

# AWS Lambda and API Gateway

Getting started with serverless REST APIs

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# process

ardigen

Artificial Intelligence & Bioinformatics  
for Precision Medicine

CODE  
AGAINST  
CANCER

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# Presentation plan

We're going to discuss:

1. Basic serverless concepts
2. What are we going to build?
3. Manual setup
4. Serverless framework
5. Let's code an API
6. Gitlab CI/CD setup
7. Recommended resources

# serverless computing

a method of providing services on an **as-used basis**. Serverless architecture allows users to **write** and **deploy code** without the hassle of worrying about the underlying infrastructure

# FaaS

Function as a service

a serverless way to execute modular pieces of code. FaaS lets developers write and update a piece of code on the fly, which can then be **executed in response to an event**, such as a user clicking on an element in a web application, object being added to the database, etc.

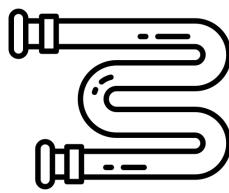
# What are we going to build?

Basic rest API with simple endpoints you can build upon.  
(including configured development process)

# CI/CD



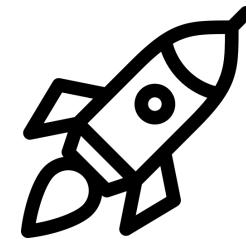
1. Push to repo



2. Trigger CI/CD  
pipeline



3. Install sls in  
node container



4. Deploy!

# Manual lambda setup

# Manual lambda setup (not great)

Go to: <https://eu-central-1.console.aws.amazon.com/lambda/home>

And choose “Create function” or  
“Functions” from the menu and then “Create function”.



Services ▾

Resource Groups ▾



horosin ▾

N. Virginia ▾

Support ▾

## AWS Lambda X

### Dashboard

[Applications](#)[Functions](#)[Layers](#)

### Resources for US East (N. Virginia)

Lambda function(s)

0

Full account concurrency

1000

Code storage

0 bytes (0% of 75.0 GB)

Unreserved account concurrency

1000

[Create function](#)



## 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.



Browse serverless app repository

Deploy a sample Lambda application from the AWS Serverless Application Repository.





presets for common use cases.



from the AWS Serverless Application Repository.



## Blueprints Info

[Export](#)

[Add filter](#)

< 1 >

**Keyword : hello-world**

### hello-world



A starter AWS Lambda function.

nodejs

### hello-world-python



A starter AWS Lambda function.

python3.7



[Cancel](#)

[Configure](#)

## Basic information [Info](#)

Function name

basic-function

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.

Lambda will create an execution role named basic-function-role-fy8ij4wx, with permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

## 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.

Runtime

Node.js 12.x

```
1  console.log('Loading function');
2
3  exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
4      //console.log('Received event:', JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
5      console.log('value1 =', event.key1);
6      console.log('value2 =', event.key2);
7      console.log('value3 =', event.key3);
8      return event.key1;  // Echo back the first key value
9      // throw new Error('Something went wrong');
10 };
11
```

Cancel

Create function

# basic-function

Throttle

Qualifiers ▾

Actions ▾

Select a test event ▾

Test

Save

**Configuration**

Permissions

Monitoring

**▼ Designer**

basic-function



Layers

(0)

+ Add trigger

+ Add destination

## Function code Info

Actions ▾

File Edit Find View Go Tools Window

Save Test ▾



Environment

basic-function - /



index.js

index.js



```
1 console.log('Loading function');
2
3 exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
4     //console.log('Received event:', JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
5     console.log('value1 =', event.key1);
6     console.log('value2 =', event.key2);
7     console.log('value3 =', event.key3);
8     return event.key1; // Echo back the first key value
9     // throw new Error('Something went wrong');
10 };
11
```

## Environment variables (0)

[Edit](#)

Key	Value
-----	-------

No environment variables

No environment variables associated with this function.

[Manage environment variables](#)

## Tags (1)

[Manage 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.

