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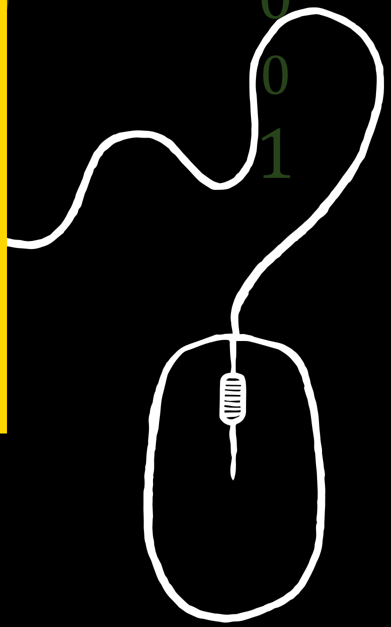
SERVERLESS COMPUTING WITH AWS LAMBDA AND JAVASCRIPT



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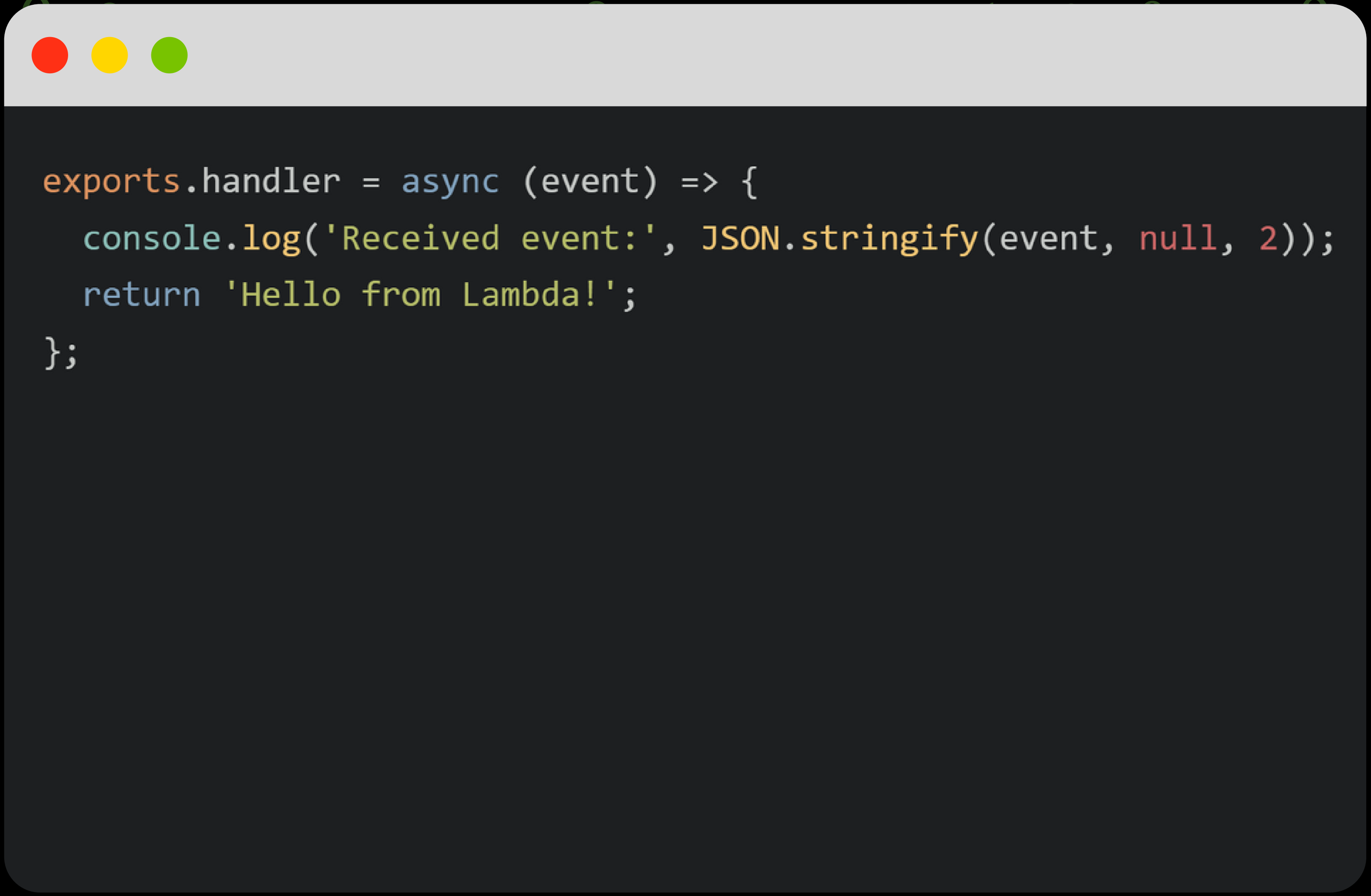
Understanding AWS Lambda Basics

