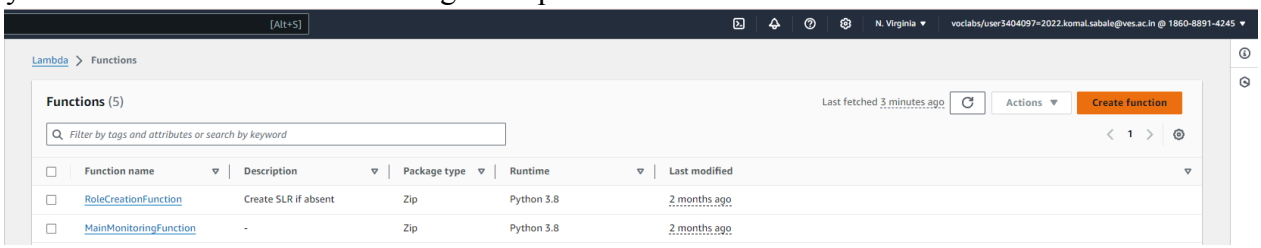
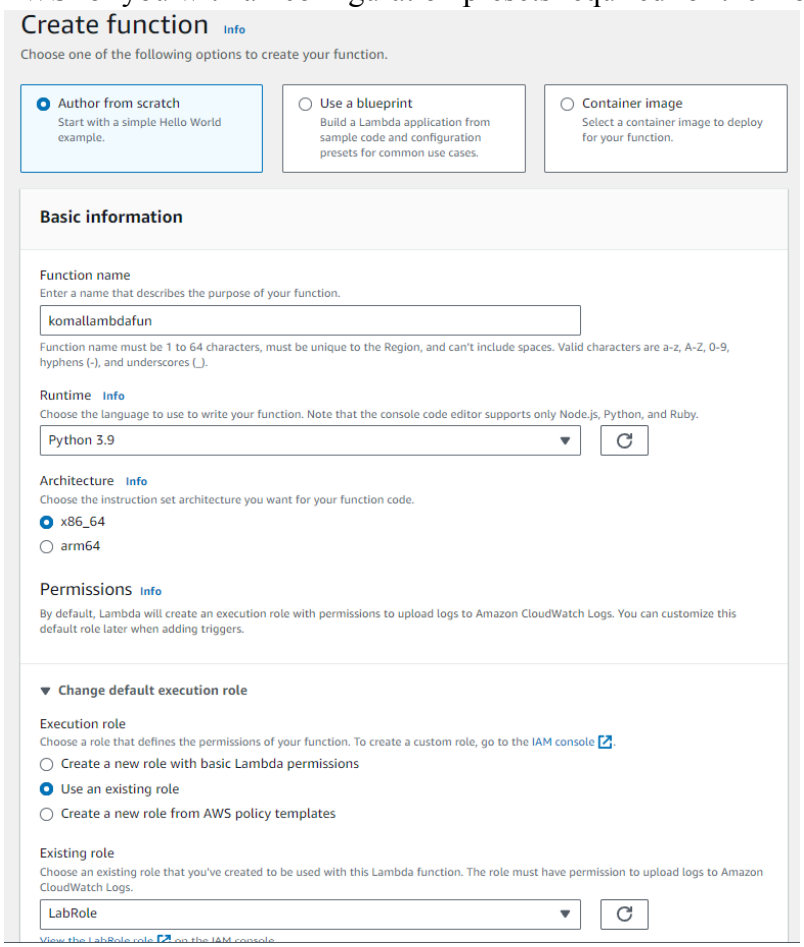
Experiment 11

