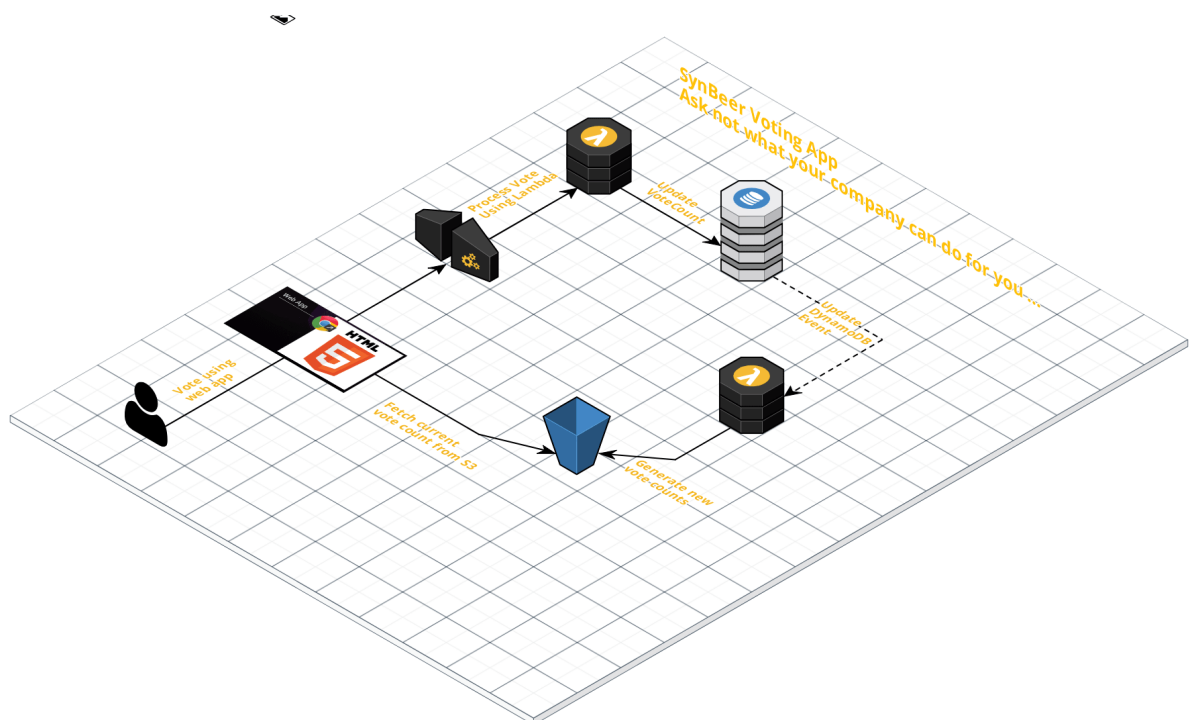


SynBeerVoting App

JFK was not entirely right - he should have said “Ask not what your company can do for you, but what you can do for your company”.

The SynBeer Vote is the most important vote you will cast this year, as it will (hypothetically) determine the kind of beer style we will be brewing this year. However, we will need to build a web application first to allow people to vote and to see what the current score (votes per beer style) is.

As we are quite well equipped with AWS Lambda now, the beer gods have decided the web app should be built as a static AWS S3 website, implementing the relevant interactions with AWS Lambda functions.



Relevant code snippets can be found in my GitHub repository <https://github.com/mnuman/syntouch-aws-lambda-workshop/tree/master/4-Website>.

NoSQL: Create a table in DynamoDB

First we need to setup a NoSQL database table to store the votes; navigate to Amazon’s DynamoDB console and define a simple table to hold the votes: name the table **BeerStyleVotes**, the primary key is to be called style and is a string.

This is all DynamoDB at its simplest require to store data, a table name and a primary key. DynamoDB does not care what else is stored inside the document ... Hey, it’s NoSQL – no structure required (except for the primary key).

Make sure to **uncheck** the autoscaling on both read and write and to reduce the provision read and write capacity to 1:

Create DynamoDB table

DynamoDB is a schema-less database that only requires a table name and primary key. The table's primary key is made up of one or two attributes that uniquely data, and sort data within each partition.

Table name* ⓘ

Primary key* Partition key

ⓘ

☐ Add sort key

Table settings

Default settings provide the fastest way to get started with your table. You can modify these default settings now or after your table has been created.

☐ Use default settings

Secondary indexes

Name	Type	Partition key	Sort key	Projected Attributes
+ Add index ⓘ				

Provisioned capacity

	Read capacity units	Write capacity units
Table	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Estimated cost	\$0.66 / month (Capacity calculator)	

Auto Scaling

☒ Read capacity ☐ Write capacity

Lambda: function SyntouchBeerVoter

Next up is a lambda function to process the incoming vote, i.e. to register a vote in the DynamoDB table.

Create the function from the AWS Lambda console, by using a standard blueprint: microservice-http-endpoint:

Lambda > Functions > Create function

Create function

Author from scratch
Start with a simple "hello world" example.

Blueprints
Choose a preconfigured template as a starting point for your Lambda function.

Serverless Application Repository
Find and deploy serverless apps published by developers, companies, and partners on AWS.