Key	Value
-----	-------

lambda-console:blueprint	hello-world
--------------------------	-------------

## Basic settings

[Edit](#)[AWS X-Ray](#) [Info](#)

# basic-function

Throttle

Qualifiers ▾

Actions ▾

test1

Test

Save

**Configuration**

Permissions

Monitoring

**▼ Designer**

basic-function



Layers

(0)

+ Add trigger

+ Add destination



fu

## 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

test1

1 ▾ {

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

# basic-function

Throttle

Qualifiers ▾

Actions ▾

test1

Test

Save

**Configuration**

Permissions

Monitoring

**▼ Designer**

basic-function



Layers

(0)

+ Add trigger

+ Add destination



# basic-function

[Throttle](#)[Qualifiers ▾](#)[Actions ▾](#)

test1

[Test](#)[Save](#)

- Execution result: succeeded ([logs](#))

[X](#)[▼ Details](#)

The area below shows the result returned by your function execution. [Learn more](#) about returning results from your function.

```
"value1"
```

## Summary

Code SHA-256

m01Hijw6nQ+5oULjJ4ue6eVBsGVGsPiHUjdCRrssTJg=

Request ID

ba5b652f-c116-426a-a338-f91b4f29b4cb

Duration

4.05 ms

Billed duration

100 ms

Resources configured

128 MB

Max memory used

64 MB Init Duration: 138.57 ms

## Log output

The section below shows the logging calls in your code. These correspond to a single row within the CloudWatch log group corresponding to this Lambda function. [Click here](#) to view the CloudWatch log group.

```
START RequestId: ba5b652f-c116-426a-a338-f91b4f29b4cb Version: $LATEST
2020-06-23T19:02:50.635Z      ba5b652f-c116-426a-a338-f91b4f29b4cb      INFO      value1 = value1
2020-06-23T19:02:50.635Z      ba5b652f-c116-426a-a338-f91b4f29b4cb      INFO      value2 = value2
2020-06-23T19:02:50.635Z      ba5b652f-c116-426a-a338-f91b4f29b4cb      INFO      value3 = value3
END RequestId: ba5b652f-c116-426a-a338-f91b4f29b4cb
REPORT RequestId: ba5b652f-c116-426a-a338-f91b4f29b4cb Duration: 4.05 ms      Billed Duration: 100 ms Memory
Size: 128 MB      Max Memory Used: 64 MB  Init Duration: 138.57 ms
```

# Running lambda via API Gateway

# basic-function

Throttle

Qualifiers ▾

Actions ▾

test1

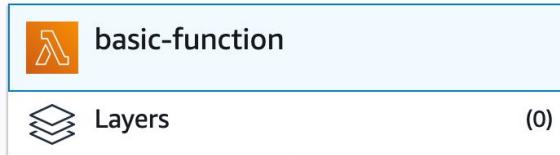
Test

Save

**Configuration**

Permissions

Monitoring

**▼ Designer****+ Add trigger****+ Add destination**

## Add trigger

### Trigger configuration



API Gateway

api application-services aws serverless

Add an API to your Lambda function to create an HTTP endpoint that invokes your function. API Gateway supports two types of RESTful APIs: HTTP APIs and REST APIs. [Learn more](#)

API

Create a new API or attach an existing one

Create an API

API type

 HTTP API

Create an HTTP API.

 REST API

Create a REST API.

Security

Configure the security mechanism for your API endpoint.

Open

Don't add any authorization or authentication requirements. Any user can invoke your function with an HTTP call.

#### ► Additional settings

Lambda will add the necessary permissions for Amazon API Gateway to invoke your Lambda function from this trigger.

[Learn more](#) about the Lambda permissions model.

Cancel

Add

# basic-function

[Throttle](#)[Qualifiers ▾](#)[Actions ▾](#)

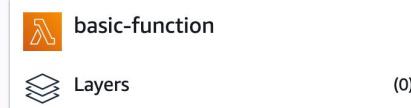
test1

[Test](#)[Save](#)

✓ The trigger basic-function-API was successfully added to function basic-function. The function is now receiving events from the trigger. [X](#)

[Configuration](#)[Permissions](#)[Monitoring](#)

## ▼ Designer

[+ Add trigger](#)[+ Add destination](#)

## API Gateway

### basic-function-API

arn:aws:execute-api:us-east-1:930272359961:1yak9boc8g/\*/\*/basic-function

[Enabled](#)[Delete](#)