Serverless computing revolves around functions as a service (FaaS), where you write small, event-driven functions that run in response to triggers. AWS Lambda allows you to deploy these functions effortlessly, scaling them automatically based on demand.



```
exports.handler = async (event) => {
  console.log('Received event:', JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
  return 'Hello from Lambda!';
};
```

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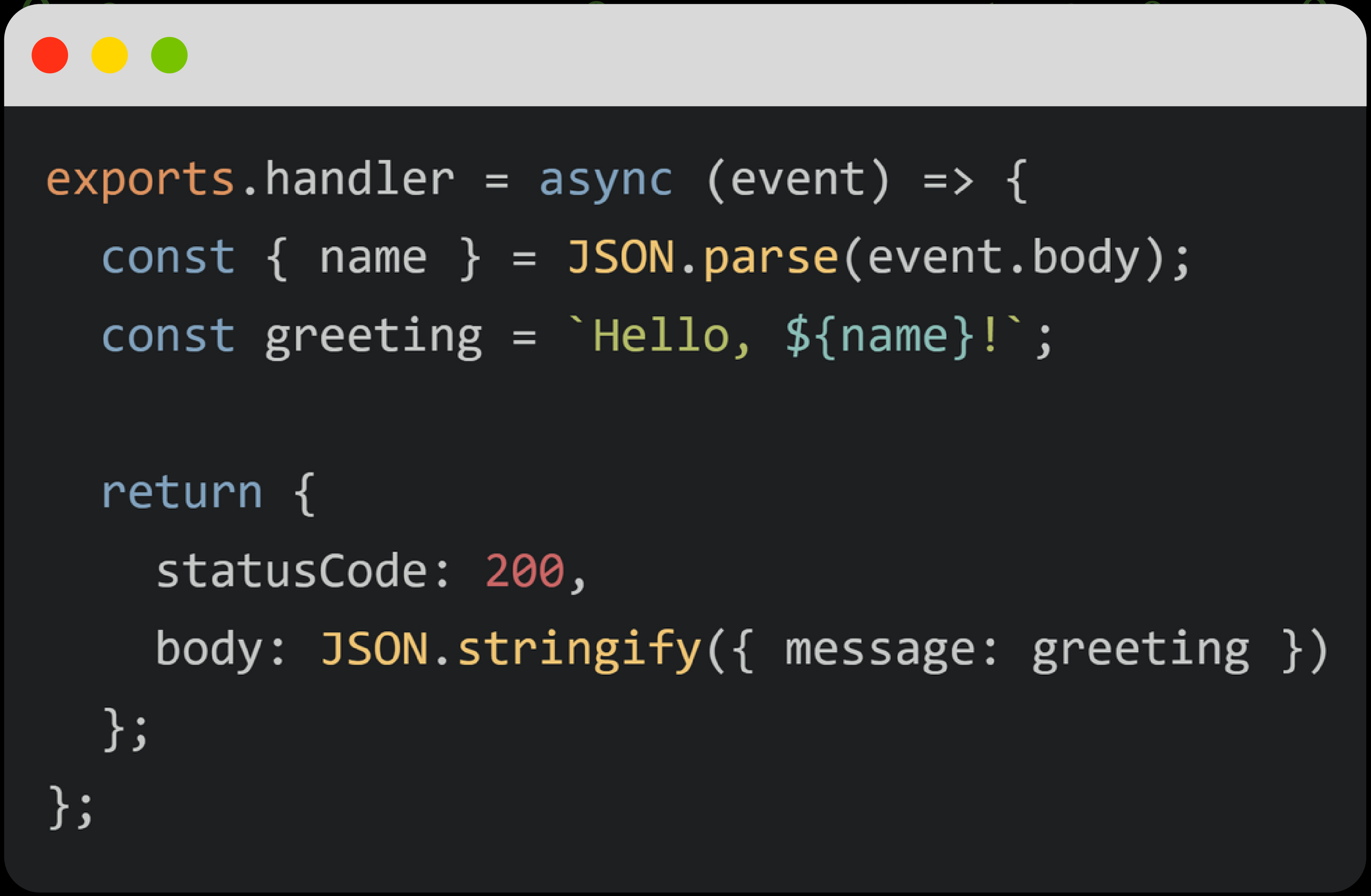
Triggering Lambda Functions