Blueprints Info

microservice-http-endpoint
A simple backend (read/write to DynamoDB) with a RESTful API endpoint using Amazon API Gateway.
nodejs - api-gateway

microservice-http-endpoint-python3
A simple backend (read/write to DynamoDB) with a RESTful API endpoint using Amazon API Gateway.
python3.6 - api-gateway

microservice-http-endpoint-python
A simple backend (read/write to DynamoDB) with a RESTful API endpoint using Amazon API Gateway.
python2.7 - api-gateway

Lambda > Functions > Create function > Using blueprint microservice-http-endpoint

Basic information Info

Name

Role
Defines the permissions of your function. Note that new roles may not be available for a few minutes after creation. [Learn more](#) about Lambda execution roles.

Create new role from template(s)

Lambda will automatically create a role with permissions from the selected policy templates. Note that basic Lambda permissions (logging to CloudWatch) will automatically be added. If your function accesses a VPC, the required permissions will also be added.

Role name
Enter a name for your new role.

This new role will be scoped to the current function. To use it with other functions, you can modify it in the IAM console.

Policy templates
Choose one or more policy templates. A role will be generated for you before your function is created. [Learn more](#) about the permissions that each policy template will add to your role.

Simple Microservice permissions

Check what permissions you're adding by using the standard set of "Simple Microservice permissions" (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/policy-templates.html#MicroServiceExecutionRole>)

Also define the trigger (API Gateway definition) from the same form:

API Gateway trigger
Remove

We'll set up an API Gateway endpoint with a [proxy integration type](#) (learn more about the [input](#) and [output](#) format). Any method (GET, POST, etc.) will trigger your integration. To set up more advanced method mappings or subpath routes, visit the [Amazon API Gateway console](#).

API
Pick an existing API, or create a new one.

Create a new API ▼

API name
Enter a name to uniquely identify your API.

SyntouchBeerVoterAPI

Deployment stage
The name of your API's deployment stage.

dev

Security
Configure the security mechanism for your API endpoint.

Open ▼

Warning: Your API endpoint will be publicly available and can be invoked by all users.

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.

At this stage, you cannot define the function's code - you first need to create the function and the edit the function code inline:

Lambda function code

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

Runtime
Node.js 8.10

Implement the code to trigger and update on the DynamoDB table:

```
'use strict';

console.log('Loading function');

const doc = require('dynamodb-doc');
const dynamo = new doc.DynamoDB();

const beervote = (payload, callback) => {

  var params = {
    Key: {
      style: payload.style
    },
    TableName: 'BeerStyleVotes',
    AttributeUpdates: {
      counter: {
        Action: 'ADD',
        Value: 1
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

};

console.log('Casting Vote:', JSON.stringify(params, null, 2));

dynamo.updateItem(params, (err, data) => {
  if (err) console.log(err, err.stack); // an error occurred
  else     console.log(data);           // successful response

  callback(err, data);
});
}

exports.handler = (event, context, callback) => {
  console.log('Received event:', JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));

  const done = (err, res) => callback(null, {
    statusCode: err ? '400' : '204',
    body: err ? err.message : JSON.stringify(res),
    headers: {
      'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    },
  });

  switch (event.httpMethod) {
    case 'POST':
      // body is sending "style=Weizen" objects, so just need to
      // parse out the value after the equal sign!
      beervote({
        "style" : event.body.split('=')[1]
      }, done);
      break;
    default:
      done(new Error(`Unsupported method "${event.httpMethod}"`));
  }
};

```

Testing, testing

Save the function and create a test event; the event structure is now an API Gateway proxy event type, the body should contain an attribute “style” with a value of your preference:

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

Saved Test Event

BeerStyleEvent



```
1 {
2   "body": "style=weizen",
3   "resource": "/{proxy+}",
4   "requestContext": {
5     "resourceId": "123456",
6     "apiId": "1234567890",
7     "resourcePath": "/{proxy+}",
8     "httpMethod": "POST",
9     "requestId": "c6af9ac6-7b61-11e6-9a41-93e8deadbeef",
10    "accountId": "123456789012",
11    "identity": {
12      "apiKey": null,
13      "userArn": null,
14      "cognitoAuthenticationType": null,
15      "caller": null,
16      "userAgent": "Custom User Agent String",
17      "user": null,
18      "cognitoIdentityPoolId": null,
19      "cognitoIdentityId": null,
20      "cognitoAuthenticationProvider": null,
21      "sourceIp": "127.0.0.1",
22      "accountId": null
23    },
24    "stage": "prod"
25  },
26  "queryStringParameters": {
27    "foo": "bar"
28  },
29  "headers": {
30    "Content-Type": "application/json"
```

Perform the test and verify it completes successfully:

Throttle


Qualifiers ▼

Actions ▼

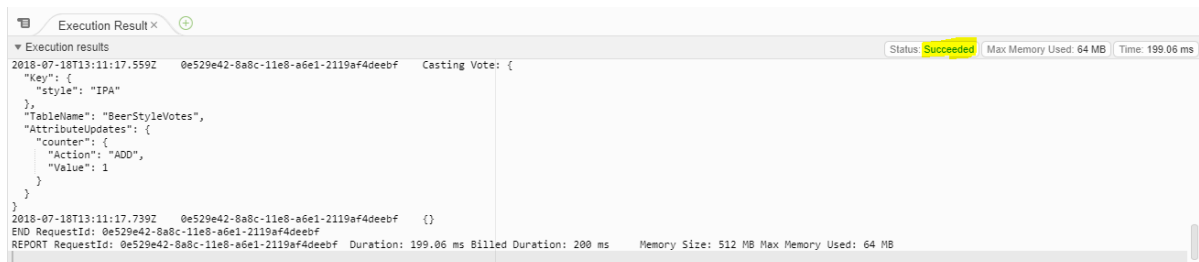
BeerStyleEvent ▼

Test

Save

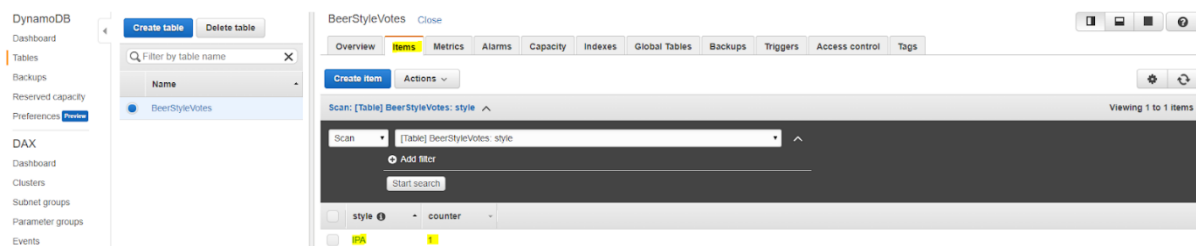
 Amazon DynamoDB

Resources the function's role has access to will be shown here



Did it work?

Navigate to your table and verify the document has been inserted properly:



Repeat the testing and verify that the counter was actually updated to 2!

Hosting a website

Amazon S3 is not only an object store, but can also be used to host (static) website items, like HTML pages, stylesheets, JavaScript files, images and the like.

First we'll create a new bucket for the beerwebsite (bucketnames must be **globally unique** - prefix with your name or initials):

Create bucket

1

Name and region

2

Configure options


3

Set permissions

4


Review

Name and region

Bucket name 

milco-beer-website

Region

EU (Ireland) 

No options

Set for public read access:

Create bucket

✓ Name and region

✓ Configure options

3 Set permissions

4 Review

Manage users

User ID	Objects	Object permissions	
milco.numan(Owner)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Write	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Write	×

Access for other AWS account

+ Add account

Account	Objects	Object permissions
---------	---------	--------------------

Manage public permissions

Grant public read access to this bucket

⚠

This bucket will have public read access.
Everyone in the world will have read access to this bucket.

Manage system permissions

Do not grant Amazon S3 Log Delivery group write access to this bucket

Previous

Next

Review and create bucket:

Create bucket

✓ Name and region

✓ Configure options

✓ Set permissions

4 Review

Name and region

Edit

Bucket name

milco-beer-website

Region

EU (Ireland)

Options

Edit

Versioning

Disabled

Server access logging

Disabled

Tagging

0 Tags

Object-level logging

Disabled

Default encryption

None

CloudWatch request metrics

Disabled

Permissions

Edit

Users

1

Public permissions

Enabled

System permissions

Disabled

Previous

Create bucket

Allow CORS (Cross Origin Resource Sharing) - the configuration is prefilled and can be accepted, just click save:

Amazon S3 > milco-beer-website

Overview Properties **Permissions** Management

Access Control List Bucket Policy **CORS configuration**

CORS configuration editor ARN: arn:aws:s3::milco-beer-website
Add a new cors configuration or edit an existing one in the text area below.

Delete Cancel Save

```

1 <!-- Sample policy -->
2 <CORSConfiguration>
3   <CORSRule>
4     <AllowedOrigin*>/*</AllowedOrigin>
5     <AllowedMethod*>GET/*</AllowedMethod>
6     <MaxAgeSeconds*>3000/*</MaxAgeSeconds>
7     <AllowedHeader*>Authorization/*</AllowedHeader>
8   </CORSRule>
9 </CORSConfiguration>
10

```

Documentation

Enable this bucket for hosting a static website; specify the index document to be the standard index.html, leave the error document blank:

Amazon S3 > milco-beer-website

Overview Properties **Permissions** Management

Versioning

Keep multiple versions of an object in the same bucket.

Learn more

Disabled

Server access logging

Set up access log records that provide details about access requests.

Learn more

Disabled

Static website hosting

Endpoint : http://milco-beer-website.s3-website-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com

☒ Use this bucket to host a website. Learn more

Index document

Error document

Redirection rules (optional)

☐ Redirect requests. Learn more

☐ Disable website hosting

Cancel Save

Object-level logging

Record object-level API activity using the CloudTrail data events feature (additional cost).

