

## Test Amazon SQS using AWS Lambda

### 1. Create an Amazon SQS queue

1. Login to AWS console - <https://console.aws.amazon.com>
2. Type **SQS** in the Services search box and select **Amazon SQS**
3. On the **SQS** console home, click **Create New Queue** or click **Get started**
4. Enter **<Your\_Name>-LabQueue.fifo** in the **Queue Name** textbox.
5. Select **FIFO Queue** under **\*\*What type of queue do you need?**
6. Scroll down and click **Quick-Create Queue**
7. Your queue is now successfully created.
8. Copy the **URL** from the **Details** tab at the bottom of the screen and save it in a text editor. We will use this URL in the Lambda function we will create later.

### 2. Create a Python based Lambda function to send messages to SQS

1. Navigate to AWS Lambda
2. Click on **Create function**
3. Select **Author from scratch**
4. Name the function as **<Your\_Name>-sendmessage**
5. Select **Python 3.6** as the runtime
6. Click **Create function**
7. Replace the default code with the code in the block below

#### SendMessage

8. Replace **<QUEUE\_URL>** with the URL you saved into the text editor earlier
9. Click on **Save** at the top of the screen to save the code changes you just made.
10. Click on **Configuration** and go to **Permissions** tab on the left side of the screen.
11. On the **Execution role** section, you will see that a new IAM Role has been created for the Lambda function with some basic permissions.
12. For the Lambda function to be able to send messages to the SQS queue, it needs to have necessary permissions. Click on **View the sendmessage-role-...** link which will open a new tab and take you to the IAM console.
13. Click on **Attach policies**
14. Type **sqs** in the search textbox and select **AmazonSQSFullAccess** policy checkbox
15. Click **Attach policy**. Once the policy is saved, close the browser tab.

### 3. Create a Python based Lambda function to read messages from the Queue

1. Navigate to **AWS Lambda** console and click **Create function**
2. Name the function as **readmessage**
3. Select **Python 3.6** as the runtime
4. Expand **Choose or create an execution role** by clicking on it
5. Select **Use an existing role** under **Execution role** section

6. Select the same role you created earlier for the **<Your\_Name>-sendmessage** lambda function. See screenshot below for details

The screenshot shows the 'Basic information' tab of the AWS Lambda console. The 'Function name' field contains 'readmessage'. The 'Runtime' is set to 'Python 3.6'. Under the 'Permissions' section, the 'Execution role' is set to 'Use an existing role', and the 'Existing role' dropdown shows 'service-role/sendmessage-role-9hung6pn'. A link to 'View the sendmessage-role-9hung6pn role on the IAM console.' is visible at the bottom of the permissions section.

7. Click **Create function**
8. Replace the default code with the code below and click the **Save** button at the top right to save the changes

### [ReadMessages](#)

9. Replace **<QUEUE\_URL>** with the URL of the queue you created earlier in the exercise

## Test everything

### Send message to the SQS queue

1. Navigate to the **<Your\_Name>-sendmessage** Lambda function page
2. Click on the drop down near the **Test** button at the top right and select **Configure test events**
3. In the new popup, select **Create new test event**
4. Select **Hello World** template.
5. Name the event as **<Your\_Name>-newmessage**

6. Clear the textbox with sample input json and enter any string within quotes. See screenshot below for details

### Configure test event ✕

A function can have up to 10 test events. The events are persisted so you can switch to another computer or web browser and test your function with the same events.

☒ Create new test event  
☐ Edit saved test events

Event template

Hello World ▼

Event name

newmessage

1 "hello from python"

7. Click **Save** at the bottom of the screen
8. Simply click on the **Test** button on the **<Your\_Name>-sendmessage** Lambda function home page to send the message to SQS
9. You should see the user interface saying **Execution result:succeeded**. Click on it to see details of the execution.

### Check the message in SQS queue

1. Navigate to Amazon SQS home page and select **LabQueue.info**
2. Click on **Send and receive messages** and click **Poll for messages**
3. You should be able to see the message that you just sent from the Lambda function.

### Read the message from the SQS queue

1. Navigate to the **<Your\_Name>-readmessage** Lambda function page
2. Click on the drop down near the **Test** button at the top right and select **Configure test events**
3. In the new popup, select **Create new test event**
4. Select **Hello World** template.
5. Name the event as **readmessage**

6. Clear the textbox with sample input json and replace it with empty quotes

**Configure test event** ✕

A function can have up to 10 test events. The events are persisted so you can switch to another computer or web browser and test your function with the same events.

☒ Create new test event  
☐ Edit saved test events

Event template

Hello World ▼

Event name

readmessage

1	""
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7. Click **Save** at the bottom of the screen
8. Simply click on the **Test** button on the <Your\_Name>-readmessage Lambda function home page to send the message to SQS
9. You should see the user interface saying **Execution result:succeeded**. Expanding it will show the details of the execution along with the content of the SQS message in the **Log output** section.