


```

if not InstanceIdsList:
    print("InstanceIdsList is empty, cannot perform start operation")
else:
    print("Starting all the instances with instance ids: ", InstanceIdsList)
    ec2.start_instances(InstanceIds=InstanceIdsList)

# TODO implement
return {
    'statusCode': 200,
    'body': json.dumps('Hello from Lambda!')
}

```

8. Choose **Deploy**.

Step 2: Create a Rule

- Create a rule to run the Lambda function you created in step 1 on a schedule.
- You can use the console to create the rule. **To create a rule (console)**

1. Open the Amazon EventBridge console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/events/>.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Rules**. Choose **Create rule**.
3. Enter a name e.g **ServerlessCronLambdaEventRule** and description for the rule.

A rule can't have the same name as another rule in the same Region and on the same event bus.

4. For **Event bus**, choose the **AWS default event bus** that you want to associate with this rule.

When an AWS service in your account emits an event, it always goes to your account's default event bus.

5. For **Rule type**, choose **Schedule**. Choose **Next**.
6. EventBridge supports **cron expressions** and **rate expressions**. For more information click [here](#)
7. For **Schedule pattern**, choose **A schedule that runs at a regular rate, such as every 2 minutes**. and enter **2** and choose **Minutes** from the drop-down list.

All scheduled events use UTC+0 time zone

Here, The Schedule Pattern for this example would be a Fixed Time in the morning or evening.

8. Choose **Next**. For **Target types**, choose **AWS service**.
9. For **Select a target**, choose **Lambda function** from the drop-down list.
10. For **Function**, select the Lambda function that you created in the **Step 1: Create a Lambda function** section. In this example, select **ServerlessCronLambda**.
11. Choose **Next**. Choose **Next**.
12. Review the details of the rule and choose **Create rule**.

Amazon EventBridge > Schedules > ServerlessCronLambdaEventRuleRateNowRun

ServerlessCronLambdaEventRuleRateNowRun

[Disable](#)
[Edit](#)
[Delete](#)

Schedule detail

Schedule name ServerlessCronLambdaEventRuleRateNowRun	Status ✔ Enabled	Schedule start time -	Flexible time window -
Description ServerlessCronLambdaEventRuleRateNowRun	Schedule ARN arn:aws:scheduler:us-east-1:082923708139:schedule/default/ServerlessCronLambdaEventRuleRateNowRun	Schedule end time -	Created date Dec 06, 2022, 07:58:36 (UTC+05:30)
Schedule group name default		Execution timezone Asia/Calcutta	Last modified date Dec 06, 2022, 10:24:55 (UTC+05:30)

[Schedule](#)
[Target](#)
[Retry policy](#)
[Dead-letter queue](#)
[Encryption](#)

Target info

Target ServerlessCronLambdaNow	Target ARN arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:082923708139:function:ServerlessCronLambdaNow	Execution role Amazon_EventBridge_Scheduler_LAMBDA_ef8cfbf018
Service AWS Lambda		
API Invoke		

Step 3: Verify the rule

- Once above Rule is Enabled, Wait for at least 2 minutes after completing step 2, and then you can verify that your Lambda function was invoked.

View the output from your Lambda function

- Open the CloudWatch console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>.
- In the navigation pane, choose **Logs**.
- Select the name of the log group for your Lambda function (`/aws/lambda/ServerlessCronLambda`).
- Select the name of the log stream to view the data provided by the function for the instance that you launched.
- If you see the Lambda event in the CloudWatch logs, it means Lambda Function is successfully executed using Event Schedule.

Step 4: Validate the Results

- In this scenario, the Python boto3 Function Code will run in the Lambda Function at a specific interval, validate the output of the above program written inside Lambda Function.

Reference

- <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/introducing-amazon-eventbridge-scheduler/>