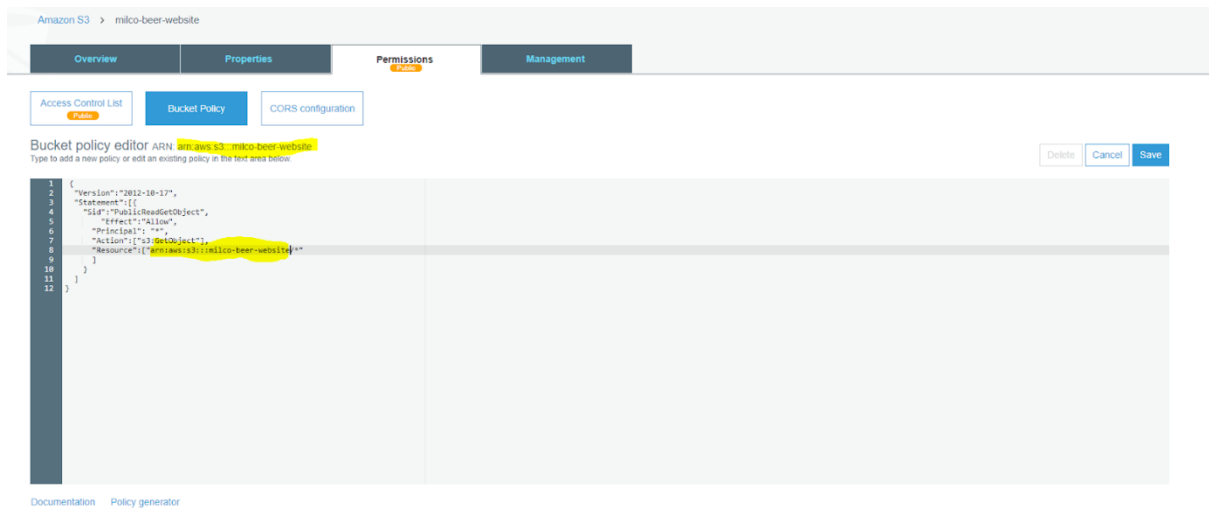
Learn more

Disabled

Navigate back to the bucket's permission's tab, select bucket policy and copy the bucket policy from the AWS documentation:

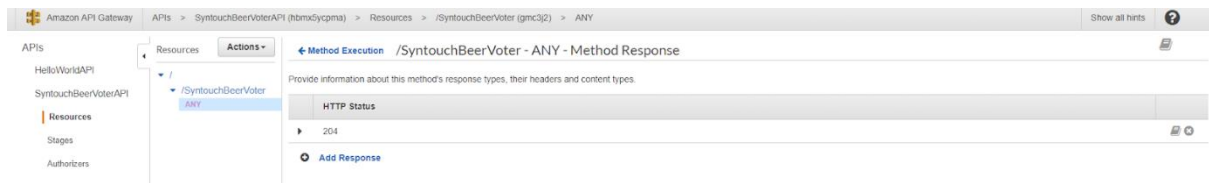
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/WebsiteAccessPermissionsReqd.html>

Be sure to overwrite the resource (that is the bucketname) with your bucket name:

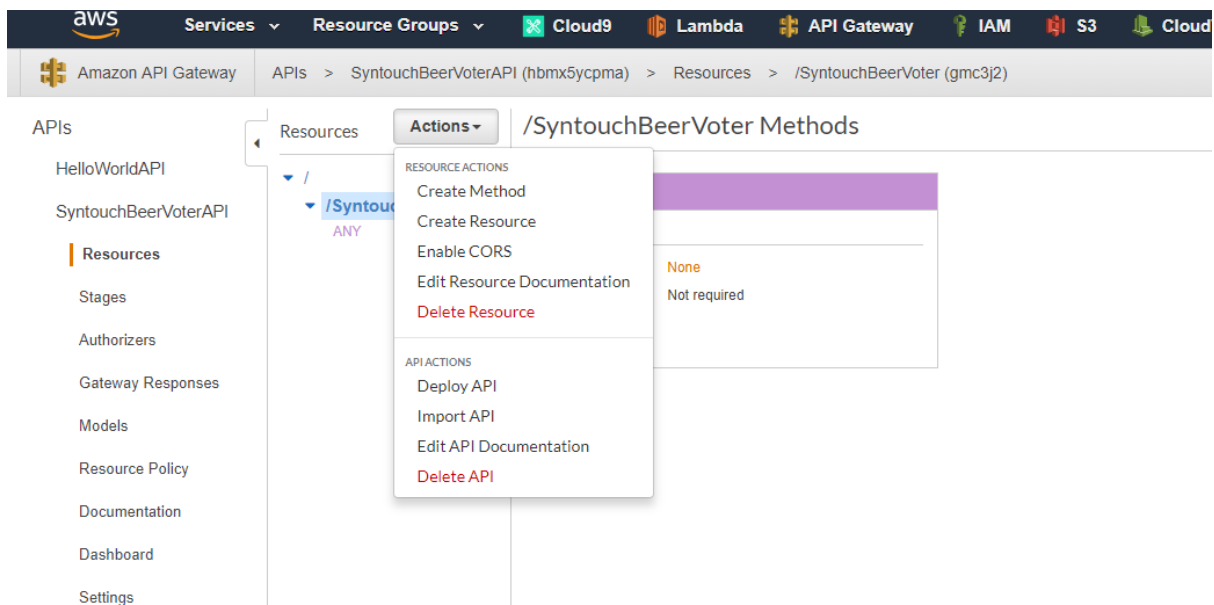


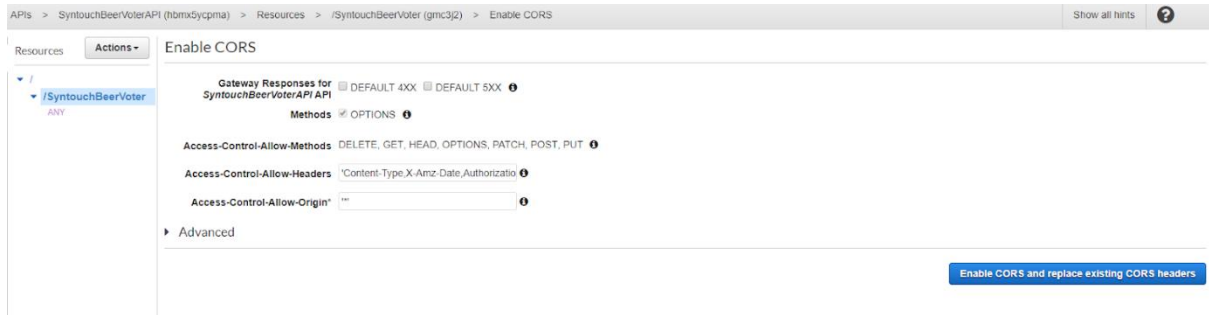
API Gateway – API response

Navigate to API gateway, remove the default HTTP/200 response code and add an HTTP/204 (No Content) response code:



Now, enable CORS on the API as well:





Confirm to replace existing values when asked.

