

**ASSIGNMENT-9**

**AIM:- To understand AWS Lambda functions**

**LO MAPPED: LO1, LO5**

**THEORY:**

AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS) that enables you to run code in response to various events without the need to manage servers. It's a key component of AWS's serverless computing offerings. To understand the theory behind AWS Lambda functions, let's break it down into its core concepts:

**Serverless Computing:**

Serverless computing is a cloud computing model where cloud providers (like AWS) manage the infrastructure for you, allowing you to focus solely on your code.

**Lambda Function:**

A Lambda function is the fundamental unit of execution in AWS Lambda. It is a piece of code that can be executed in response to events such as HTTP requests, file uploads, database changes, etc. Lambda supports multiple programming languages, including Node.js, Python, Java, and more.

**Event Sources:**

Lambda functions are triggered by events. These events can come from various AWS services, like Amazon S3, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon API Gateway, or custom events from your applications. Lambda listens to these event sources and automatically executes the code you've configured.

**Stateless Execution:**

Lambda functions are stateless, meaning they don't maintain any server-specific state between invocations. Each invocation of a Lambda function is independent and isolated from the others.

**Scaling and Concurrency:**

AWS Lambda automatically scales based on the number of incoming events. If there are more events, AWS will create more instances of your Lambda function to handle the load, and if there are fewer events, it will scale down accordingly. You pay only for the compute time your code consumes.

**Execution Environment:**

Each Lambda function runs in an execution environment provided by AWS. You can't control or manage this environment, but you can specify its configuration, including the amount of memory allocated to the function.

### **Function Versioning and Aliases:**

You can create multiple versions of a Lambda function. This is useful for deploying and managing different versions of your code. You can also create aliases to point to specific versions, allowing you to easily switch between them.

### **IAM Roles:**

Lambda functions can assume AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles. These roles define what AWS services and resources the function can interact with, ensuring proper security and access control.

### **Logging and Monitoring:**

AWS Lambda provides built-in logging to capture function execution details. You can also integrate it with AWS CloudWatch for monitoring and creating custom metrics.

