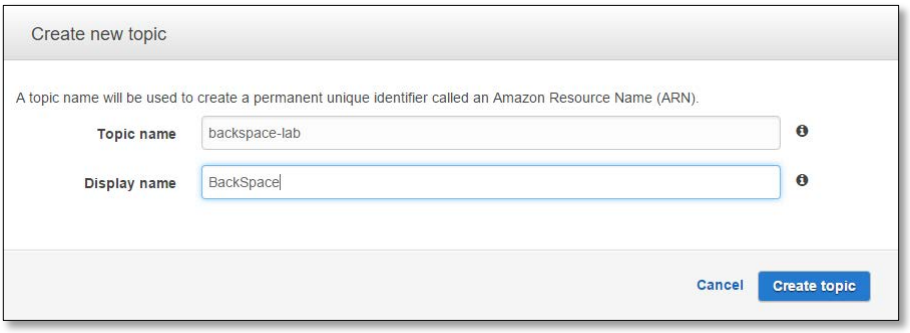
Go to the SNS console.



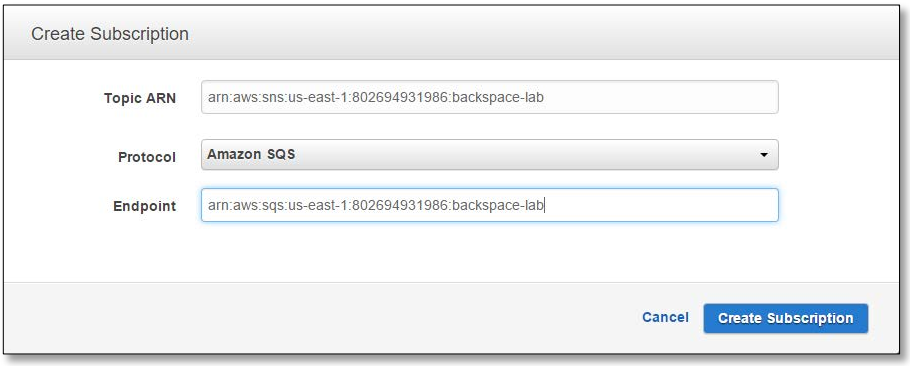
Click "Get Started"

Click "Create Topic"

Give it the topic name backspace-lab, and display name backspace



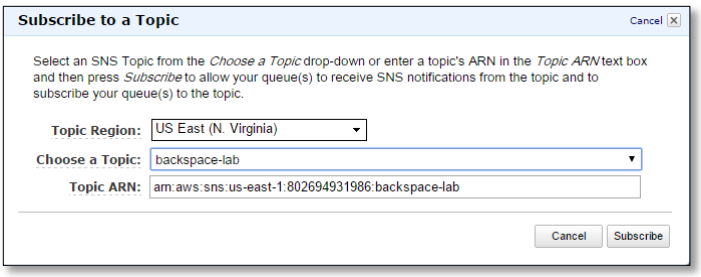
Click “Create Topic”



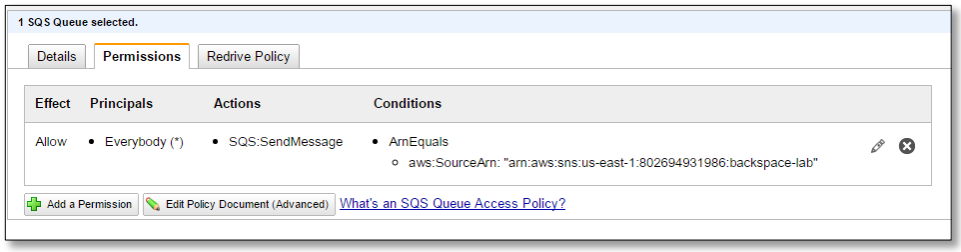
Now go back to the SQS console.

Select “Queue Actions” “Subscribe queue to SNS topic”

Select the topic and click “Subscribe”



Now click on the permissions tab at the bottom of the screen to see the permission for SNS created.