Lambda Updating data file

Whenever an update to the DynamoDB table occurs, we need to generate a new data.json file as the votes have changed.

First IAM

First, let's create a new role that allows the BeerCounter lambda function to create log events and also allows it to create or modify files in the bucket used for our website.

Navigate to the IAM console and create a new role.

Create a Role for AWS Lambda

On the next page, create a new policy (a new tab will appear):

Create role

1 2 3

▼ Attach permissions policies

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new role.

Create policy



Filter policies ▼		Showing 404 results	
	Policy name ▼	Used as	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	AdministratorAccess	Permissions policy (1)	Provides full access to AWS services ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AlexaForBusinessDeviceSetup	None	Provide device setup access to Alexa...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AlexaForBusinessFullAccess	None	Grants full access to AlexaForBusines...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AlexaForBusinessGatewayExecution	None	Provide gateway execution access to ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AlexaForBusinessReadOnlyAccess	None	Provide read only access to AlexaFor...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonAPIGatewayAdministrator	Permissions policy (1)	Provides full access to create/edit/dele...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonAPIGatewayInvokeFullAccess	Permissions policy (1)	Provides full access to invoke APIs in ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonAPIGatewayPushToCloudWatchLogs	Permissions policy (2)	Allows API Gateway to push logs to u...

► Set permissions boundary

For this policy, allow S3 PutObject permissions:

[Expand all](#) | [Collapse all](#)

S3 (1 action) ⚠️ 1 warning

Clone Remove

Service S3

Actions Specify the actions allowed in S3 ? [Switch to deny permissions](#) ⓘ

close

Manual actions (add actions)

☐ All S3 actions (s3:*)

Access level [Expand all](#) | [Collapse all](#)

☐ List

☐ Read

☒ Write (1 selected)

☐ AbortMultipartUpload ?

☐ CreateBucket ?

☐ DeleteBucket ?

☐ DeleteBucketWebsite ?

☐ DeleteObject ?

☐ DeleteObjectTagging ?

☐ DeleteObjectVersion ?

☐ DeleteObjectVersionTagging ?

☐ PutAccelerateConfiguration ?

☐ PutAnalyticsConfiguration ?

☐ PutBucketCORS ?

☐ PutBucketLogging ?

☐ PutBucketNotification ?

☐ PutBucketRequestPayment ?

☐ PutBucketTagging ?

☐ PutBucketVersioning ?

☐ PutBucketWebsite ?

☐ PutEncryptionConfiguration ?

☐ PutInventoryConfiguration ?

☐ PutIpConfiguration ?

☐ PutLifecycleConfiguration ?

☐ PutMetricsConfiguration ?

☒ PutObject ?

☐ PutObjectTagging ?

☐ PutObjectVersionTagging ?

☐ PutReplicationConfiguration ?

☐ ReplicateDelete ?

☐ ReplicateObject ?

☐ ReplicateTags ?

☐ RestoreObject ?

Cancel

Review policy

Specify the ARN for your bucket:

Add ARN(s) ×

Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) uniquely identify AWS resources. Resources are unique to each service. [Learn more](#) ⓘ

Specify ARN for object

[List ARNs manually](#)

ⓘ

Bucket name

☐ Any

Object name

☒ Any

Cancel

Add

Review and create the policy:

Create policy

1 2

Review policy

Name* S3BeerCounterWriteDataFilePolicy

Use alphanumeric and '*+=, @_-' characters. Maximum 128 characters.

Description Allow writing of the datafile

Maximum 1000 characters. Use alphanumeric and '*+=, @_-' characters.

Summary

Q Filter			
Service ▼	Access level	Resource	Request condition
Allow (1 of 142 services) Show remaining 141			
S3	Limited: Write	ObjectPath string like All, BucketName string like milco-beer- website	None

* Required

[Cancel](#)

[Previous](#)

[Create policy](#)

For your new role, attach both the new custom policy you just created (for allowing the Lambda function to write to the bucket) and the LambdaBasicExecution role for sending events to CloudWatch:

Create role

1

2

3

Review

Provide the required information below and review this role before you create it.

Role name*

BeerCounterRole

Use alphanumeric and '+', '@', '-' characters. Maximum 64 characters.

Role description

Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.

Maximum 1000 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+', '@', '-' characters.

Trusted entities

AWS service: lambda.amazonaws.com

Policies

[S3BeerCounterWriteDataFilePolicy](#)

[AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole](#)

Permissions boundary

Permissions boundary is not set

* Required

Cancel

Previous

Create role

Create the lambda implementation


Create a new nodejs lambda function based on the dynamodb process stream blueprint:

Lambda > Functions > Create function

Create function


Author from scratch

Start with a simple "hello world" example.




Blueprints

Choose a preconfigured template as a starting point for your Lambda function.



Serverless Application Repository

Find and deploy serverless apps published by developers, companies, and partners on AWS.