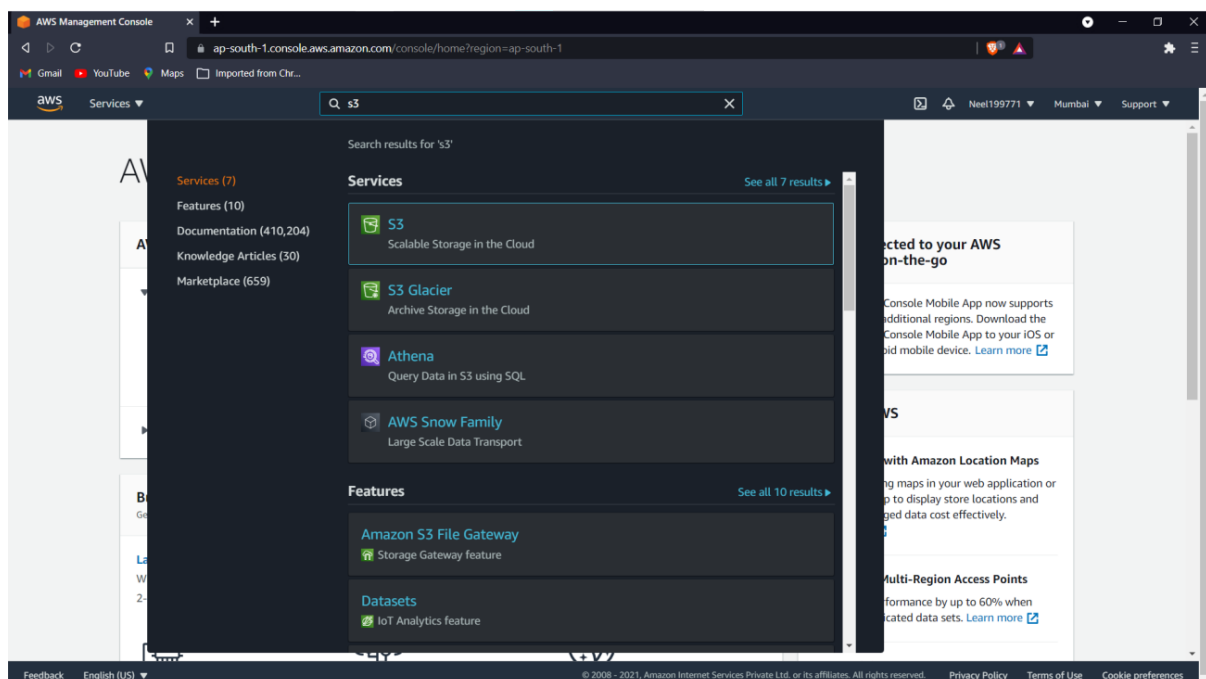
### **Triggers and Destinations:**

Lambda can be triggered by various event sources and can send the results to destinations such as other AWS services, like S3, DynamoDB, SNS, and more.

### **STEPS:**

**Login to Aws account-**

**Search S3 ,click on the option below shown-**



**Create an S3 bucket by giving it a name**

Amazon S3 > Create bucket

## 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

Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1

Copy settings from existing bucket - optional

Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

### Block Public Access settings for this bucket

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to this bucket and its objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to this bucket or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

☒ Block all public access

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### Tags (0) - optional

Track storage cost or other criteria by tagging your bucket. [Learn more](#)

No tags associated with this bucket.

### Default encryption

Automatically encrypt new objects stored in this bucket. [Learn more](#)

Server-side encryption

☒ Disable

☐ Enable

► Advanced settings

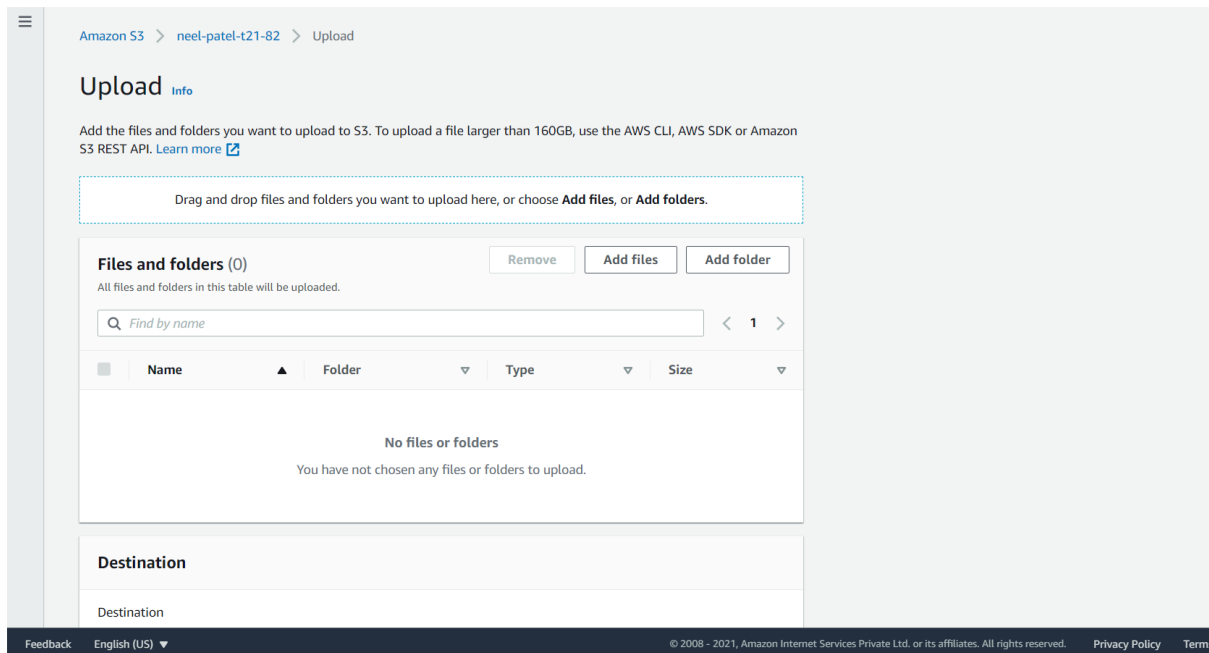
After creating the bucket you can upload files and folders to the bucket, and configure additional bucket settings.