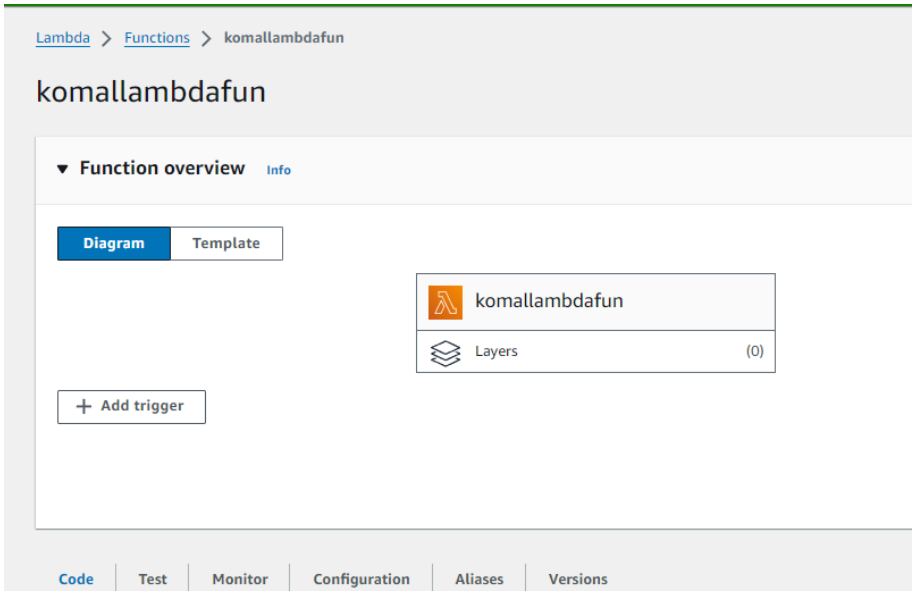
Steps to create an AWS Lambda function

1. Open up the Lambda Console and click on the Create button. Be mindful of where you create your functions since Lambda is region-dependent.

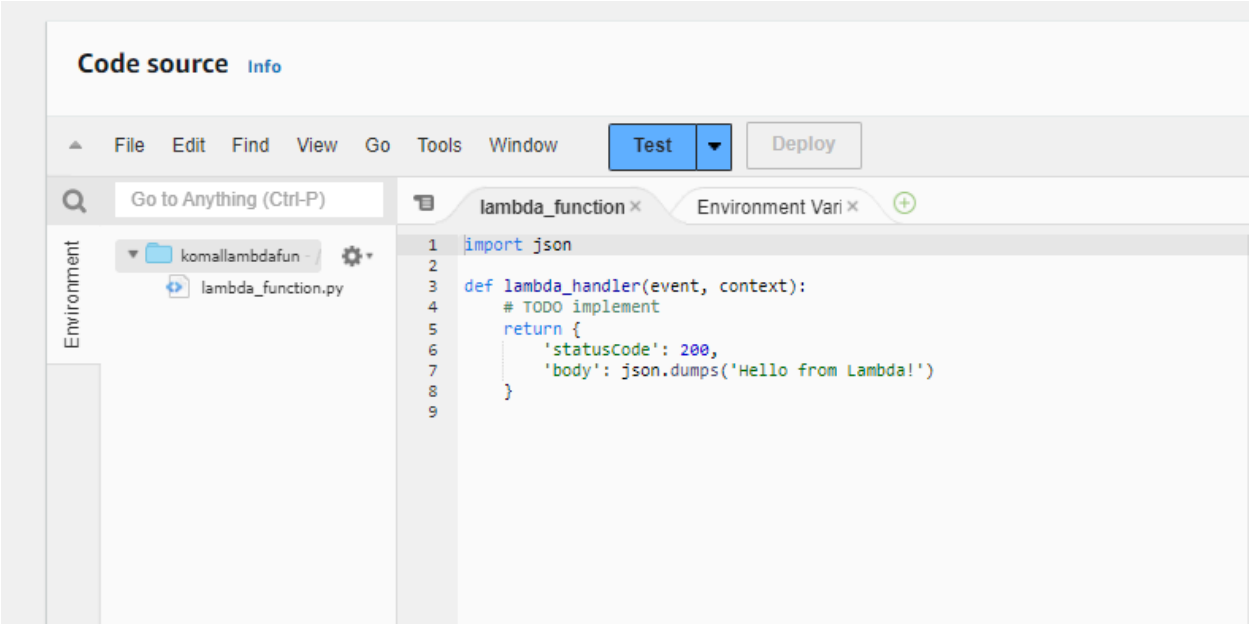


2. Choose to create a function from scratch or use a blueprint, i.e templates defined by AWS for you with all configuration presets required for the most common use cases.