Blueprints info

Q Add filter

keyword : DynamoDB

Export

dynamodb-process-stream

An Amazon DynamoDB trigger that logs the updates made to a table.

nodejs · dynamodb

dynamodb-process-stream-python

An Amazon DynamoDB trigger that logs the updates made to a table.

python2.7 · dynamodb

dynamodb-process-stream-python3

An Amazon DynamoDB trigger that logs the updates made to a table.

python3.6 · dynamodb

splunk-dynamodb-stream-processor

Stream AWS DynamoDB table activity from DynamoDB Stream to Splunk's HTTP event collector

nodejs6.10 · splunk · dynamodb · dynamodb-stream

Cancel Configure

Basic information [Info](#)

Name

BeerVoteCounter

Role

Defines the permissions of your function. Note that new roles may not be available for a few minutes after creation. [Learn more](#) about Lambda execution roles.

Choose an existing role ▼

Existing role

You may use an existing role with this function. Note that the role must be assumable by Lambda and must have Cloudwatch Logs permissions.

BeerCounterRole ▼

Updates to the BeerStyleVotes trigger the lambda function:

DynamoDB trigger Remove

DynamoDB table

Select a DynamoDB table to listen for updates on.

BeerStyleVotes ▼

Batch size

The largest number of records that will be read from your table's update stream at once.

1

Starting position

The position in the stream to start reading from. For more information, see [ShardIteratorType](#) in the Amazon DynamoDB Streams API Reference.

Latest ▼

In order to read from the DynamoDB trigger, your execution role must have proper permissions.

☐ Enable trigger

Enable the trigger now, or create it in a disabled state for testing (recommended).

Create the function and modify the implementation; be sure to refer to your Bucket in the write call and to your table name in the table scan operation:

```

'use strict';

console.log('Loading function');
const doc = require('dynamodb-doc');
const dynamo = new doc.DynamoDB();

const AWS = require('aws-sdk');
const s3 = new AWS.S3();

exports.handler = (event, context, callback) => {
  console.log('Received event:', JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));

  var writeResultsToS3 = (err, results) => {
    if ( err ) {
      console.log(err, err.stack);
      callback(err, 'There was an error');
    } else {
      console.log(results);
      var params = {Bucket: 'milco-beer-website', Key: 'data.json', Body: JSON.stringify(results.Items)};
      s3.upload(params, callback);
    }
  };

  dynamo.scan({ TableName: 'BeerStyleVotes', ConsistentRead: true }, writeResultsToS3);
};

```

```

'use strict';

console.log('Loading function');
const doc = require('dynamodb-doc');
const dynamo = new doc.DynamoDB();

const AWS = require('aws-sdk');
const s3 = new AWS.S3();

exports.handler = (event, context, callback) => {
  console.log('Received event:', JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));

  var writeResultsToS3 = (err, results) => {
    if ( err ) {
      console.log(err, err.stack);
      callback(err, 'There was an error');
    } else {
      console.log(results);
      var params = {Bucket: 'milco-beer-website', Key: 'data.json',
Body: JSON.stringify(results.Items)};
      s3.upload(params, callback);
    }
  };

  dynamo.scan({ TableName: 'BeerStyleVotes', ConsistentRead: true },
writeResultsToS3);

};

```

Testing, testing

Create a new test event for a DynamoDB update (payload does not exactly matter, since we do not use any elements from it ... we're triggered by the mere fact the table as been updated)

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

DynamoDB Update

Event name

VanillaDynamoDBUpdate

```
1  {
2    "Records": [
3      {
4        "eventID": "1",
5        "eventVersion": "1.0",
6        "dynamodb": {
7          "Keys": {
8            "Id": {
9              "N": "101"
10           }
11         },
12         "NewImage": {
13           "Message": {
14             "S": "New item!"
15           },
16           "Id": {
17             "N": "101"
18           }
19         },
20         "StreamViewType": "NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES",
21         "SequenceNumber": "111",
22         "SizeBytes": 26
23       },
24       "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
25       "eventName": "INSERT",
26       "eventSourceARN": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:account-id:table/ExampleTableWithStream",
27       "eventSource": "aws:dynamodb"
28     ],
29   }
```

Cancel

Create

Test the event against your lambda function and watch it fail. Can you figure out what goes wrong and how to solve it?

Are you peeking the solution??

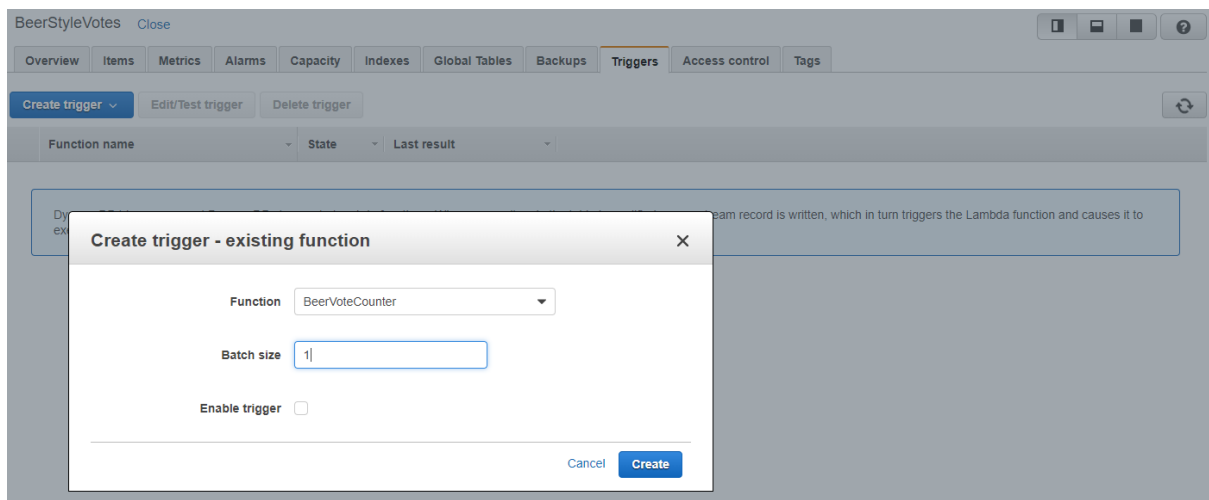
Reason: we have not yet authorized the Lambda function to SCAN the table we use for our data !