Cancel

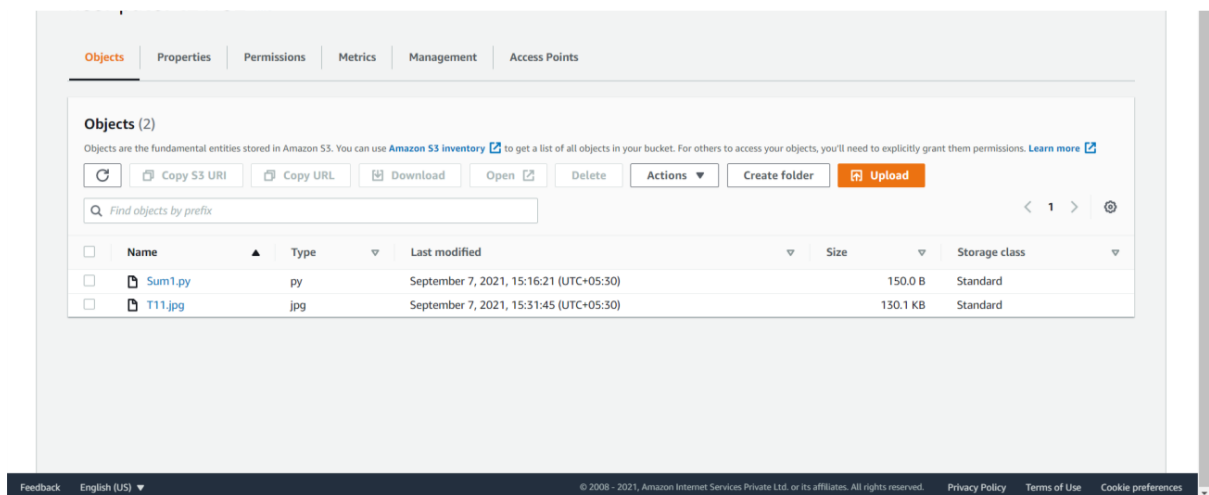
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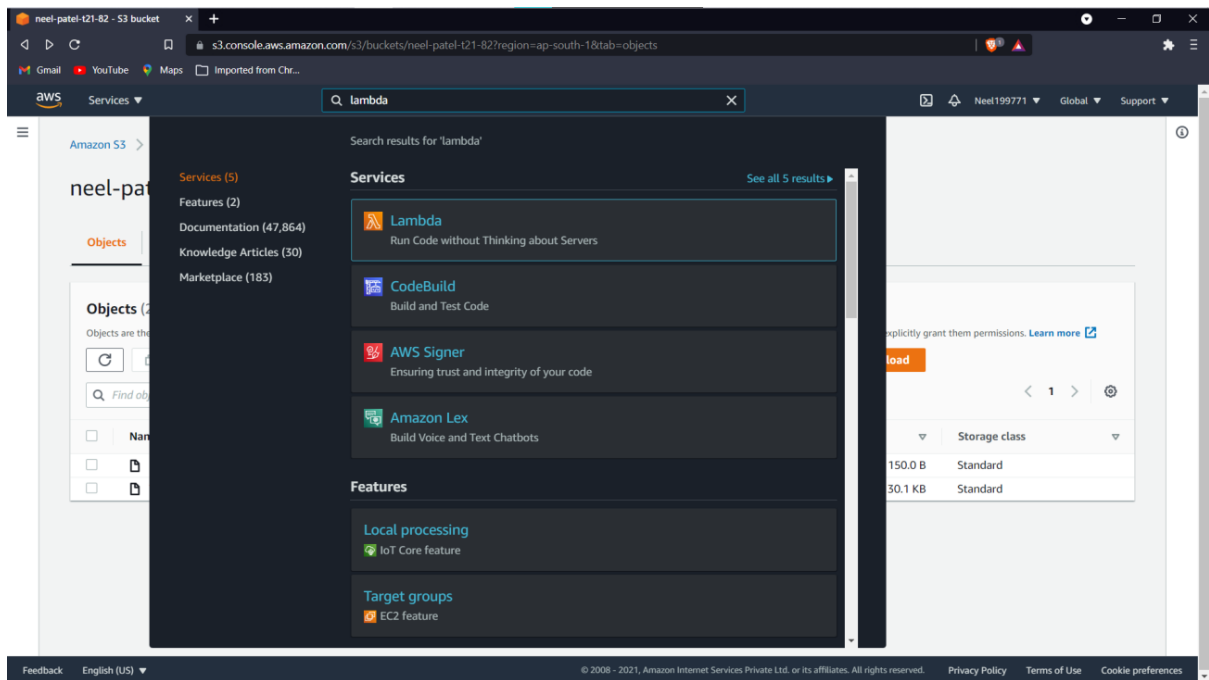
**Click on upload button after the s3 bucket is created in the object section**