► API: [api-gateway/1yak9boc8g/\\*/\\*/basic-function](#) API endpoint: <https://1yak9boc8g.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/default/basic-function> API name: **basic-function-API**

A screenshot of a web browser displaying a JSON response. The URL in the address bar is <https://1yak9boc8g.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/default/basic-function>. The browser interface includes standard navigation buttons (back, forward, home) and a zoom level of 200%. Below the address bar, there are three tabs: "JSON" (which is selected and highlighted in blue), "Raw Data", and "Headers". Underneath the tabs are buttons for "Save", "Copy", "Collapse All", "Expand All", and a "Filter JSON" input field. The main content area shows a single key-value pair: "message: \"Internal server error\"".

```
message: "Internal server error"
```

# basic-function

Throttle

Qualifiers ▾

Actions ▾

test1



Test

Save

✓ The trigger basic-function-API was successfully added to function basic-function. The function is now receiving events from the trigger.

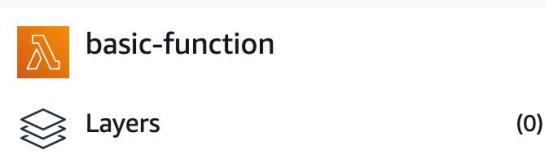


Configuration

Permissions

Monitoring

▼ Designer



API Gateway



+ Add destination

+ Add trigger

## Function code [Info](#)

File Edit Find View Go Tools Window Save Test ▾

Environment

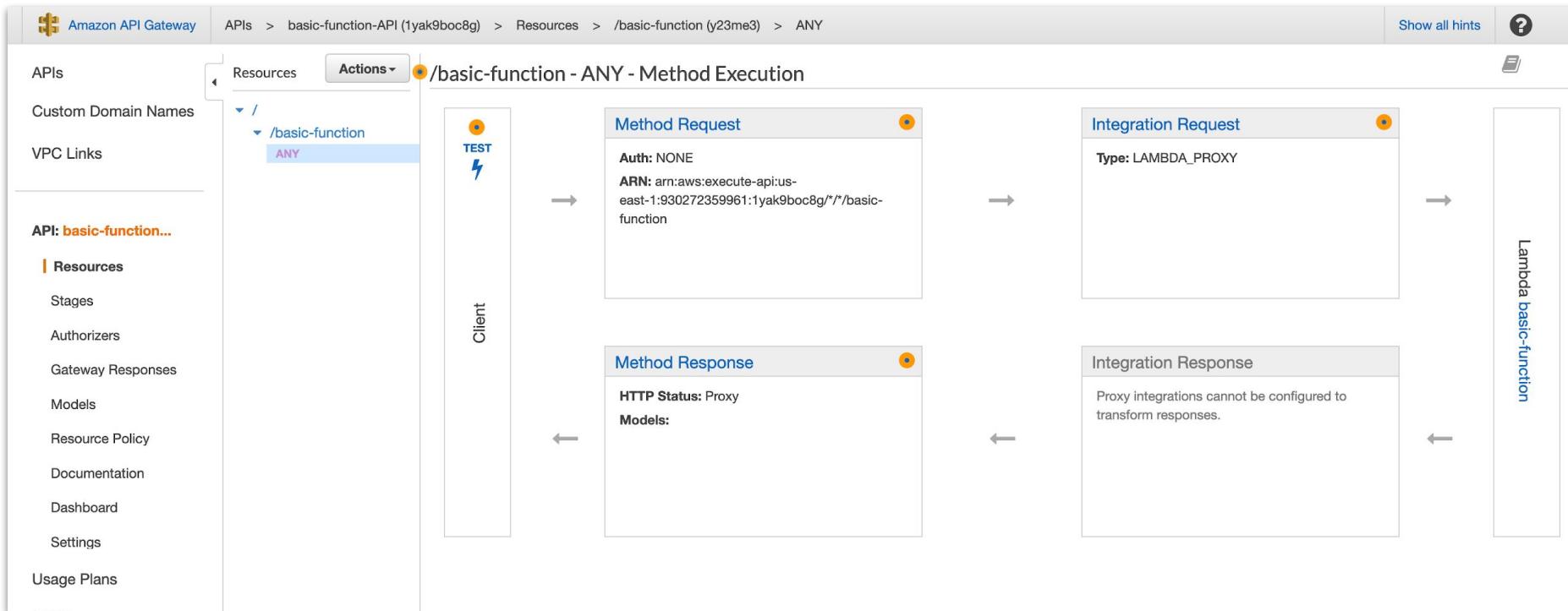
basic-function /



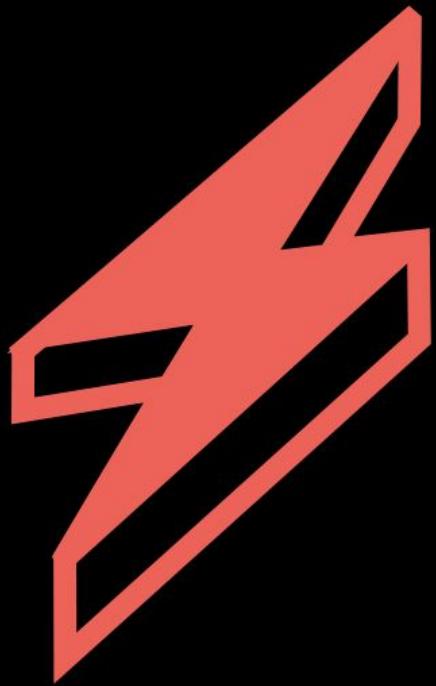
index.js



```
1 console.log('Loading function');
2
3 exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
4
5     return {
6         statusCode: 200,
7         body: JSON.stringify({ status: 'OK' }),
8     };
9 };
10
11
```



# Serverless framework



# Serverless framework

<https://www.serverless.com/>

# Serverless framework

Why use it?

"The Serverless Framework gives you everything you need to develop, deploy, monitor and secure serverless applications on any cloud."

# Serverless framework

Cloud providers: AWS, Azure, GCP & more  
(kubernetes via kubeless!)

Languages: (for AWS Lambda)

- **Node**
- Ruby
- Python
- Go
- Java
- C#
- Custom lambda layers runtimes!

Features:

- Easy deployment
- Local testing
- Plug-ins
- For AWS supports custom cloudformation

# Lambda pricing

You get quite a lot in the free tier.

Aspect	Pricing	Comment
Requests	\$0.20 per 1M requests	The free tier includes 1M requests.
Function memory and run time	\$0.0000166667 per GB-second	The free tier includes 400,000 GB-seconds.