Solution: Add an additional policy to your role that allows Scans on your table for the DynamoDB server.

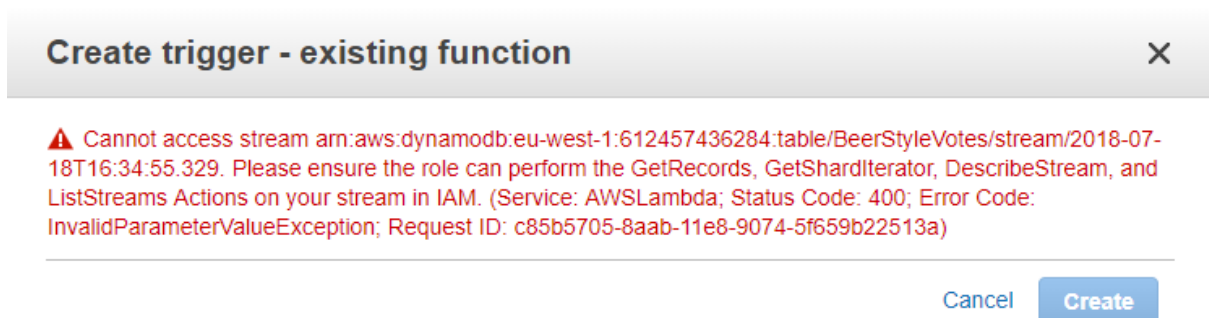


Trigger-Happy

Let's hook up the DynamoDB table to the lambda function, from the DynamoDB console:



Again, we have not granted sufficient access permissions ...



Go back to the overview page and copy your stream’s ARN:

BeerStyleVotes [Close](#)

Overview

Items

Metrics

Alarms

Capacity

Indexes

Global Tables

Backups

Triggers

Access control

Tags

Recent alerts

No CloudWatch alarms have been triggered for this table.

Stream details

Stream enabled

View type

Latest stream ARN

Manage Stream

Yes

New and old images

arn:aws:dynamodb:eu-west-1:612457436284:table/BeerStyleVotes/stream/2018-07-18T16:34:55.329

Table details

My ARN is **arn:aws:dynamodb:eu-west-1:612457436284:table/BeerStyleVotes/stream/2018-07-18T16:34:55.329**

Add the required access to a new policy and attach the policy to your role:

Review policy

Name*

BeerVoteStreamPolicy

Use alphanumeric and "+=, @-_" characters. Maximum 128 characters.

Description

Maximum 1000 characters. Use alphanumeric and "+=, @-_" characters.

Summary

Filter

Service	Access level	Resource	Request condition
Allow (1 of 142 services) Show remaining 141			
DynamoDB	Limited: Read	Multiple	None

Roles > BeerCounterRole

Summary

Policy BeerVoteStreamPolicy has been attached for the BeerCounterRole.

Role ARN

Role description

Instance Profile ARNs

Path

Creation time

Maximum CLI/API session duration

arn:aws:iam::612457436284:role/BeerCounterRole

Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf. | Edit

/

2018-07-18 18:32 UTC+0200

1 hour [Edit](#)

Permissions

Trust relationships

Access Advisor

Revoke sessions

Permissions policies (3 policies applied)

Attach policies

Add inline policy

Policy name	Policy type	
S3BeerCounterWriteDataFilePolicy	Managed policy	x
BeerVoteStreamPolicy	Managed policy	x
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole	AWS managed policy	x

Permissions boundary (not set)

Again create the trigger, now no errors occur:

BeerStyleVotes [Close](#)

Overview Items Metrics Alarms Capacity Indexes Global Tables Backups **Triggers** Access control Tags

Create trigger Edit/Test trigger Delete trigger

Function name	State	Last result
BeerVoteCounter	Enabled	No records processed

Create a new item in the table:

Create item

Tree

▼ Item {2}

- counter Number : 0
- style String : Kriek

Save the new record and verify that the data.json file in your bucket is now updated. The file should have a structure like this:

```
1  [{
2      "style" : "Kriek",
3      "counter" : 0
4  }, {
5      "style" : "IPA",
6      "counter" : 5
7  }, {
8      "style" : "Weizen",
9      "counter" : 19
10 }
11 ]
```

Now it is time to put all together: upload the index.html and the style.css files to your bucket.

[Open the webapp in browser](#)

Open the S3 bucket and open the index.html file in your browser from the bucket:

Amazon S3 > milco-beer-website

Overview Properties Permissions **Files** Management

Q: Type a prefix and press Enter to search. Press ESC to clear.