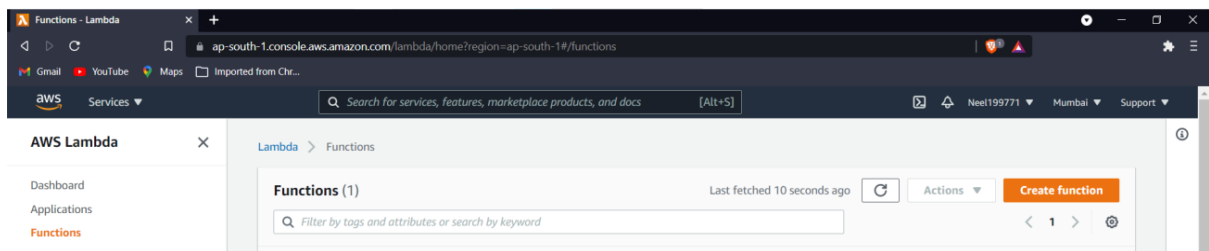
**Add any .py or .java extension file and click on upload  
Now search**



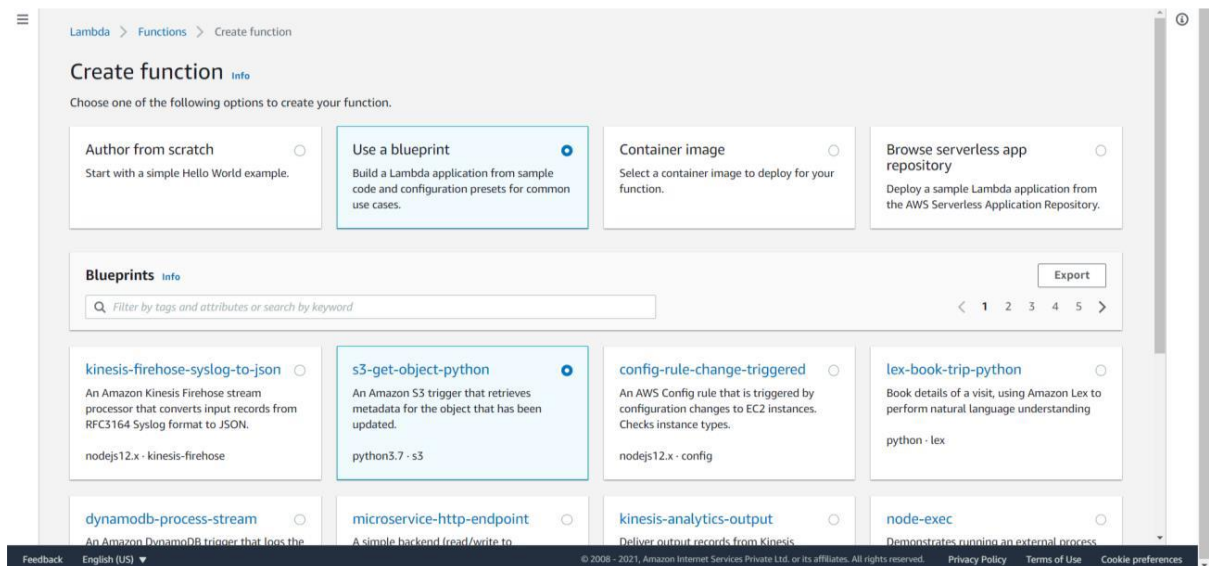
**Now search Lamda**



## Click create function



## Click on below options and click on configure



Lambda > Functions > Create function > Configure blueprint s3-get-object-python

### Basic information [info](#)

Function name

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 or permissions policies in this role.**

Role name  
Enter a name for your new role.  
  
Use only letters, numbers, hyphens, or underscores with no spaces.

Policy templates - *optional* [info](#)  
Choose one or more policy templates.

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**Select the bucket created and create trigger ,click on create function-**  
**Check the given trigger is created**  
**Click on**

S3 trigger

Bucket  
Please select the S3 bucket that serves as the event source. The bucket must be in the same region as the function.