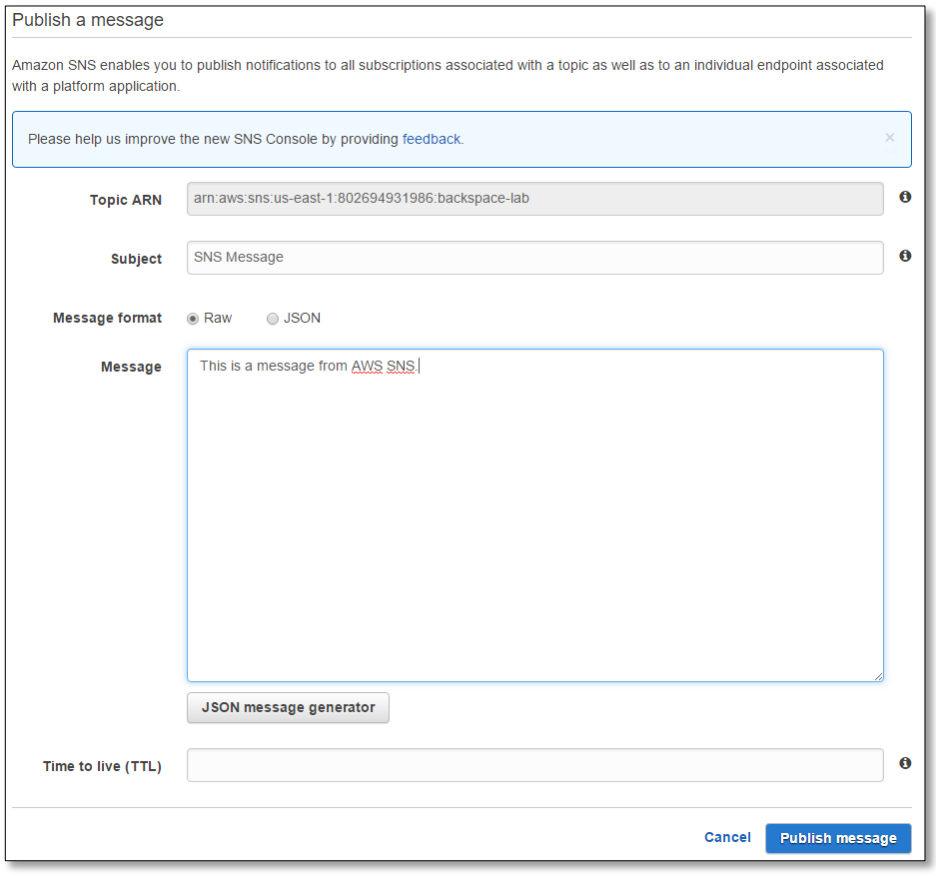


Now go back to the SNS console.

Select “Topics”

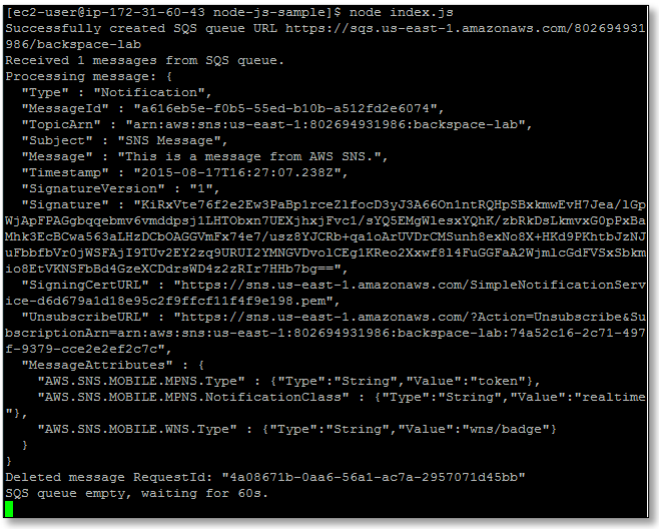
Select the topic and click “Publish to topic”

Create a message.



Now run your app again.

You will see the message has been delivered to SQS and processed by your app.



Now we will send an SNS message using the NodeJS SDK

Replace the createMessages code with (make sure to replace YOUR_SNS_ARN):

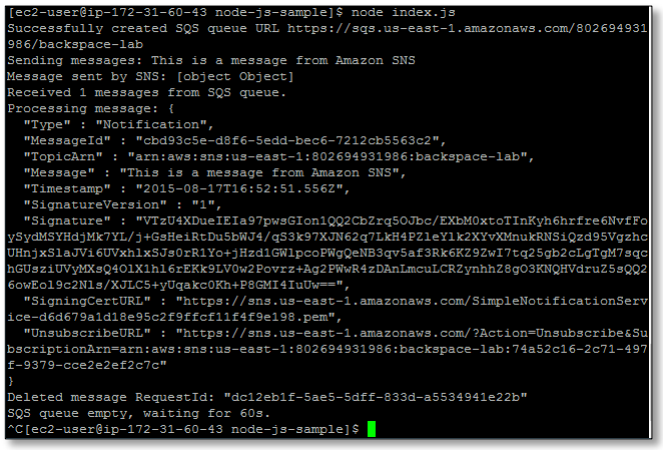
```
// Create an SNS messages
var sns = new AWS.SNS();

function createMessages(){
  var message = 'This is a message from Amazon SNS';
  console.log('Sending messages: '+ message);
  sns.publish({
    Message: message,
    TargetArn: 'YOUR_SNS_ARN'  }, function(err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log(err.stack);
    }
    else{
      console.log('Message sent by SNS: '+ data);
    }
  });
}
```

Click 

to save to the EC2 instance.

Now run index.js again



Press 

+ 

to stop the application.