Upload Create folder More EU (Ireland)

Name	Last modified	Size	Storage class
data.json	Jul 18, 2018 7:08:00 PM GMT+0200	91.0 B	Standard
index.html	Jul 18, 2018 7:11:39 PM GMT+0200	3.5 KB	Standard
style.css	Jul 18, 2018 6:02:16 PM GMT+0200	1.4 KB	Standard

Viewing 1 to 3

On the index.html object you will see the link; open this from the S3 console:

Amazon S3 > milco-beer-website

index.html Latest version

Overview Properties Permissions **Select from**

- Open Download Download as Make public Copy path

Owner

milco.numan

Last modified

Jul 18, 2018 7:11:39 PM GMT+0200

Etag

9fe553745cff1044a9fafa8749ec4c4a

Storage class

Standard

Server-side encryption

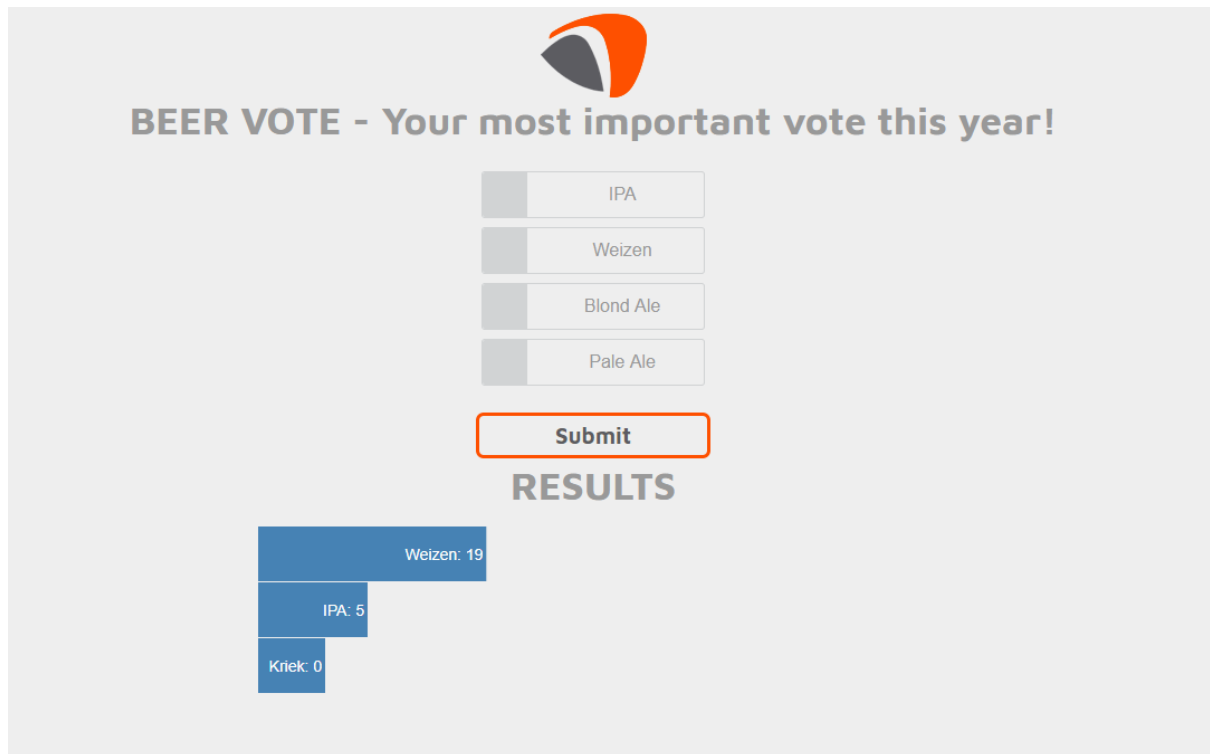
None

Size

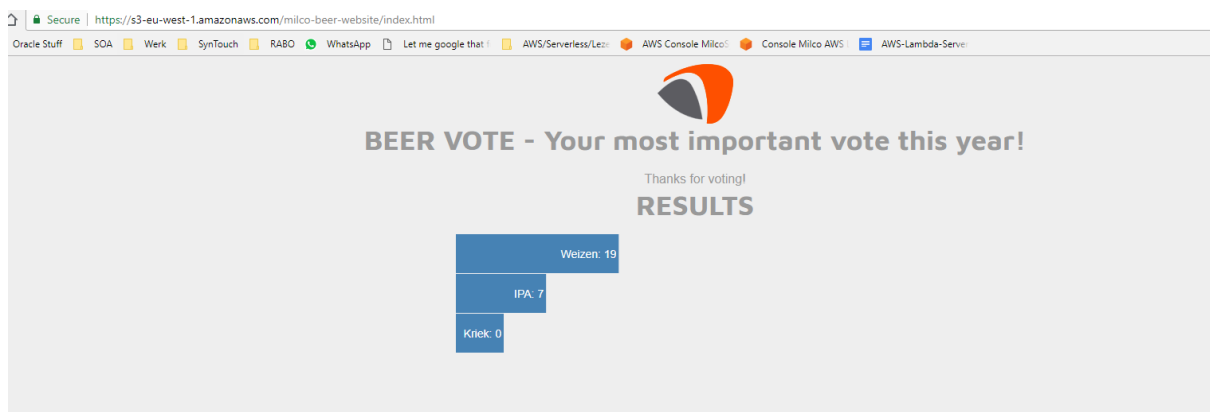
3584

Link

<https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/milco-beer-website/index.html>



Vote and wait for the refresh:



Cleanup

To avoid running into costs, remove the object you created - specifically:

DynamoDB table from the DynamoDB console

S3 bucket from the S3 console

Lambda functions

API gateway entries

(optionally) remove the log groups for the above from the CloudWatch console

This tutorial was based on <https://medium.com/head-in-the-clouds/how-to-create-a-serverless-website-with-aws-lambda-95bb5abfdbff>