Event type  
Select the events that you want to have trigger the Lambda function. You can optionally set up a prefix or suffix for an event. However, for each bucket, individual events cannot have multiple configurations with overlapping prefixes or suffixes that could match the same object key.

Prefix - *optional*  
Enter a single optional prefix to limit the notifications to objects with keys that start with matching characters.

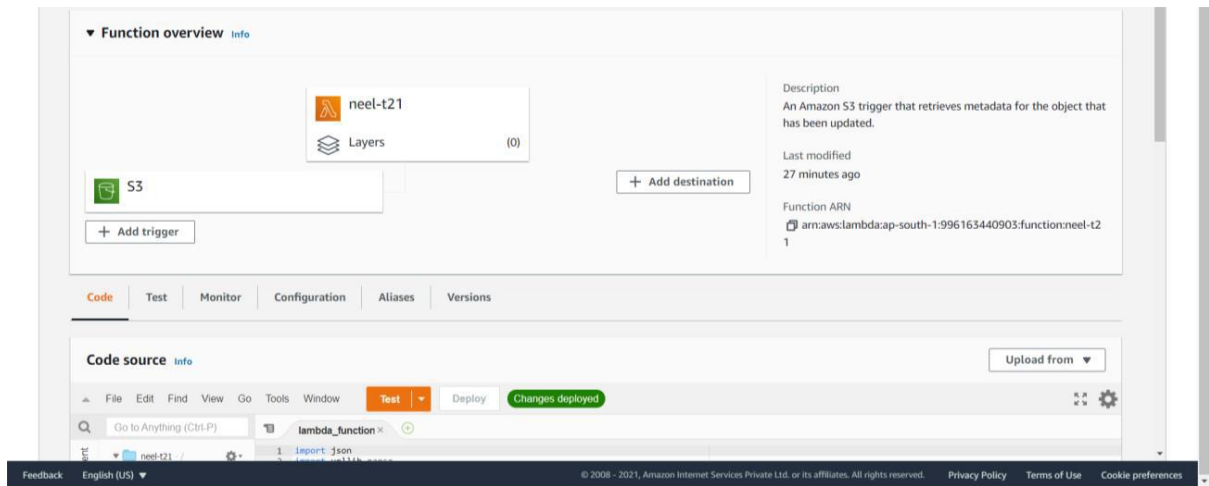
Suffix - *optional*  
Enter a single optional suffix to limit the notifications to objects with keys that end with matching characters.

Lambda will add the necessary permissions for Amazon S3 to invoke your Lambda function from this trigger. [Learn more](#) about the Lambda permissions model.

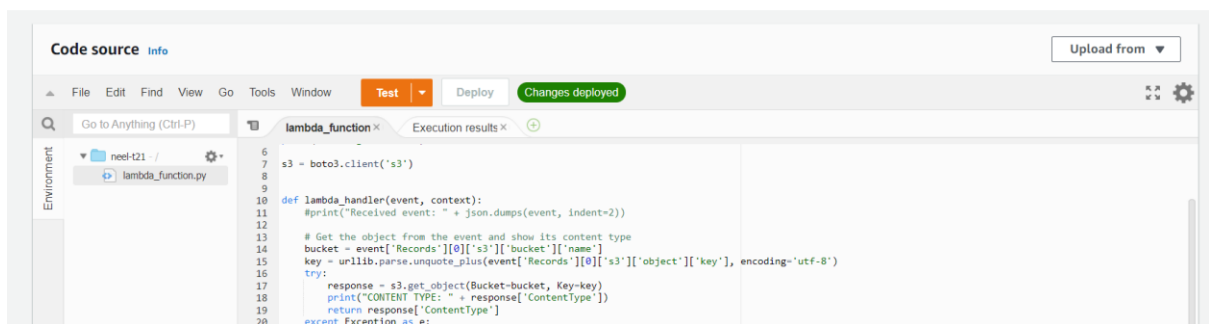
Lambda function code  
Code is preconfigured by the chosen blueprint. You can configure it after you create the function. [Learn more](#) about deploying Lambda functions.