Lambda functions can be triggered by various AWS services, such as API Gateway, S3, DynamoDB, and more. This event-driven architecture enables you to build highly responsive and scalable applications.



```
exports.handler = async (event) => {
  const { name } = JSON.parse(event.body);
  const greeting = `Hello, ${name}!`;

  return {
    statusCode: 200,
    body: JSON.stringify({ message: greeting })
  };
};
```

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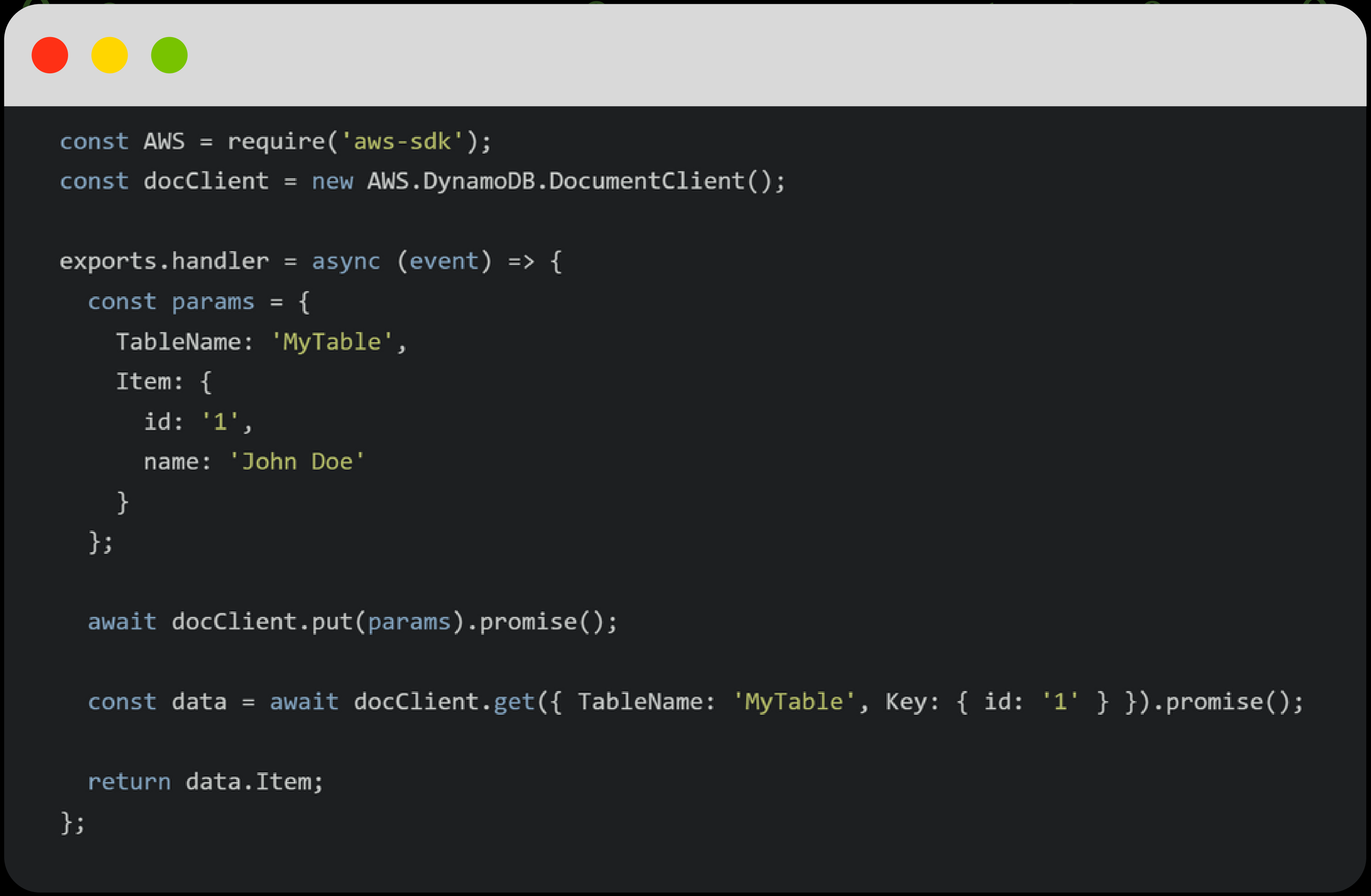
Integrating AWS Services

One of the key advantages of AWS Lambda is its seamless integration with other AWS services. You can easily combine Lambda functions with services like DynamoDB, S3, SNS, and more to create powerful and flexible architectures.