# Setup

```
npm install serverless -g
```

```
serverless
```

The screenshot shows a macOS terminal window with the following details:

- Window Title:** bash
- Path:** ~c/e/l/lambda\_js
- Battery:** 42%
- Search Bar:** get\_snp\_id

The terminal session output is as follows:

```
Karols-MacBook-Pro:lambda_js karol$ serverless

Serverless: No project detected. Do you want to create a new one? Yes
Serverless: What do you want to make? AWS Node.js
Serverless: What do you want to call this project? js-api

Project successfully created in 'js-api' folder.

You can monitor, troubleshoot, and test your new service with a free Serverless account.

Serverless: Would you like to enable this? No
You can run the "serverless" command again if you change your mind later.

Karols-MacBook-Pro:lambda_js karol$
```

```
λ lambda_js / js-api
  .gitignore
  JS handler.js
  ! serverless.yml
```

```
! serverless.yml ×
! serverless.yml > {} provider
1   service: js-api
2
3   provider:
4     name: aws
5     runtime: nodejs10.x
6
7   functions:
8     hello:
9       handler: handler.hello
```

**JS** handler.js X

lambda\_js > js-api > **JS** handler.js > ...

```
1  'use strict';
2
3  module.exports.hello = async event => {
4      return {
5          statusCode: 200,
6          body: JSON.stringify(
7              {
8                  message: 'Go Serverless v1.0! Your function executed successfully!',
9                  input: event,
10             },
11             null,
12             2
13         ),
14     };
15 };
16 
```

! serverless.yml .../js-api ×

! serverless.yml ./

JS handler.js

lambda\_js > js-api > ! serverless.yml > {} functions > {} hello > [ ] events

```
1
2
3 provider:
4   name: aws
5   runtime: nodejs10.x
6
7 functions:
8   hello:
9     handler: handler.hello
10    events:
11      - http:
12        path: hello
13        method: get
14
```

A screenshot of a dark-themed terminal window titled "bash". The window has three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) at the top left. The title bar also shows the word "bash". At the top right, there are icons for a file folder (~/c/e/l/lambda\_js), battery level (27%), and a search bar containing the text "get\_snp\_id". Below the title bar, the path "Karols-MacBook-Pro:lambda\_js" and the command "karol\$ sls deploy" are visible. The main body of the terminal is completely black and empty.