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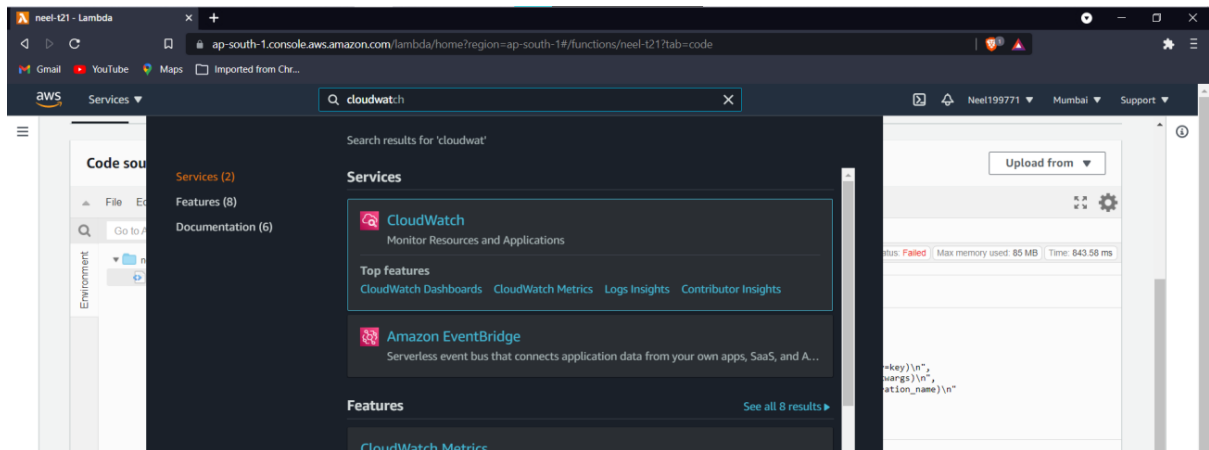
**Check the given trigger is created**  
**Click on**