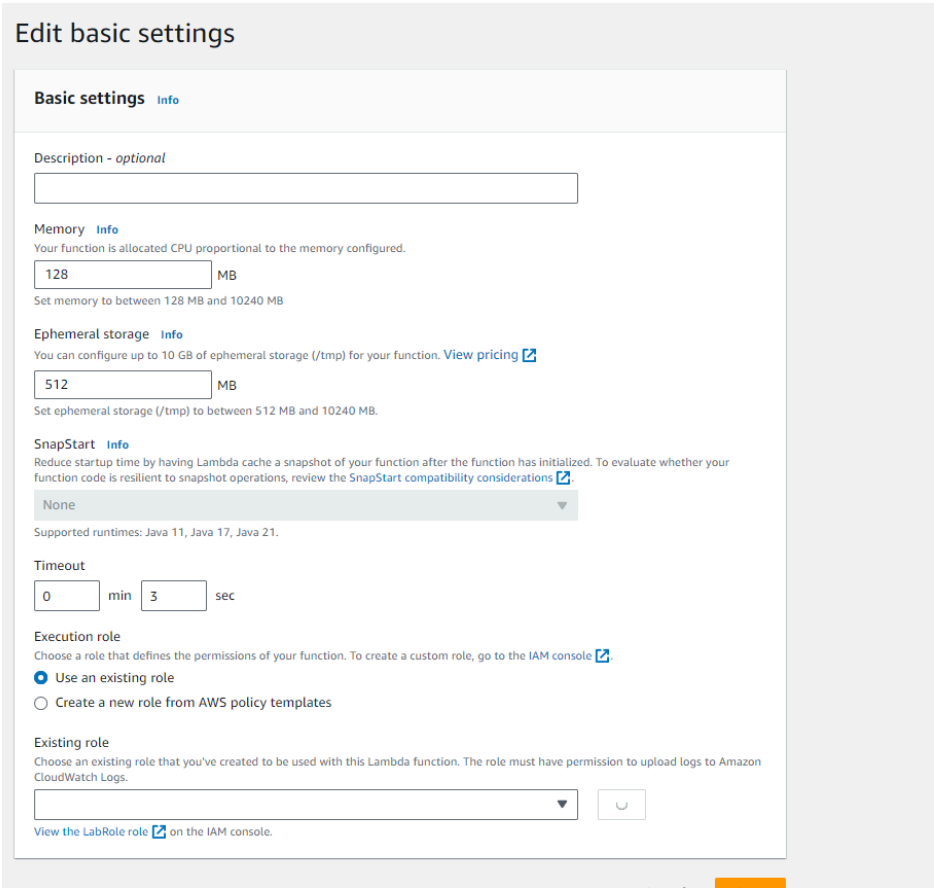




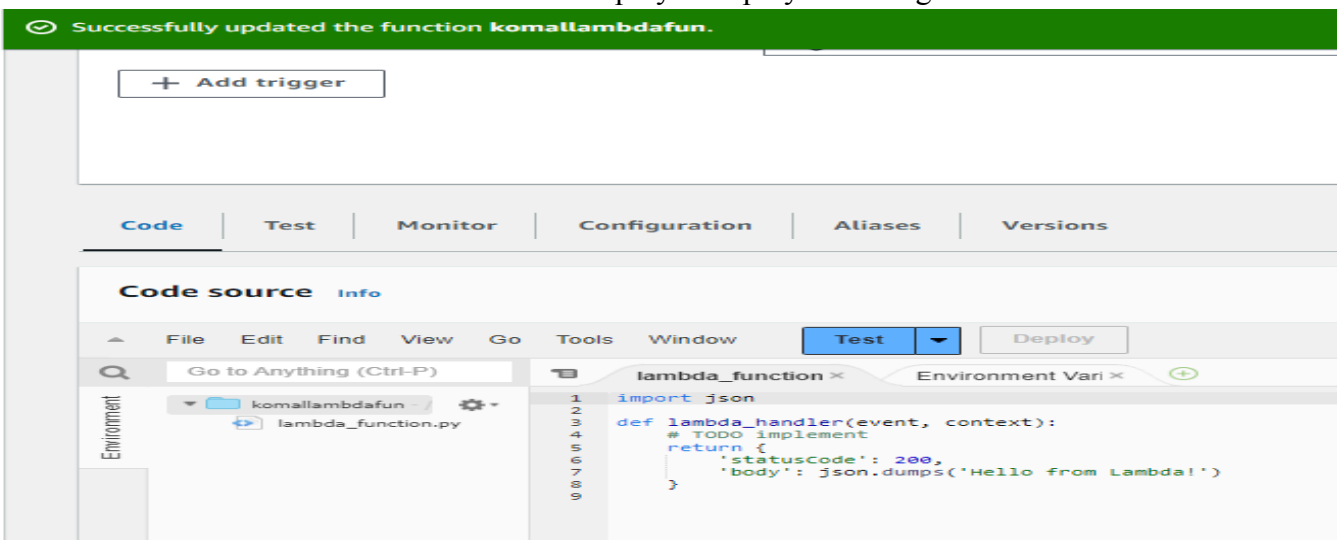
3. This process will take a while to finish and after that, you'll get a message that your function was successfully created.