The screenshot shows a macOS terminal window with a dark theme. The title bar reads "node". The window contains the following text:

```
node ~ Karol$ bash ~/c/e/l/lambda_js/js-api 27% get_snp_id < >
Karols-MacBook-Pro:js-api karol$ sls deploy
Serverless: Packaging service...
Serverless: Excluding development dependencies...
Serverless: Creating Stack...
Serverless: Checking Stack create progress...
...[redacted]
```

The screenshot shows a macOS terminal window with the title bar "node". The window contains the following text:

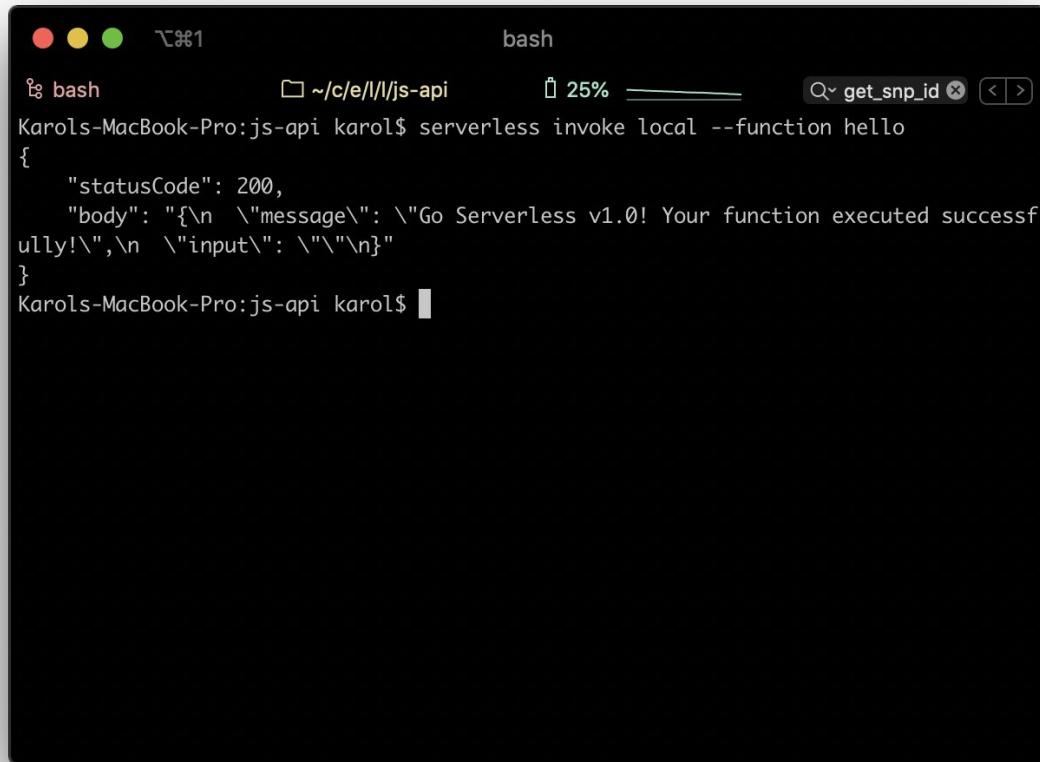
```
node ✘ bash ~ /c/e/l/lambda_js/js-api 26% get_snp_id < >
Karols-MacBook-Pro:js-api karol$ sls deploy
Serverless: Packaging service...
Serverless: Excluding development dependencies...
Serverless: Creating Stack...
Serverless: Checking Stack create progress...
.....
Serverless: Stack create finished...
Serverless: Uploading CloudFormation file to S3...
Serverless: Uploading artifacts...
Serverless: Uploading service js-api.zip file to S3 (319 B)...
Serverless: Validating template...
Serverless: Updating Stack...
Serverless: Checking Stack update progress...
.....
```

```
bash
bash ~c/e/l/lambda_js/js-api 26% get_snp_id < >
Serverless: Checking Stack update progress...
.
.
.
Serverless: Stack update finished...
Service Information
service: js-api
stage: dev
region: us-east-1
stack: js-api-dev
resources: 11
api keys:
None
endpoints:
GET - https://9qdluwth2a.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/dev/hello
functions:
hello: js-api-dev-hello
layers:
None
Serverless: Run the "serverless" command to setup monitoring, troubleshooting and testing.
Karols-MacBook-Pro:js-api karol$
```