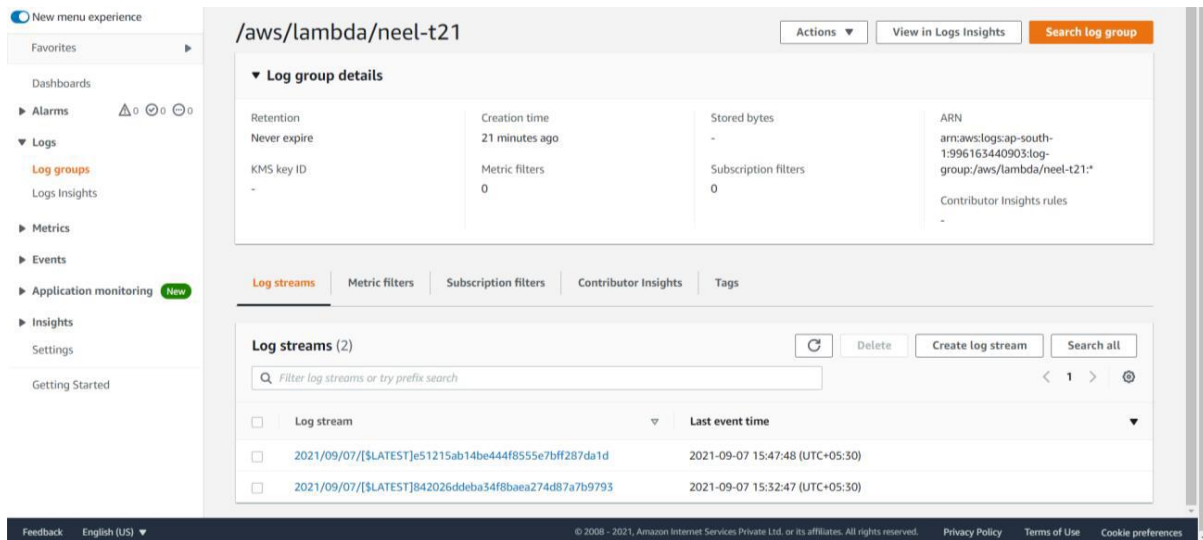
**Click on the orange test button-**



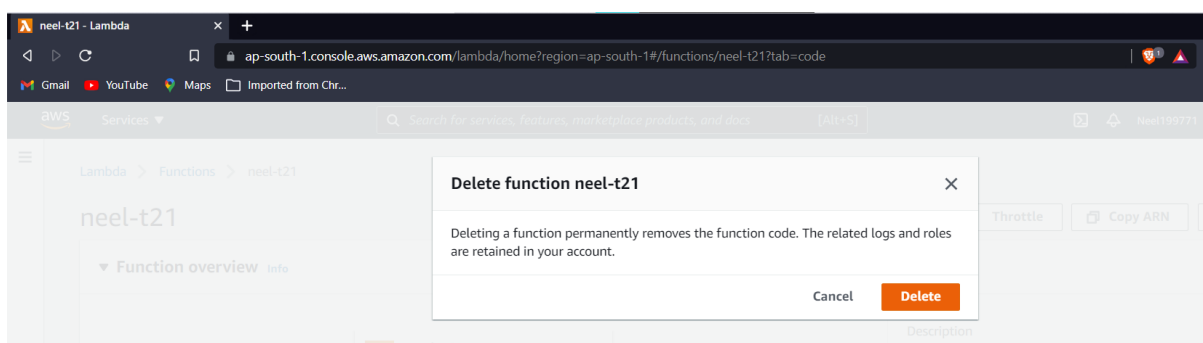
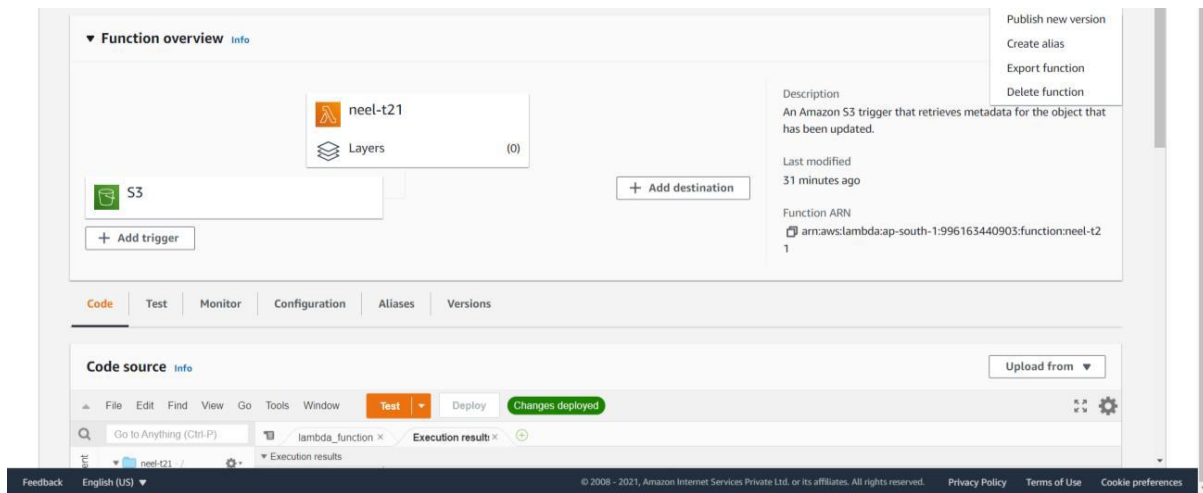
**Now,**



**Check the logs of the test-**




**Now terminate-**  
**Click on delete function.**



**Empty bucket**




### Empty bucket Info



- Emptying the bucket deletes all objects in the bucket and cannot be undone.
- Objects added to the bucket while the empty bucket action is in progress might be deleted.
- To prevent new objects from being added to this bucket while the empty bucket action is in progress, you might need to update your bucket policy to stop objects from being added to the bucket.

[Learn more](#)



If your bucket contains a large number of objects, creating a lifecycle rule to delete all objects in the bucket might be a more efficient way of emptying your bucket. [Learn more](#)

[Go to lifecycle rule configuration](#)

#### Permanently delete all objects in bucket "neel-patel-t21-82"?


To confirm deletion, type *permanently delete* in the text input field.

[Cancel](#) [Empty](#)

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## Delete bucket-

### Delete bucket Info



- Deleting a bucket cannot be undone.
- Bucket names are unique. If you delete a bucket, another AWS user can use the name.

[Learn more](#)

#### Delete bucket "neel-patel-t21-82"?

To confirm deletion, enter the name of the bucket in the text input field.

[Cancel](#) [Delete bucket](#)

## CONCLUSION:

In this assignment, we covered the core concepts and terminologies of AWS Lambda, explored its practical applications, and gained an understanding of how it integrates with various AWS services.