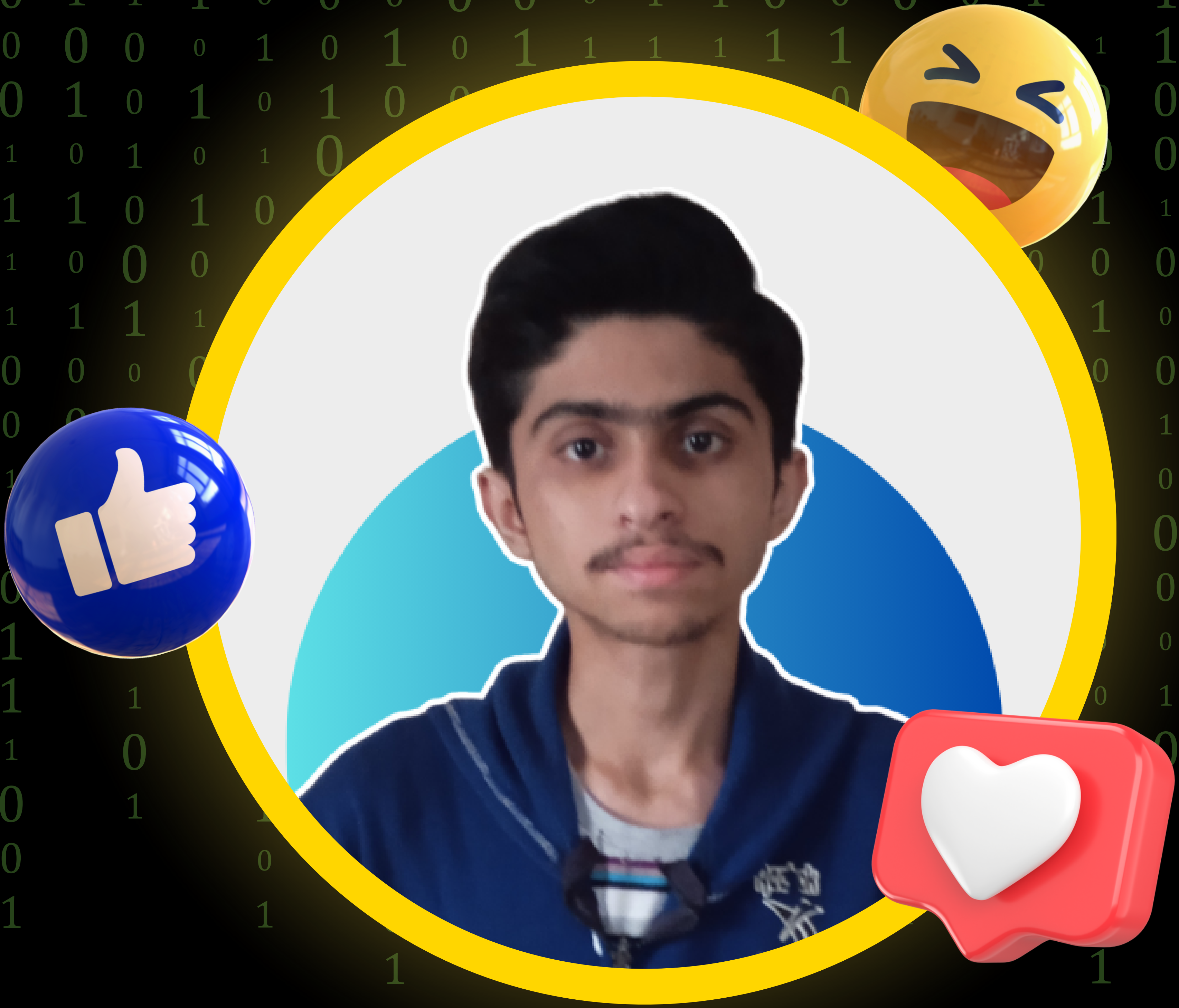
```javascript
const AWS = require('aws-sdk');
const docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient();

exports.handler = async (event) => {
  const params = {
    TableName: 'MyTable',
    Item: {
      id: '1',
      name: 'John Doe'
    }
  };

  await docClient.put(params).promise();

  const data = await docClient.get({ TableName: 'MyTable', Key: { id: '1' } }).promise();

  return data.Item;
};
```



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