A screenshot of a web browser displaying a JSON response. The URL in the address bar is <https://9qdluwth2a.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/dev/hello>. The browser interface includes standard navigation buttons (back, forward, refresh, home) and a search/address bar. Below the address bar, there are tabs for "JSON", "Raw Data", and "Headers", with "JSON" being the active tab. Underneath the tabs are buttons for "Save", "Copy", "Collapse All", "Expand All", and a "Filter JSON" input field. The main content area shows a JSON object with two entries: "message" and "input". The "message" entry is expanded, showing its value as "Go Serverless v1.0! Your function executed successfully!". The "input" entry is collapsed, showing an ellipsis (...).

```
message: "Go Serverless v1.0! Your function executed successfully!"  
input: {...}
```

# Local testing



```
bash ~ /c/e/l/l/js-api 25% get_snp_id < >
Karols-MacBook-Pro:js-api karol$ serverless invoke local --function hello
{
  "statusCode": 200,
  "body": "{\n    \"message\": \"Go Serverless v1.0! Your function executed successfully!\",\n    \"input\": \"\"\n}"
}
Karols-MacBook-Pro:js-api karol$
```

<https://www.serverless.com/framework/docs/providers/aws/cli-reference/invoke-local/#aws--invoke-local>

```
! .gitlab-ci.yml    ! serverless.yml ×   JS handler_detail.js
lambda_js > js-api > ! serverless.yml > {} functions > {} hello_detail > [ ] events
<
  3 provider:
  4   name: aws
  5   runtime: nodejs10.x
  6
  7 functions:
  8   hello:
  9     handler: handler.hello
 10    events:
 11      - http:
 12        path: hello
 13        method: get
 14   hello_detail:
 15     handler: handler_detail.hello
 16    events:
 17      - http:
 18        path: hello/{id}
 19        method: get
 20        request:
 21          parameters:
 22            paths:
 23              id: true
 24
```



https://9qdluwth2a.execute-api

JSON Raw Data Headers

Save Copy Collapse All Expand All Filter JSON

message:

"Detail view"

▼ input:

resource:

"/hello/{id}"

path:

"/hello/365675653"

httpMethod:

"GET"

► headers:

{...}

► multiValueHeaders:

{...}

queryStringParameters:

null

multiValueQueryStringParameters:

null

▼ pathParameters:

id:

"365675653"

stageVariables:

null

# Development workflow

1. Write your functions
2. Use `serverless deploy` only when you've made changes to serverless.yml and in CI/CD systems. For more information on setting up CI/CD for your Serverless app, read this article.
3. Use `serverless deploy function -f myFunction` to rapidly deploy changes when you are working on a specific AWS Lambda Function.
4. Use `serverless invoke -f myFunction -l` to test your AWS Lambda Functions on AWS.
5. Open up a separate tab in your console and stream logs in there via `serverless logs -f myFunction -t`.
6. Write tests to run locally.

# Testing

# Testing

- Write your business logic so that it is separate from your FaaS provider (e.g., AWS Lambda), to keep it provider-independent, reusable and more easily testable.
- When your business logic is written separately from the FaaS provider, you can write traditional Unit Tests to ensure it is working properly.
- Write Integration Tests to verify integrations with other services are working correctly.