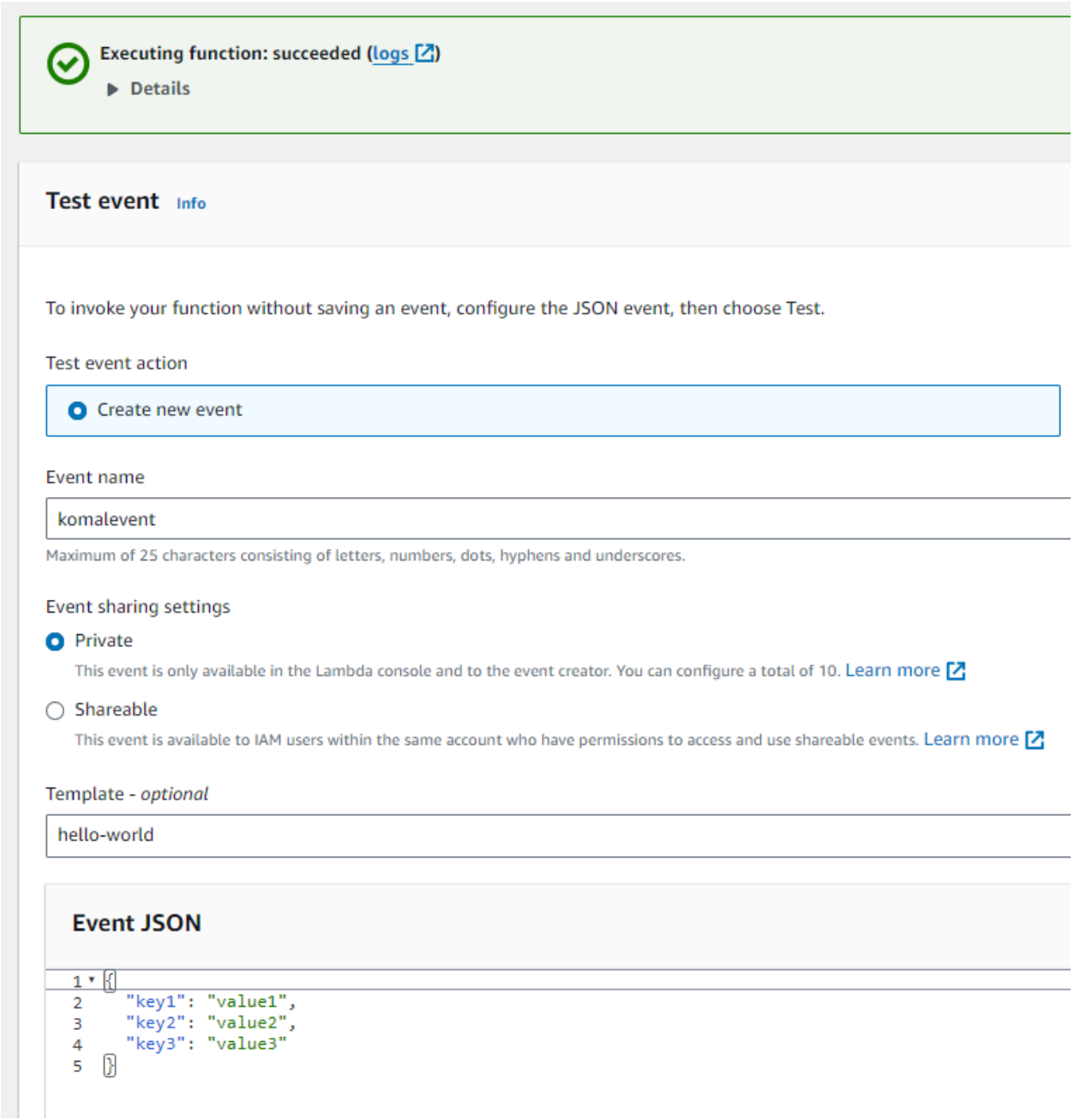
4. To change the configuration, open up the Configuration tab and under General Configuration, choose Edit.