# Core library

λ lambda\_js / js-api

> .serverless

λ core

JS index.js

◆ .gitignore

JS handler.js

! serverless.yml

! serverless.yml .../js-api

! serverless.yml ./

JS handler.js

JS index.js X

lambda\_js > js-api > core > JS index.js > ...

```
1  'use strict';
2
3  module.exports.getResult = () => {
4      return "Developers, developers, developers."
5  };
6  |
```

! serverless.yml .../js-api

! serverless.yml ./

JS handler.js X

JS index.js

lambda\_js > js-api > JS handler.js > ...

```
1  'use strict';
2
3  const core = require("./core");
4
5  module.exports.hello = async event => {
6    return {
7      statusCode: 200,
8      body: JSON.stringify(
9        {
10          message: core.getResult(),
11          input: event,
12        },
13        null,
14        2
15      ),
16    };
17  };
18
```

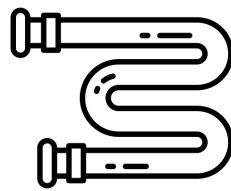
```
bash ~ /c/e/l/l/js-api 19% get_snp_id < >
Karols-MacBook-Pro:js-api karol$ serverless invoke local --function hello
{
  "statusCode": 200,
  "body": "{\n    \"message\": \"Developers, developers, developers.\",\n    \"input\": \"\"\n}"
}
Karols-MacBook-Pro:js-api karol$
```

# CI/CD

# CI/CD



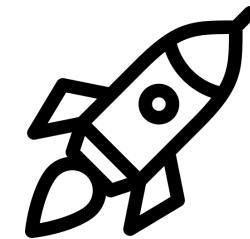
1. Push to repo



2. Trigger CI/CD  
pipeline



3. Install sls in  
node container



4. Deploy!

```
! .gitlab-ci.yml ×

lambda_js > js-api > ! .gitlab-ci.yml > [ ] stages
1   stages:
2     - deploy_api
3
4   image: node:12
5
6   deploy:
7     stage: deploy_api
8     before_script:
9       - npm install -g serverless
10    script:
11      - serverless deploy --stage ${CI_COMMIT_REF_NAME:-master} -v
12    only:
13      - master
14      - develop
15
```

Snippets

Members

## Settings

General

Integrations

Webhooks

Repository

## CI / CD

Operations

Pages

Audit Events

« Collapse sidebar

# Repository settings

## Variables ?

Environment variables are applied to environments via the runner. They can be protected by only exposing them to protected branches or tags. Additionally, they can be masked so they are hidden in job logs, though they must match certain regexp requirements to do so. You can use environment variables for passwords, secret keys, or whatever you want. You may also add variables that are made available to the running application by prepending the variable key with `K8S_SECRET_`. [More information](#)

Environment variables are configured by your administrator to be [protected](#) by default

Type	↑ Key	Value	Protected	Masked	Environments	
Variable	AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID	*****	✓	✓	All (default)	
Variable	AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY	*****	✓	✓	All (default)	

Reveal values

Add Variable

Karol > serverless-js-tutorial > Details

S

## serverless-js-tutorial 🔒

Project ID: 19557832



0



0

-o 1 Commit    🌱 1 Branch    🏷 0 Tags    📁 174 KB Files    🗄 174 KB Storage

master



serverless-js-tutorial /



History

Find file

Web IDE



Clone



Initial commit

Karol authored 13 seconds ago



b5909e33





Projects ▾ Groups ▾ More ▾

+ ▾ 🔎 🗑️ ⚡ ⓘ ▾

S

Karol > serverless-js-tutorial > **Pipelines**

Run Pipeline

Clear Runner Caches

CI Lint

All 1 Pending 0 Running 0 Finished 1 Branches Tags

Filter pipelines



Status	Pipeline	Triggerer	Commit	Stages
--------	----------	-----------	--------	--------

passed	#159391873		master → b5909e33 Initial commit		🕒 00:02:52
	latest				📅 15 seconds ago

# That's it!

# Resources

Code/presentation

<https://gitlab.com/horosin/serverless-js-tutorial>

My newsletter

<https://mailchi.mp/a1db5198f63f/karol-horosin-conference-newsletter>

Serverless Stack Tutorial (including React frontend)

<https://serverless-stack.com/>

# Acknowledgements

Some icons made by [lcongeek26](#)