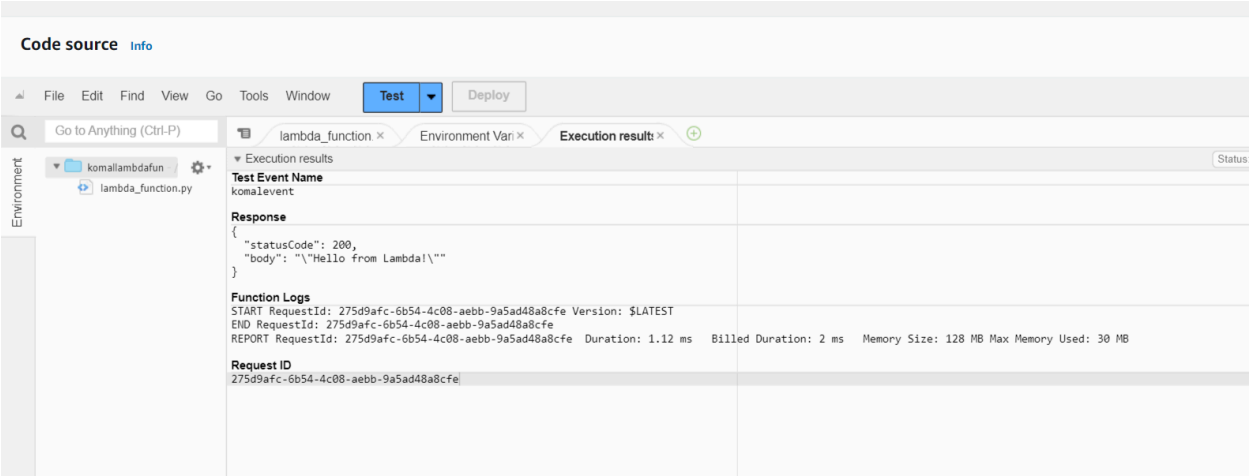
5. You can make changes to your function inside the code editor. You can also upload a zip file of your function or upload one from an S3 bucket if needed. Press Ctrl + S to save the file and click Deploy to deploy the changes



6. Click on Test and you can change the configuration, like so. If you do not have anything in the request body, it is important to specify two curly braces as valid JSON, so make sure they are there



7. Now click on Test and you should be able to see the results.



Conclusion:
AWS Lambda automatically manages the compute resources, executes your code in response to specific events such as API calls, file uploads, or database updates, and scales based on the demand. The workflow of AWS Lambda involves defining a function with specific logic, configuring triggers that will invoke the function, and setting permissions to control access. Lambda supports multiple programming languages, including Python, Java, and Node.js, enabling developers to choose the best fit for their applications. Creating your first Lambda function is straightforward: you write the code, define triggers, and deploy, allowing you to quickly build and run applications without the overhead of managing infrastructure. This simplicity and flexibility make AWS Lambda an excellent tool for building modern, event-driven applications.